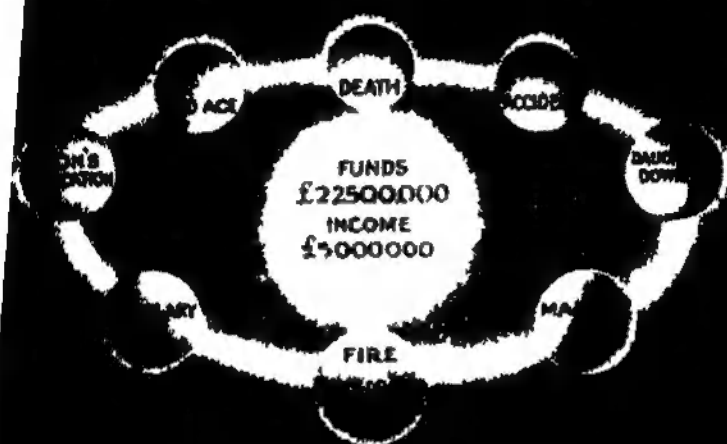


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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1913

FIFTIETH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED

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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1913

EDITED BY

J. SCOTT KELTIE, LL.D.

SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES OF SCOTLAND, PARIS,
BERLIN, ST. PETERSBURG, MUNICH, ROME, LISBON, AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, BUDA-PEST, GENEVA,
NEUCHÂTEL, PHILADELPHIA AND OF THE COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS.

ASSISTED BY

M. EPSTEIN, M.A., PH.D.

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ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON.

1913

Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.

Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen wie sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

PREFACE

THIS is the jubilee volume of the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, which was founded fifty years ago by the late Frederick Martin. An attempt has been made in the introductory matter and in the maps to indicate the contrast in certain aspects of the states of the world between then and now. Many changes have taken place in the internal constitutions and the external relations of the various states with which the YEAR BOOK is concerned. The YEAR BOOK itself has nearly trebled in size during the period. Many more aspects of the different states are dealt with now than was the case in the early form of the work, as may be seen by comparing the volume for the present year with its earliest predecessor.

In the present issue special attention is drawn to the introductory matter and maps and to the "ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS." As far as possible the changes which have taken place in the relations of certain states—Tripoli, Morocco, China, the Balkan Peninsula—have been dealt with. Under Canada a separate notice of each province has been added, while in other directions, as in agricultural statistics, considerable additions have been made. Throughout, the statistical and other information has been brought up to the latest available date.

The British Empire has again been under the care of Mr Augustus D Webb, B.Sc., the Army, of Colonel C. E. Callwell, C.B., the Navy, of Mr Fred T. Jane. I offer my warmest thanks to all those throughout the world who have kindly co-operated in the compilation of the new edition.

J. S. K.

OFFICE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK,'

• ST. MARTIN'S STREET,
LONDON, W.C.

April 8, 1913.

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INTRODUCTORY TABLES

INTRODUCTORY

I.—THE

	Area Sq miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
United Kingdom	121,391	46,672,741	185,040,281	178,547,100	724,806,428
India					
British	1,047,811	244,321,377	52,604,000	75,787,400	308,410,592
Feudatory States	675,267	70,444,905	—	—	—
Total India	1,723,078	314,766,282	52,604,000	75,787,400	308,410,592
Europe					
Gibraltar	2	10,140	94,578	73,390	—
Malta	117	215,132	448,174	467,783	79,081
Total Europe	119	325,272	542,752	541,173	79,081
Asia					
Cyprus	3,361	275,715	314,972	335,236	275,066
Aden, Perim, Socotra	10,467 ¹	56,166	—	—	—
Ceylon	25,332	1,107,070	2,022,444	2,882,659	6,109,569
Straits Settlements	1,600	717,523 ¹	1,331,076	1,059,962	7,943,452
Labuan ¹	90	6,546	—	—	—
Fed. Malay States	27,506	1,445,947	4,089,320	2,940,821	1,078,000
Other Malay States	24,000	450,000	287,000	279,000	—
Siam and Siamwal	78,106	708,000	325,172	320,290	—
Hong Kong and Ter	40	60,000	652,854	616,304	1,483,758
Wei-hai-wei	326	147,138	6,645	14,086	—
Total Asia (except India)	166,336	3,476,700	10,044,926	8,217,586	16,937,142
Australia and Pacific					
Australia	2,974,581	1,18,707	30,615,441	30,407,844	254,241,846
Papua	90,540	280,000	45,972	10,690	—
New Zealand	104,751	1,038,000	11,149,121	10,442,025	84,800,719
Fiji	7,435	541	240,394	265,347	98,515
Tonga, Solomon, and	15,970	206	75,157	77,413	—
Total Australia & Pacific	3,192,677	6,229,252	62,129,567	61,263,318	348,685,574
Africa					
Ascension	94	400	—	—	—
St. Helena	47	2,482	8,633	9,120	—
West Africa					
N. Nigeria	257,700	9,204,000	555,121	321,634	1,480,000
Sierra Leone and Prot	79,880	7,655,016	1,956,176	1,717,259	6,471,266
Gold Coast and Prot	80,000	1,703,896	1,111,682	914,500	2,459,118
Upper Volta & Prot	24,900	1,402,182	457,759	432,448	1,255,701
Senegal and Prot	3,620	140,101	88,464	71,390	—
Total Africa	444,100	20,176,095	4,170,142	3,867,291	11,695,507

1 Including Protectorate

2 included in those of the Settlements

3

TABLES.

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1911-1912.

Total Imports ⁴	Exports ⁴	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Registered Tonnage		Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
				Sailing	Steam		
		£	£	Tons			Miles
814,362,000	664,142,395	—	—	980,997	10,717,311	138,900,841	28,417
137,927,403	162,181,610	79,770,861	42,831,706	10,659	95,740	14,993,699	82,829
137,927,468	162,181,610	79,770,861	42,831,700	10,659	95,740	14,993,699	82,829
—	—	—	—	1,445	2,764	17,704,168	—
2,615,519	987,844	1,141,140	84,890	2,676	872	8,940,630	—
2,615,519	987,844	1,141,140	84,890	4,331	2,136	19,944,088	8
635,427	702,808	144,491	169,247	—	—	758,102	—
4,842,091	8,909,633	402,912	216,951	—	—	7,947,868	—
10,900,936	12,135,295	2,806,862	5,822,474	2,480	—	14,920,764	577
46,427,849	82,687,146	4,759,068	10,022,760	50,277	32,042	21,082,281	—
7,762,070	18,560,108	736,085	2,870,835	—	—	3,878,329	550
872,121 ⁵	897,609 ⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,196,110	1,402,418	—	—	14,322	36,102	897,401	180
—	—	—	—	—	—	20,490,520	—
71,708,454	72,061,671	8,988,742	19,102,986	74,829	67,957	69,922,015	1,848
86,967,438	79,422, —	52,735,971	35,209,962	125,092	262,056	9,964,801	18,012
302,910	117, —	—	—	—	—	500,246	—
19,545,879	19,028,190	11,797,900	15,124,768	28,661	114,978	2,949,780	2,827
967,079	1,270,206	164,696	—	915	1,420	584,985	—
401,669	322,944	5,870 ⁶	—	—	—	258,916 ⁶	—
88,075,025	100,267,808	44,093,477	60,444,725	162,258	296,467	14,078,678	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42,412	9,959	28,206	2,512	—	—	369,128	—
895,463	890,208	426,462 ⁶	517,804	—	—	—	266
5,660,981	5,261,457	2,870,422	2,523,240	—	—	1,610,668	207
2,784,260	2,792,454	2,842,995	2,453,629	2,807	2,767	2,676,440	182
1,297,221	1,200,226	990,515	212,572	—	—	2,498,429	—
807,118	682,087	272,591	66,512	—	—	482,911	—
11,840,000 ⁶	11,164,000 ⁶	7,967,960 ⁶	5,414,000 ⁶	2,807	2,767	7,261,458	1,016

⁴ The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and exports.

⁵ Excluding duplicate entries.

⁶ Incomplete.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
Mauritius and Dep.	809	878,904	741,999	488,550	1,296,091
Reyehelles	156	22,691	36,357	24,151	14,465
Somaliland	68,800	246,805	52,578	74,847	—
East Africa Prot.	250,000	2,631,802	739,076	772,354	—
Uganda Prot.	223,500	2,812,525	208,492	283,680	170,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	198,914	237,422	207,851	72,270
Nyasaland	29,801	1,001,695	97,836	118,070	—
Union of S. Africa	473,184	5,973,394	17,284,847	16,608,698	117,200,584
Rhodesia	489,575	1,750,000	1,168,874	998,204	—
Swaziland	6,586	101,650	37,807	62,192	100,000
Basutoland	11,710	404,507	145,401	122,762	—
Bechuanaland	276,000	126,350	59,806	65,935	—
Total Africa	2,283,478	36,980,913	34,967,776	22,945,818	120,608,807
Americas :					
Canada	3,729,605	7,304,336	27,977,800	20,177,680	104,491,821
Newfoundland and Labrador	182,784	242,619	735,020	669,587	5,586,235
British Honduras	8,508	40,909	247,059	100,695	194,541
British Guiana	90,500	235,764	693,426	875,689	850,815
Bermuda	39	15,994	77,094	68,898	45,600
W. Indies :					
Bahamas	4,404	56,439	65,596	32,676	96,720
Turks and Caicos Is.	166	5,618	8,818	7,695	—
Jamaica	4,207	241,061	1,350,092	1,350,551	2,910,000
Windward Islands	672	933,682	427,852	599,778	892,400
Leeward Islands	701	181,785	174,818	158,924	287,050
Trinidad and Tobago	1,808	240,000	960,744	950,551	1,022,698
Total W. Indies	12,021	1,709,782	2,002,947	2,969,170	5,689,888
Islands	7,500¹	2,220¹	24,207		
Central America	4,011,087	9,516,015	82,647,625	24,693,574	117,193,296
SUMMARY.					
Kingdom	121,891	43,652,741		178,545,100	
Europe	119	294,972	542,647	541,178	79,081
India	1,772,082	315,000,872	82,694,800	78,787,500	808,410,592
Asia (except India)	164,825	2,478,700	10,084,928	8,297,685	16,987,142
Australia and N. Is.	2,192,677		62,129,587	61,283,328	238,625,574
Africa	2,283,478		34,967,776	22,945,818	120,608,867
	4,011,087		82,647,625	24,693,574	117,193,296
Total	11,498,822	421,178,965	308,107,189	276,974,879	1,681,720,260

¹ Including Georgia, 1,000 sq. miles, population 1,000.

EMPIRE, 1911-1912—continued.

Total Imports ²	Exports ²	Imports from U.K.	Exports U.K.	Registered Tonnage		Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
				Sailing	Steam		
£	£	£	£	Tons	Tons	Tons	Miles
2,542,111	2,747,075	800,533	898,161	4,234	1,092	877,001	130
90,132	126,920	51,533	20,440	—	—	418,240	—
268,511	240,083	—	—	—	—	123,759	—
1,330,437	1,018,888	549,274	407,944	—	—	2,866,331	7,001
324,537	302,591	229,055	180,057	—	—	—	—
1,179,090	1,193,189	111,009	115,944	—	—	1,420,836	7
291,473	281,832	210,744	193,469	—	—	—	113
88,085,496	57,304,214	22,296,780	50,786,357	2,245	9,238	10,856,610	8,092
3,143,943	3,226,858	2,705,702	2,624,768	—	—	—	2,351
(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—
(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—
(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—
59,087,002	77,859,143	34,919,438	60,648,739	3,486	13,072	24,209,068	12,849
114,971,448	84,815,213	24,099,555	31,214,313	410,309	363,706	24,589,606	20,624
2,751,137	2,401,881	685,606	462,096	131,654	14,700	2,251,505	770
598,372	554,091	127,642	63,957	4,945	3,204	688,307	20
1,007,315	2,082,806	800,322	713,395	1,943	1,349	688,008	95
517,074	106,508	158,043	2,475	6,207	261	1,388,987	—
311,095	200,261	82,360	20,420	—	—	1,739,957	—
24,723	22,708	5,643	—	—	—	838,112	—
2,865,563	2,948,067	1,391,924	434,165	57,163	6,886	4,819,113	185
3,277,090	1,484,886	849,218	421,846	—	—	8,305,811	28
718,414	846,754	834,345	217,600	—	—	2,370,894	—
5,016,848	4,769,488	1,419,283	1,129,760	—	—	5,637,725	31
11,210,722	9,951,927	3,991,467	3,281,806	57,163	6,886	30,740,611	—
98,913	897,594	26,597	311,750	223	260	350,685	—
181,584,973	80,666,220	20,945,292	23,024,896	612,939	386,876	30,898,513	27,908
314,111	664,143,896	—	—	988,997	10,717,611	133,906,341	13,417
2,615,319	987,844	1,141,140	24,890	4,331	5,186	19,244,383	8
187,987,468	103,181,610	79,770,861	42,331,708	10,659	26,740	14,098,099	82,639
71,708,454	73,001,071	3,988,742	19,193,903	74,550	67,957	69,623,015	1,348
88,075,023	100,967,308	44,693,477	50,444,723	162,256	309,467	14,078,672	20,840
59,687,902	77,859,142	84,919,438	68,643,729	2,486	18,092	29,309,083	12,849
181,884,978	30,268,220	20,945,292	25,024,896	612,939	386,876	50,598,513	27,908
1,505,613,040	1,159,108,590	399,408,961	307,587,902	1,364,219	11,081,379	332,667,392	116,609

² The imports include bullion and specie; and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports.

³ Included in figures for S. Africa.

⁴ Year 1910.

II.—RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1. CROWN LANDS. APPROXIMATE AREA ALIENATED, AMOUNT REALISED, AREA CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED, AND AREA UNALIENATED TO THE END OF YEAR 1911.

Possessions	Alienated		Conditionally alienated	Unalienated
	Acres	Amount realised £	Acres	
New South Wales	38,569,028 ¹	58,290,067	15,546,175	148,948,677
Victoria	23,727,000	32,817,887	6,030,060	26,487,738
South Australia	9,769,993	10,886,452	1,761,442	231,713,865
Northern Territory	479,033 ⁴	—	—	334,637,767 ⁴
Western Australia	7,325,928	1,038,829	12,677,384	604,585,488
Queensland	15,709,186	9,088,188	9,025,049	404,386,765
Tasmania	4,965,321	—	1,274,947	8,967,645
New Zealand ²	28,918,464	—	9,136	87,179,713
Natal ²	8,311,430	889,522	2,203,424	6,998,610
Cape of Good Hope	140,000,000	—	—	35,964,664
Jamaica ³	119,065	44,978	2,408,445	284,086
Trinidad ³	586,221	—	—	583,779
British Guiana ³	697,896	—	—	54,053,616
British Honduras	—	—	—	2,527,000
Ceylon	2,208,392 ¹	—	—	—
Federated Malay States	—	—	—	15,533,000
Canada	59,650,000 ⁵	2,320,000 ⁵	—	—
E. Africa Protectorate	3,400,000 ⁵	—	—	—
Uganda	6,250,000	—	—	69,000,000
Nyasaland	3,850,000	—	—	21,600,000 ⁶

¹ June 30, 1911. ² Excluding Zululand and Northern Territories where about 1,000,000 acres had been granted and leased up to end of 1911. ³ Year ended March 31, 1912.

⁴ 1910. ⁵ Land granted and sold and amount realised from 1870 to 1911 inclusive. ⁶ Approximate land granted freehold and leasehold May, 1903.

2. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

1. WHEAT. AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911.

	Area. Acres		Yield. Bushels	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
British India ¹	30,564,800	30,517,809	375,610,666	425,901,660
Australia:				
N. S. Wales ¹	2,128,826	2,379,968	27,918,147	25,810,101
Federal Capital Territory	—	742	—	7,991
Victoria ¹	2,398,089	2,164,066	34,813,019	20,891,877
■ Australia ¹	2,104,717	2,190,782	24,844,740	20,852,720
Northern Territory	2	—	20	—
W. Australia ¹	581,862	612,104	5,897,540	4,358,904
Tasmania ¹	52,242	37,308	1,120,744	658,615
Queensland	106,718	42,962	1,022,878	285,109
Commonwealth	7,572,456	7,427,832	95,111,983	71,866,817

¹ For years ended March 31, 1910 and 1911 respectively.

² Including States.

	Area. Acres		Bushels	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
New Zealand ¹	322,167	—	8,290,221	—
Transvaal.	66,000	—	774,800	—
Canada: Ontario	872,792	971,203	22,327,005	20,222,120
Quebec	99,400	71,036	1,827,000	1,260,000
Nova Scotia	21,630	9,917	534,256	218,174
New Brunswick	13,988	13,226	265,848	254,771
Manitoba	2,962,187	3,339,072	39,916,391	81,058,786
Prince Edward Isl.	30,000	30,000	550,000	500,000
British Columbia	—	14,470	—	424,809
Alberta	592,960	1,616,899	7,904,520	36,143,000
Saskatchewan	4,664,834	5,232,248	72,666,399	96,796,588
Malta ¹	9,124	8,906	185,928	112,892
Cyprus ¹	—	—	2,108,121	2,321,000

¹ For years ended March 31, 1910 and 1911 respectively.

2. BARLEY AND OATS. AREA AND YIELD IN 1911 AND 1911-12.

	Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Australia:				
N. S. Wales	10,803	129,008	71,110	1,155,164
Victoria	53,541	1,024,524	302,238	4,585,326
W. Australia	40,743	702,855	107,881	1,349,480
Tasmania	3,664	37,011	77,488	961,385
Queensland	6,081	148,009	57,683	1,504,638
Commonwealth	116,466	2,056,836	616,857	9,561,771
New Zealand	33,491	927,112	302,827	10,118,917
Transvaal	3,132 ¹	23,823 ¹	80,000 ¹	55,000 ¹
Canada:				
Ontario	616,977	16,248,129	2,699,230	84,829,232
Quebec	106,010	2,413,009	1,430,677	37,512,000
Nova Scotia	6,361	153,864	84,499	2,534,970
New Brunswick	2,613	74,000	198,120	5,970,435
Manitoba	759,977	23,990,239	1,633,563	73,786,683
Prince Edward I.	5,700	175,000	185,800	4,650,000
British Columbia	2,130	80,733	88,560	1,950,129
Alberta	156,418	4,151,000	1,178,410	58,964,000
Saskatchewan	244,993	6,859,804	2,192,806	98,676,270
Malta	4,539	67,384	—	—
Cyprus	—	2,161,000	—	—

¹ Year 1910.

3. CANE ■■■■ AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 ■■■■ 1911 (OR 1910-11 ■■■■ 1911-12).

	Area Acres		Yield. Cwts.	
	1910	■	■	1911
India . . .	2,200,217	2,331,700	44,856,000	47,808,000
Australia . . .	155,542	144,283	4,617,420	3,830,000
Fiji . . .	49,828	43,353	1,375,900	1,452,500
Mauritius . . .	150,502	150,695	4,886,850	3,886,458
Jamaica . . .	31,659	34,766	565,558	567,558
St. Lucia . . .	2,800	2,800	105,500 ¹	89,226 ¹
Barbados . . .	33,000	33,000	807,980	534,580
St. Kitts ■ Nevis	15,536	16,143	260,460	259,614
Montserrat . . .	461	461	4,826	2,260
Antigua . . .	16,179	16,100	281,700	—
Trinidad ■ Tobago	62,611	53,389	1,039,000	1,025, ■
Brit. Honduras . .	985	—	14,777	—
Brit. Guiana . . .	73,325	72,237	2,019,080 ¹	1,987,866 ¹

¹ Domestic Exports.

4. TEA AND COFFEE. AREA AND YIELD ■ 1910 AND 1911.

	Area		Lbs.	
	1910	■	1910	1911
Tea				
India ¹ . . .	563,564	574,575	263,605,240	268,823,436
Ceylon ² . . .	—	530,845	182,070,094	186,594,065
Mauritius . . .	255	260	83,000	88,184
Fiji . . .	291	200	47,000	60,000
Natal . . .	6,000	—	2,092,000	—
Nyasaland . . .	1,190	2,593	71,630	48,876 ³
Coffee				
India ¹ . . .	203,610	—	34,983,569	27,001,520
Ceylon ² . . .	—	1,512	92,980 ³	37,632
Queensland . . .	—	198	151,050	80,871
E. Africa Protectorate	—	1,000	136,640	233,968
Uganda . . .	697	3,000	191,600	191,744
Nyasaland . . .	4,339	3,735	536,480	786,804
S. Nigeria . . .	—	—	46,648	12,483
Jamaica ² . . .	24,708	24,473	9,782,495	6,725,712
Trinidad ² . . .	—	—	—	1,568 ⁵
British Honduras . .	—	—	10,300	—
British Guiana ² . .	2,443	2,984	108,378	136,420
Federated Malay States ² . .	6,468	11,813	1,498,146	1,442,738

¹ Including Native States.

■ ■ ■ ■ given ■ ■ ■ ■ Exports.

COCOA. AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911.

	Acres		Lbs.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Ceylon	—	43,358	7,983,472	6,878,928
Seychelles	—	—	2,138	4,494
Fiji	—	—	5,592	13,440
S. Nigeria	—	—	6,567,181	9,858,774
Gold Coast	—	—	50,692,949	88,987,324
Jamaica	11,451	13,855	8,921,060	6,006,386
St. Lucia	6,000	6,000	1,637,400	2,073,600
St. Vincent	—	—	235,236	285,778
Grenada	—	—	13,290,720	11,243,139
Leeward Islands	—	—	1,268,812	1,131,006
Trinidad and Tobago	290,200	322,508	57,858,640 ¹	55,001,392
Honduras ¹	—	—	32,023	20,650
British Guiana	2,120	2,236	46,347	82,800

¹ Domestic Exports.

6. WINE. AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911.

	Area of Vines		Yield	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Wales	8,321	8,231	805,600	850,210
Victoria	23,412	24,193	1,362,420	983,423
S. Australia	22,952	23,986	3,470,058	2,921,597
W. Australia	2,795	2,821	153,665	—
Queensland	1,634	1,371	74,306	57,358

7. COTTON. AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911 (OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12)

	Acres		Tons ■ lbs.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
India	22,596,000	20,353,000	1,541,200,000	1,256,800,000
Ceylon	—	767	256,906*	340,096*
Australia	475	605	151,438	186,894
Transvaal	170	—	49,765	—
Nyasaland	31,514	33,055	1,736,999*	1,359,904*
Uganda Prot.	—	60,920	9,291,200*	11,753,892*
E. Africa Prot.	—	2,000	163,184*	166,038*
S. Nigeria Col. and Prot.	—	—	2,478,316*	2,238,190*
Gold Coast	—	—	11,421*	9,701*
Bahamas	—	—	6,172*	18,135*
Jamaica	60	109	13,328*	17,855*
St. Lucia	122	80	17,770*	8,917*
St. Vincent	4,680	—	521,956*	538,114*
Barbados	4,741	4,669	644,279	726,878
Grenada	—	—	265,517*	274,258
Leeward Islands	6,506	6,514	904,589	1,474,939
Trinidad ■ Tobago	—	—	11,815*	6,056*
Malta	902	1,100	196,448	167,840
Cyprus	—	—	2,438,817	3,455,724

* An asterisk denotes domestic exports of cotton.

8. RUBBER. QUANTITY AND VALUE PRODUCED ■ 1910 AND ■ 1911 (OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12).

	Quantity in lbs.		Value ■ Sterling.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
India*	435,120	1,002,512	106,450	230,603
Ceylon*	3,802,624	6,355,709	1,308,934	1,890,404
Straits Settlements	1,261,745	3,136,341	402,078	823,673
Papua*	4,225	9,601	—	2,054
Nyasaland Prot.*	59,472	47,709	10,659	9,154
Uganda Prot.	101,352*	45,923	13,559	6,072
Brit. E. Africa Prot.*	193,812	185,184	31,963	—
■ Nigeria Col. and Prot.*	2,634,023	2,164,286	311,691	179,855
Gold Coast*	3,223,265	2,668,667	358,876	219,447
Sierra Leone*	47,287	41,443	7,666	5,913
Gambia*	7,143	10,733	952	—
Jamaica*	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago*	7,376	2,033	1,395	305
Brit. Honduras*	14,974	21,362	3,496	3,456
Brit. Guiana*	1,163,745	1,118,897	139,810	195,806

* In these cases the figures represent domestic exports.

† Total Exports.

TOBACCO. AREA AND YIELD IN 1910 AND 1911 (OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12).

	Acres		Lbs.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
INDIA (ex-Native States)	1,067,682	—	—	—
Ceylon	—	16,241	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	27,000	27,225
New South Wales	1,098	1,501	953,456	1,685,040
Victoria	329	356	122,080	—
Queensland	655	—	849,408	476,532
Fiji	68	199	24,029	68,240
Transvaal	6,916	—	5,346,480	—
Nyasaland Prot.	6,507	7,411	1,704,687 ¹	2,146,615 ¹
Jamaica	901	804	—	494,561

¹ Domestic Exports.

10. WOOL EXPORTED FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN 1910 AND 1911 (OR 1910-11 AND 1911-12).

	1910	1911
	Lbs.	Lbs.
India	58,305,651	52,334,768
Australia	695,268,769	649,594,263
New Zealand	204,868,957	169,425,200
Falkland Islands	4,623,109	4,648,781
AFRICA:		
Via Natal	30,720,641	38,289,525
" Cape of Good Hope	90,947,337	98,917,504
" Beira	3,326	15,256
Canada	1,196,924	747,336
Cyprus	788,762	619,920
East Africa Protectorate	195,104	—

11. LIVE STOCK IN 1911-12.

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
British India	1,564,935	130,658,081	23,380,662	—
Straits Settlements	—	44,238	—	141,076
Ceylon	—	1,620,709	94,903	92,489
Mauritius	—	17,850 ¹	1,366 ¹	—
Seychelles	150	1,000	200	6,000
Hong Kong	218	1,632	—	—

¹ Animals on Sugar Estates only.

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Australia :				
N. S. Wales	685,515	3,151,711	45,032,022	368,889
Victoria	507,813	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069
North'n Territory	21,407	459,780	50,988	1,500
■ Australia	259,719	393,566	6,171,907	93,130
W. Australia	140,277	843,638	5,411,542	55,635
Tasmania	41,853	217,406	1,825,017	57,892
Queensland	618,954	5,073,201	20,740,981	173,902
Papua	—	1,149	177	—
New Zealand	404,284	2,020,171	23,996,126	348,754
Fiji	6,228 ²	45,000 ²	4,561 ²	3,120 ²
Falkland Islands	3,554	7,859	706,170	—
Natal	75,567	456,087	1,519,258	110,332
Cape of Good Hope	333,962	2,716,330	17,134,513	505,730
Orange Free State	220,725	1,286,234	3,587,638	162,656
Transvaal	89,160	1,339,398	3,416,250	302,882
Swaziland	541	57,601	163,598	8,994
Nasutoland	87,897	437,411	1,368,999	—
Bechuanaland	1,632	323,911	358,336 ¹	—
Rhodesia	20,465 ²	500,485	299,944	1,792
Nyasaland	— ²	59,753	22,131	13,640
Uganda Prot.	—	758,700 ²	364,000 ²	—
E. Africa	950	775,000	6,500,000	3,000
St. Helena	152	1,271	4,446	282
■ Leone	6 ¹	1,687 ¹	674 ¹	10 ¹
Ontario	737,916	2,593,205	1,040,245	1,744,983
Quebec	368,419 ¹	1,456,428 ¹	549,068 ¹	651,415 ¹
N ■ Sootia	68,731	329,187	358,263	69,958
New Brunswick	60,829	227,146	160,740	91,368
Manitoba	251,572	407,611	37,227	192,386
Prince Edward Isl.	33,173	104,946	77,247	43,258
British Columbia	35,839	52,841	17,944	14,398
Alberta	254,197 ¹	652,109 ¹	155,301 ¹	171,857 ¹
Saskatchewan	574,972	777,502	125,072	333,218
Newfoundland	13,694	39,472	97,597	26,956
Bahamas	1,141	1,734	10,412	—
Turk's & Caicos Is.	75	500	50	—
Jamaica	51,150	109,168	12,359	31,116
Barbados	2,541	—	—	—
Grenada	1,493	5,109	—	—
Virgin ■■■■■	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	241	—	—	—
Dominica	700	—	—	—
Trinidad ■ Tobago	4,373	14,025	1,742	7,436
■ Guiana	2,655	81,460	19,160	17,000
Gibraltar	295	243	—	—
Malta	9,439 ²	5,724	16,424	—
Cyprus	69,832 ²	60,353	259,605 ²	—

¹ Two years.² Including males and asses.³ Incomplete.⁴ ■■■■■ by ■■■■■.⁵ Sheep 1 year old and upwards.⁶ Including ■■■■■.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

1. GOLD. OUTPUT IN OUNCES AND VALUE IN STERLING IN 1910 1911
(OR 1910-11 1911-12).

	1910	1911	1910	1911
	Oz.	Oz.	£	£
India (including Native States)	573,120	583,567	2,202,486	2,238,143
New South Wales	188,857	181,121	802,211	769,353
Victoria	570,362	504,000	2,422,745	2,140,855
Australia	8,608	3,531	28,000	15,000
Northern Territory	5,100	7,277	21,711	30,910
Western Australia	1,470,633	1,370,868	6,246,848	5,823,075
Tasmania	37,048	31,101	157,870	132,108
Queensland	441,402	386,165	1,874,955	1,640,323
Papua	16,151	18,497	60,181	68,803
New Zealand	446,431	427,346	1,896,328	1,816,782
Natal	4,184	1,706	17,722	7,246
Cape of Good Hope	94	73	400	310
Transvaal	7,527,108	8,249,461	31,973,123	35,041,485
Swaziland	13,543	14,781	57,530	62,783
Bechuanaland Prot.	4,387	5,475	18,477	22,243
S. Rhodesia	609,955	628,521	2,568,198	2,647,895
Gold Coast	183,691	253,977	780,897	1,079,024
Canada	493,707	473,160	2,097,866	2,010,555
British Guiana	54,989	50,274	200,480	185,290

2. SILVER. OUTPUT IN OUNCES AND VALUE IN 1910 1911.

	Output		Value	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	Oz.	Oz.	£	£
British India (including native states)	—	—	4,968	11,575
Wales	1,773,913	1,767,496	175,775	177,095
Victoria	18,800	19,147	2,090	2,135
Western Australia ¹	6,250	1,400	625	140
Tasmania ²	176,139	167,853	18,777	18,333
Queensland	—	—	247,576	—
New South Wales	861,202	549,015	92,635	56,305
Transvaal	1,711,235	1,311,043	171,562	131,587
S. Rhodesia	—	896,539	90,779	98,498
Canada	217,633	187,641	32,495	19,320
	32,869,264	32,740,743	3,613,760	3,587,362

¹ Domestic exports.² Value of silver-lead bullion and ore produced.

3. COPPER. OUTPUT AND VALUE ■ 1911.

	Output in Tons				Value			
	Ingot, ■	Blister, ■	Matte, ■	Ore, ■	Ingot, ■	Blister, ■	Matte, ■	Ore, ■
British India (including States)	—	—	—	1,156 ²	—	—	—	—
S. E. Wales	10,616	—	—	1,432	579,196	—	—	2,357 ²
Tasmania	36	—	—	—	2,086	—	—	11,904
S. Australia	5,922	—	—	—	332,900	—	—	—
■ Territory	—	—	—	—	1,470	—	—	—
W. ■	—	—	—	10,694 ¹	—	—	—	76,118
Tasmania	—	6,022	—	2,236	—	408,649	—	408,649
■	—	—	20,324	—	—	—	1,151,361	—
Papua ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,151,361
■ Hope	—	—	—	18,767	—	—	—	4,438
■	—	—	—	1,836	—	—	—	508,908
■	28 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,337
Queensland	—	—	—	—	2,298 ²	—	—	2,298 ²
Newfoundland ¹	—	—	—	42,111 ¹	1,420,765	—	—	1,420,765
								47,026

¹ Domestic exports.² Year 1910.

4. IRON ORE. OUTPUT AND VALUE ■ 1911.

—	Tons	Value £
India (including Native States) .	366,180	44,487
N. S. Wales	58,206	145,416 ¹
S. Australia (<i>Ironstone Flux</i>) .	42,800	26,400
Queensland (<i>Ironstone Flux</i>) .	20,839	11,157
S. Rhodesia	46,752	116,965
Canada	187,807	107,866
Newfoundland (<i>Domestic exports</i>)	1,180,633	271,126

¹ Value of Pig Iron in the ore smelted in the State.

5. TIN. PRODUCTION (ORE ■ METAL) ■ 1911.

—	Ore	Metal	Value £
	Tons	Tons	
British India	■	■	24,931
New South Wales	971	958	307,089
Victoria	33	—	3,417
Northern Territory	239*	—	22,900*
W. Australia	495*	—	55,220*
Tennessee	3,953	—	513,500
Queensland	3,091	—	307,847
Cape of Good Hope	7	—	1,023
Transvaal	3,148	—	410,848
Swaziland	280	—	32,397
N. Nigeria	1,530*	—	181,759*
Straits Settlements	■	—	740
Federated Malay States: *			
Perak	23,896 ¹	5,324	4,799,082
Selangor	15,060 ¹	3,227	2,536,465
Negri Sembilan	2,478 ¹	5	320,845
Pahang	2,438 ¹	■	481,829

* Domestic Exports. ¹ ■ quantities of tin in the tin ore exported, calculated ■ per cent. ■ the ■ weight exported.

6. MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS. OUTPUT ■ 1910 ■ 1911.

—	1910	1911	1910	1911
Asbestos:	Tons of 2,000lbs.	Tons of 2,000lbs.	■	£
Canada	102,215	126,914	529,018	604,972
Petroleum:	Gallons	■	■	■
India	214,829,647	■	30,927	■
Canada	11,054,325	10,185,220	79,369	73,868
Manganese Ore:	Tons of 2,240lbs.	Tons of 2,240lbs.	■	■
British India	899,907	670,290	■	248,801

7. COAL PRODUCTION. QUANTITY AND VALUE IN 1910 1911.

Possessions	1910	1911		1911
	Tons	Tons		
British India ¹	12,047,413	12,715,584	2,455,544	2,502,616
Labuan	86,689	5,625	55,625	3,281
N S Wales	8,173,508	8,691,604	3,009,657	3,167,165
Victoria	369,709	659,998	189,254	301,142
Western Australia	262,166	249,899	113,699	111,154
Tasmania	82,445	57,067	48,609	26,214
Queensland	871,166	891,568	322,822	323,998
New Zealand	2,197,362	2,066,073	1,219,737	1,126,086
Natal	2,294,746	2,392,456	688,424	725,448
Cape of Good Hope	87,551	79,485	59,808	51,550
Orange Free State	419,430	430,973	181,728	187,616
Transvaal	3,548,550	3,878,286	987,260	1,020,539
■ Rhodesia	160,775	189,758	88,223	92,193
Canada				
Nova Scotia	5,742,091	6,244,750	—	—
New Brunswick	49,513	49,804	—	—
Alberta	2,584,847	1,387,551	—	—
Saskatchewan	161,747	182,369	—	—
Yukon	14,451	2,536	—	—
British Columbia	2,978,879	3,264,784	—	—
Total Canada	11,526,028	10,081,744	6,353,677	5,011,181
Sarawak	31,255	44,242	—	—

¹ Including Native States

SAVINGS BANKS. DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN 1911 OR 1911-12.

	Depositors No	Deposits £		Depositors No	Deposits £
■ India, P ■	1,490,451	11,279,216	St Helena, Govt	126	12,570
■ Settlements, P O	4,812	88,262	Nyasaland Prot., Govt	140	2,376
Ceylon, P O	59,074	208,338	Newfoundland, Govt	7,601	619,840
Govt	31,099	943,582	Canada, P ■	147,919	8,954,800
Mauritius, Govt	29,082	216,947	" Other	—	11,187,600
Seychelles, Govt	267	3,121	Jamaica, Govt	—	282,664
N S Wales, Trustee	187,012	7,765,648	Turk & Caicos ■, Govt	321	2,670
Victoria, Trustee	407,011	17,595,891	Bahamas, P O	2,108	25,408
Queensland, Govt	641,736	19,662,406	St Lucia, Govt	1,629	19,778
S Australia, Trustee	189,091	7,842,311	St Vincent, Govt	1,168	17,071
W Australia, Govt	283,971	8,248,306	Grenada, Govt	1,741	25,604
Tasmania, Govt	96,569	4,400,391	Barbados, Govt	30,628	—
Joint Stock	26,817	787,101	St Christopher, Govt	807	26,961
New Zealand, P O	40,286	1,146,968	Antigua, Govt	2,013	—
Other	496,666	15,543,186	Montserrat, Govt	2,227	4,676
Fiji, Govt	54,080	1,661,375	Dominica, Govt	831	16,408
Cape Colony, Private	973	3,187	Virgin Is., Govt	99	—
Union of South Africa, Govt	9,581	291,383	Trinidad & Tobago, Govt	22,029	869,076
■ ■ Govt	225,288	6,128,458	Bermuda Govt ¹	1,967	87,474
■ Rhodesia, P O	118	2,322	Brit Honduras, G	784	19,025
Uganda, Treasury	4,314	118,751	Brit Guiana, P O	25,818	244,314
Africa Prot., P O	806	3,597	Falkland Is., Govt	471	69,971
S. Nigeria, P O	1,420	20,814	Malta, Govt	7,659	542,851
Gold Coast, P O	4,968	28,487	Gibraltar, Govt	4,608	150,190
Serra Leone, P O	8,187	24,781	Cyprus, Govt	177	4,658
Gambia, Treasury	6,002	99,512			
	475	5,159			

¹ Year 1910.

THE IMPERIAL STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS AND THE CROWN COLONIES IN 1912.

Countries		Wheat		Barley			
		Acres	Quarters	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Quarters
EMPIRE:							
United Kingdom ¹		1,970,538	7,175,416	1,815,521	7,275,763	4,075,040	20,560,752
Australia		7,691,580	—	—	—	—	—
Canada		9,758,400	25,710,668	1,415,200	5,267,412	9,216,900	41,578,936
Foreign Countries:							
Algeria		2,612,904	3,395,548	8,428,884	2,945,321	475,376	1,266,891
Argentina		16,908,960	—	—	—	2,989,300	—
Austria		2,112,933	8,444,702	2,632,789	8,981,698	4,611,320	17,781,550
Belgium		411,502	1,909,490	85,980	505,618	631,045	2,609,756
Bulgaria		2,767,625	7,906,542	642,300	2,204,000	895,200	1,236,214
France		—	467,788	—	8,127,528	—	5,402,571
France		10,192,085	41,803,010	1,851,340	9,371,118	9,878,207	38,515,276
Germany		4,756,200	—	3,926,292	—	10,834,729	—
Hungary		9,487,848	28,099,894	2,788,006	8,756,268	2,725,129	7,880,551
Italy		11,745,828	30,700,225	605,421	1,008,054	1,858,772	2,002,428
Japan		1,247,350	3,065,754	—	—	112,879	495
Luxemburg		27,494	82,934	2,512	9,493	77,064	325,751
Norway		142,473	575,848	66,537	475,044	238,868	1,317,418
Roumania		—	34,505	—	892,778	—	1,158,623
Russia in Europe, with Caucasus, 65 Govts.		5,111,467	11,173,514	1,234,716	2,534,600	648,076	2,180,872
Siberia and the Steppes, 10 Govts.		10,794,167	12,005,076	822,775	1,478,670	4,807,066	9,702,818
Spain		9,518,186	14,048,122	2,266,994	7,090,788	1,212,038	2,508,000
Switzerland		104,234	409,577	12,850	61,248	81,510	428,791
Tunis		1,262,179	528,042	1,101,620	678,550	128,500	211,028
United States of America		44,926,216	90,024,968	7,370,851	26,940,131	27,328,207	146,810,867

Countries		Rye		Maize		Potatoes	
		Acres	Quarters	Acres	Quarters	Acres	Tons
EMPIRE:							
United Kingdom ¹		66,708	—	—	—	1,207,954	5,722,604
Canada		148,700	385,750	202,650	1,777,300	—	—
Foreign Countries:							
Algeria		280	470	20,658	42,604	—	—
Austria		5,019,381	14,490,327	747,653	1,823,456	—	—
Belgium		642,300	2,626,483	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria		581,050	1,446,575	1,005,500	6,428,328	—	—
Denmark		—	2,144,388	—	—	—	—
France		2,909,807	5,967,074	—	—	3,009,442	14,447,899
Germany		15,482,346	—	—	—	8,258,431	—
Hungary		3,938,142	6,611,066	7,121,477	25,185,569	1,534,802	5,050,767
Italy		304,674	616,431	2,734,760	10,790,417	711,854	1,607,909
Japan		—	—	—	412,791	—	—
Luxemburg		28,422	79,088	—	—	—	—
Netherlands		866,210	1,908,774	—	—	414,900	—
Norway		—	92,720	—	—	—	—
Roumania		264,208	420,848	5,123,960	19,351,250	23,638	—
Russia in Europe, with Caucasus, 65 Govts.		70,816,528	117,515,012	4,002,053	9,284,970	—	37,354,821
Siberia and the Steppes, 10 Govts.		3,532,338	3,357,786	22,062	80,368	—	755,257
Spain		1,087,016	2,003,962	1,151,902	3,080,549	—	—
Switzerland		—	205,247	—	12,316	—	—
Tunis		—	—	40,400	20,178	—	—
United States of America		—	4,002,152	—	360,635,718	—	—

¹ Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

² Includes Sorghum.

³ Including Croatia and Slavonia.

⁴ Late sown Maize only.

Coal production and consumption in 1910 are as follows:—

Country	Quantity Tons	Value of Pro- duced	Persons Em- ployed in Coal Mining	Quantity Produced per Per- son Em- ployed	Quantity Consumed	Consumption per Head of Popu- lation
British Empire —	1,000	1,000			1,000	
United Kingdom	271,899	110,784	1,045,272	260	184,859	1.71
Canada	12,710	2,308	116,185	100	12,178	0.81
Australia	10,082 ¹	5,422 ¹	25,682 ¹	394 ¹	21,800 ¹	1.66 ¹
South Africa	10,550 ¹	3,920 ¹	21,762	486 ¹	7,416 ¹	0.81
Foreign —	2,068 ¹	1,126 ¹	4,000	517	2,030 ¹	0.81
Belgium	6,750	1,935	21,843	211	6,481	0.81
France	14,149	5,068	74,044	191	24,590 ¹	0.81
Germany	22,683	13,611	144,064	157	24,126	0.81
Italy	36,023 ¹	32,761 ¹	196,786 ¹	186 ¹	57,183 ¹	0.81
Japan	77,828 ¹	77,828 ¹	621,121 ¹	125 ¹	132,487 ¹	0.81
Spain	—	—	—	—	0 402 ¹	0.272
Sweden	15,763 ¹	5,173 ¹	137,497 ¹	—	10,763 ¹	0.81
Switzerland	32,824 ¹	—	—	—	28,000 ¹	0.81
United States	3,761 ¹	2,306 ¹	24,031 ¹	156 ¹	6,218 ¹	0.81
Other countries	807	132	2,134	376 ¹	4,744 ¹	0.81
Total	448,025 ¹	180,896 ¹	722,824 ¹	618 ¹	425,429 ¹	4.34 ¹

¹ Provisional figures.² 1910³ Austria-Hungary

⁴ The difference between the quantity imported and the quantity produced.
⁵ Imports (i.e. imports less exports) or exports (exports less imports).

IRON AND STEEL

The production of Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Pig Iron, and Steel, in the principal producing countries in 1910 is given as follows:—

Countries	Production in Thousands of Tons			
	Iron Ore	Manganese Ore	Pig Iron	Steel
Algeria	1,082	—	—	—
Australia	134	—	36	—
Austria-Hungary	4,597	15 6	2,065	2,890
Belgium	146	—	2,018	2,157
Bosnia and Herzegovina	188	—	—	35
Brazil	—	171 1	—	—
Canada	188	—	—	789
China	712 2	—	78 2	—
Cuba	1,168	—	—	—
Finland	10 2	—	10 1	—
France	16,127	8 2	4,436	—
Germany (including Luxembourg)	29,399	66	15,522	14,776
Greece	628 2	—	—	—
India	868	670	—	—
Italy	874	2	306	734
Japan	—	12	64 2	—
Newfoundland	1,174	—	—	—
Norway	101 2	—	—	—
Russia (excluding Caucasus)	6,222 2	651	2,522	2,570
Spain	2,528 2	8 2	—	867 2
Sweden	6,655	5	624	428
United Kingdom	15,519	5	9,590	6,665
United States	40,990	2	22,550	22,676
Approximate world	144,000 2	1,900 2	—	59-60,000

¹ Exports. ² Year 1910. ³ Excluding Caucasus. ⁴ Incomplete. ⁵ Austria only.

The Production of Lignite in 1911 is given as follows:—

Country.	Quantity Produced. Tons.	Value £	Country.	Quantity Produced. Tons.	Value £
German Empire .	72,575,000 ¹	9,015,000 ¹	Spain .	242,000 ²	—
France	695,000	—	Bosnia & Herzegovina	655,000 ²	—
Italy	548,000	261,000	Greece	1,000 ²	—
Austria	24,862,000	5,590,000	Bulgaria	224,000 ²	—
Hungary	7,610,000 ²	2,979,000 ²	Servia	238,000 ²	—

■ **Provisional figures.**

* 1910.

WORLD'S LARGEST OF SILK.

The following statistics, which have been published by the Lyons Silk Merchants Syndicate, ■■■ the estimated world's production of silk ■ 1911, together with the definite figures for the previous year :—

	1910	1911 (Estimate)
Western Europe :—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
France	818,000	402,000
Italy	2,947,000	2,490,000
Spain	83,000	—
Austria-Hungary	382,000	255,000
Total	4,700,000	4,335,000
Levant and Asia.—		
Turkey-in-Asia	1,150,000	1,180,000
Turkey-in-Europe—Salonica and Adrianople States	880,000	885,000
Greece and Crete	175,000	195,000
—	87,000	85,000
—	520,000	—
Turkistan (exports)	538,000	550,000
Total	2,800,000	2,815,000
Far East :—		
China—Exports from Shanghai	5,000,000	5,550,000
— " " Canton	2,687,000	1,890,000
Japan—Exports from Yokohama	3,035,000	9,300,000
India—Exports from Bombay and Calcutta	200,000	215,000
—	—	10,555,000
—	—	23,805,000

Kilom. - 22 lbs.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1912

WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

COCOA CROPS OF THE WORLD

Countries	1900	1910	1911
	tons		Metric tons
Gold Coast	20,539	23,112	24,967
Ecuador	31,564	36,805	39,500
San Thome	30,261	38,665	35,000
Brazil	33,818	39,156	41,000
Trinidad	25,990	30,281	27,220
San Domingo	14,818	16,623	19,924
Venezuela	16,648	17,251	17,881
Other Countries	37,100	44,200	35,200
Total	206,000	219,595	244,000

¹ The crop figures represent reports from the producing countries each year

RAW COCOA CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD

Countries	1900	1910	1911
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
United Kingdom	63,379	60,915	58,965
Germany	40,725	43,941	40,855
France	23,254	25,086	27,840
United Kingdom	24,204	24,082	25,806
Netherlands	11,487	19,187	21,536
Switzerland	6,684	8,000	9,652
Other Countries	27,200	29,500	34,000
Total	194,892	201,182	220,944

Note.—Metric ton = 2204 1/4 lbs

WINE

Estimated production of Wine in the principal producing countries of the world in 1911 is given as follows—

	1911	1912
	Mln	Mln
France	487 5	1,306 1/2
Italy	930 6	905 7
Spain, Madeira, &c	269 1/2	312 2
Algeria, Tunis, and Corsica	155 2	
Argentina	79 2	
Russia	94 6	
Portugal	61 6	79 8
Hungary	53 7	
Austria	63 8	55 0
Germany, Luxembourg		
Greece		46 2

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

The World's Shipbuilding in recent years, ■■■■ been as follows -

Year	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total
	Gross Tons	Gross Tons	Gross Tons
1906	1,828,342	1,091,420	2,919,762
1907	1,807,840	1,170,198	2,978,038
1908	922,649	908,810	1,831,459
1909	991,006	610,991	1,602,007
1910	1,142,109	814,644	1,956,753
1911	1,803,844	846,296	2,650,140
1912	1,738,514	1,162,255	2,900,769

THE WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES

The numbers ■ Cotton Spindles working ■ the undermentioned countries in 1910, 1911 and 1912, were as follows -

Country	Number of spindles working ■ ■ ■ ■ 1		
	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom	58,780,000	63,639,000	55,161,000
United States	22,000,000	24,500,000	29,523,000
Germany	10,068,000	10,800,000	10,599,000
Russia .	8,200,000	8,600,000	8,600,000
France	7,038,000	7,300,000	7,400,000
India . .	6,653,000	6,184,000	6,300,000
Austria-Hungary	4,657,000	4,650,000	4,718,000
Italy .	4,150,000	4,215,000	4,922,000
Japan	1,955,000	2,026,000	2,177,000
Spain	1,000,000	1,853,000	1,873,000
Switzerland	1,497,000	1,485,000	1,407,000
Belgium	1,813,000	1,822,000	1,872,000
Canada .	850,000	855,000	855,000
Sweden	470,000	680,000	630,000
Portugal	476,000	473,000	480,000
Netherlands	421,000	465,000	454,000
Denmark .	72,000	■ ■ ■ ■	88,000
Norway .	73,000	76,000	76,000
Other Countries	2,000,000	2,800,000	2,900,000
Total .	138,421,000	123,597,000	129,813,000

MINERAL INDUSTRIES

FINAL RESULTS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1907.

The chief particulars furnished by the Census of Production Office are summarised as follows —

Group of Trades.	Gross Output — Selling Value or Value of Work Done. (1)	Materials Used — Cost (2)	Work Done Out — Amount Paid to other Firms (3)	Net Output — Excess of Col. (1) over Col. (3) & (4) (4)	Average Number of Persons Employed (excluding Out-workers). (5)	Horse-power of Engines in Mines, Factories, &c. (6)
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous.	Thous. h.p.
Mines and Quarries	148,020	28,493	—	119,531	945	2,496
Iron and Steel, Machine- setting and Shipbuilding Trades	375,196	212,224	9,890	153,062	1,539	2,487
Metal Trades, other than Iron and Steel	91,401	81,341	231	11,849	114	61
Textile Trades	331,561	235,030	4,149	94,334	1,258	1,988
Clothing Trades	107,983	53,184	2,125	47,673	756	—
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades	287,440	197,724	196	89,514	—	—
Chemical and Allied Trades	75,082	53,466	9	21,567	—	215
Paper, Printing, Stationery, and Allied Trades	61,308	26,611	1,047	33,650	326	218
Leather, Canvas, and India- rubber Trades	84,928	26,229	41	8,618	65	54
Timber Trades	46,890	24,780	166	21,444	289	174
Clay, Stone, Building, Contracting Trades	116,692	44,670	6,557	60,456	725	438
Public Utility Services— Factory Owners—Power only	8,208	1,778	67	4,443	47	9
Public Utility Services— Factory Owners—Power only	77,051	30,786	925	45,940	—	2,060
Total U.K.	1,763,386	1,028,946	24,565	712,185	6,985	10,755
England and Wales	1,440,749	868,414	19,446	602,994	6,568	9,098
Scotland	—	116,937	4,439	36,804	880	1,896
Ireland	66,777	43,595	910	22,777	201	—

— number of outworkers (excluded from col. (5) of the table) — 100,000, including probably — duplicates.

— does not include the output of Agriculture and Fisheries, — of which was about 200,000,000 for Agriculture (employing about 2,820,000 persons, including occupiers), — 12,000,000 for — (employing — 110,000 persons)

— output given in the above — involves a large amount of duplication — — "factory value," or value at the works, of — output in 1907, — from — duplication, was — 1,440 millions sterling (including Customs — duties), — the value — — the — cost of transport — distribution, — from 1,782 to 1,917 millions sterling, of which — 518 to 1,453 millions represented goods sold for consumption in the United Kingdom, and the rest represented export goods. If the goods imported not — further manufacture but for consumption be added, the — of the — (including buildings, &c.) — the — 1907 is — to lie between 1,608 — 1,833 millions sterling.

goods represented by [redacted] of somewhat over 1,700 million pounds sterling [redacted] available for immediate personal consumption, since, in order [redacted] production might continue [redacted] permanent basis, provision had [redacted] made [redacted] the maintenance of plant and [redacted] forms [redacted] capital. There are also other classes of the community, such as doctors, lawyers, and domestic servants, who do [redacted] produce material goods but acquire them [redacted] exchange for services. The total income of [redacted] country is made up [redacted] the value of the goods consumed or saved and of services, [redacted] embodied [redacted] material goods, rendered by some [redacted] its inhabitants to others for payment. [redacted] is estimated for 1907 [redacted] from 1,900 to 2,150 million pounds sterling, of which a sum lying between 329 and [redacted] millions sterling represents additions by all classes to savings and investments. Comparing the net output (712,000,000) of the industries dealt with [redacted] returns made to the Census of Production Office, [redacted] allowing for renewal of plant &c. with this estimate of the total income [redacted] United Kingdom, it would appear that the values created by those industries form about [redacted] third [redacted] the available income of the country. It is believed that the census covered all employers except those whose operations were [redacted] a very small [redacted] [redacted] of extreme irregularity.

I RETROSPECT OF RECENT HISTORY.—1861-1911.*

UNITED KINGDOM.

- 1861 Death of the Prince Consort
 1864 Fenians in Ireland
 1865 Death of Palmerston, Russell Prime Minister
 1866 Derby's third administration
 1867 Reform Act
 1868 Disraeli succeeds Derby, resignation, Liberal Government is turned
 Gladstone's first administration
 1871 Disestablishment of Church of Ireland.
 1874 Fall of Liberal Government, Disraeli's second administration
 1875 Purchase of Suez Canal shares
 1876 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India
 Public excitement over "Bulgarian atrocities"
 1878 British administration established in Cyprus
 1880 Gladstone's second administration
 Murder of Lord J. Cavendish and T. H. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin
 1885 Redistribution Act
 Liberal Government resigns, Salisbury's first administration
 1886 Gladstone's third administration, Irish Home Rule Bill, defeat of Government, Salisbury's second administration
 1887 Queen Victoria's Jubilee.
 First Colonial conference
 1888 Parnellite Commission
 1892 Gladstone's fourth administration, Irish Home Rule Bill (1893)
 Lord Rosebery succeeds Gladstone as Prime Minister
 Inter Colonial Conference (Ottawa).
 1893 Salisbury's third administration
 1897 Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee
 1898 Death of Gladstone
 Salisbury's fourth administration
 Death of Queen Victoria accession of King Edward VII
 1901-3 Acute financial, fiscal constitutional questions, Malta constitution amended, 1903
 1902 Mr. Balfour succeeds Salisbury as Prime Minister.
 Colonial conference
 1903 Introduction of tariff reform propaganda by Mr. Chamberlain
 1904 Outrage on British fishing vessels on Dogger Bank by Russian Baltic squadron (referred to international commission)
 1905 Mr. Balfour's Government resigns, Campbell-Bannerman's administration
 1907 Colonial conference.
 1908 Resignation (and death) of Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith Prime Minister
 1909 Budget thrown out by House of Lords, but Liberals returned at general election
 1910 Mr. Asquith's second administration
 Death of King Edward, of King George V. Conference constitutional question (Parliament Bill), its failure
 General election, return of Liberals.
 1911 Imperial conference.

BRITISH TERRITORIES.

I AFRICA.

Union of South Africa, and Rhodesia

- 1860 First railway opened in Cape Colony.
 1871 Annexation of Bechuanaland to Cape Colony, Griqualand constituted a colony.
 1877 Kaffir war (peace, 1878) Annexation of Transvaal
 1878 Invasion of Bechuanas into Griqualand repulsed.
 1879 Zulu war; insurrection in Transvaal
 1879-81 War with Basutos,
 1880 Transvaal claims independence
 South African republic formed.
 1881 Boer war. of Majuba
 Temporary self-government in Bechuanaland, colonial government later resumed.
 1884 Convention establishing African republic
 1885 Bechuanaland declared British territory

* This survey extends, as a rule, over fifty years, but some events subsequent to 1911 are included. Only the most important countries are mentioned with individuals.

I. AFRICAN.

Union of Africa and (cont.)

- 1889 Incorporation of British African Company (Southern Rhodesia).
 1895 Establishment of Bechuanaland Protectorate.
 Swaziland Convention.
 1895-6. Jameson Raid.
 1896-7 Cecil Rhodes administrator, Earl Grey; Matabele rising (Rhodesia).
 1899. Constitution of S. Rhodesia (1900) of N.W. Rhodesia.
 Door ultimatum, followed by—
 1900. South African War.
 Annexation of Orange Free (Orange River Colony) and of Transvaal.
 1902. Martial law repealed of Rhodes.
 1904. Ordinance permitting Chinese labour.
 Death of President Kruger.
 1910. Union of South Africa established, first parliament opened (S. Africa Act, Imp. Parliament, 1909).

Other African Territories (with adjacent islands).

1872. Gold Coast (Dutch settlements) transferred to Great Britain.
 1873-74. Sir Garnet Wolseley's operations against Ashanti (W. Africa).
 1878. Walvisch Bay proclaimed British territory.
 1893. National African Company incorporated (chartered in Royal Niger Company).
 1884. Walvisch Bay annexed to Cape Colony.
 1887. Protectorate declared in Somaliland. Responsible government in Mauritius.
 1888. Foundations of Imperial British East Africa Company (concession of territory by Sultan of Zanzibar).
 Gambia separated from Sierra Leone as independent colony.
 Anglo-German convention. Uganda under I.B.E.A. Co. Protectorate over Zanzibar.
 1901. Protectorate declared in Nyasaland (British Central Africa).
 Evacuation of Uganda by I.B.E.A. Co.
 1904. I.B.E.A. Co. declared in Uganda.
 1906. I.B.E.A. Co. wound up; protectorate Africa.
 1905-06. Expedition against (W. Africa); residency at Bulaka; Prince Henry of Battenberg during return from expedition.
 1895-97. Fighting in Nigeria.
 1899. Transfer of Nigeria to Imperial government.

- 1899-1902. Operations in Nigeria occupation of 4 provinces.
 Division of Northern Southern Nigeria.
 Siege of Kumasi.
 Expedition against and of M. Mulla (Somaliland).
 Completion of Uganda railway.
 Further operations in Somaliland (expeditionary force withdrawn 1904).
 Seychelles separated from Mauritius independent colony.
 War with Kano (Nigeria).
 1905. Partition of Northern Nigeria.
 1907. British Central Africa protectorate officially styled Nyasaland protectorate.
 1909. Southern boundary of Walvisch Bay with German territory referred to King of Spain's arbitration.
 1912. Union of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

CANADA.

1801. Lord Monck Governor-General. Union of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as Dominion of Canada.
 1867. New Parliament met at Ottawa.
 1868. Sir T. Young Governor-General.
 1869. Hudson Bay territories bought.
 1870. Province of Manitoba created.
 1871. British Columbia united to the Dominion.
 1872. Lord Dufferin Governor-General. Canada and U.S. Fishery Commission.
 1874. Marquis of Lorne Governor-General. Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca formed.
 1883. Marquis of Lansdowne Governor-General.
 1885. Rebellion in North West territories. First train from Montreal to Vancouver on Canadian Pacific Railway.
 1884. Lord Stanley Preston Governor-General.
 1893. Earl of Aberdeen Governor-General.
 1897. Rush Klondyke gold-fields.
 1899. Governor-General.
 1903. Alaska boundary treaty.
 1904. Grey Governor-General.
 1910. Award of International Atlantic Convention.
 1911. Duke of Connaught Governor-General.
 Conservative victory in election, on question of reciprocity with U.S.A.
 1908. Jamaica Government Act.
 1909. refusal with
 1932. Royal West economic
 1929. Modus in regard to Newfoundland

American Territories (cont.)

- 1895 Abortive negotiations for union between Newfoundland and Canada
 1896 Royal Commission on economic conditions of West Indies
 1895-96 Hurricane in West Indies
 1893 Reciprocity treaty, West Indies and U.S.A.
 1901 Anglo-French convention governing arrangements in regard to Newfoundland fisheries
 British Guiana Brazilian boundary, King's Italy's arbitration

INDIA

- 1861 Serious famine, Order of Star of India constituted
 1863 War with North-west hill tribes
 Death of Lord Dalhousie, succeeded by Sir John Lawrence
 1860 Famine in Bengal
 1869 War on N.W. frontier
 1870 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay finished
 Assassination of Viceroy, succeeded by Lord Northbrook
 1874 Famine in Bengal expedition against tribes on N.W. frontier
 1875 Deposition of Gaekwar of Baroda, after trial for murder expedition against Nagpur tribes, visit of Prince of Wales to India
 1876 Lord Lytton Viceroy
 1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress by Viceroy in India, famine in Bombay, Madras, etc., disturb on N.W. frontier
 1878 War with Afghanistan
 1879 Peace with Afghanistan meeting at Kabul, rebellion of Kumpi tribes
 Marquis of Ripon Viceroy
 1881 War with Razais
 1884 Rebellion of Akha tribes
 Expedition against Kaku Pathans of Duffon Viceroy
 1884-86 Burmese War
 1886 Upper Burma annexed, all Burma included in British India
 1887 Districts in Baluchistan annexed
 1888 mountain expedition Marquis Lansdowne Viceroy
 1887 Expedition against Chittagong tribes
 1890 Treaty with China, expedition against China and Lushais
 1891 Miranzai Valley expedition
 Ravings of Lushai tribes, famine, Mountain expedition
 Rangs on N. frontier Earl Elgin Viceroy, ravings of Abors
 Expedition against Mahads, demarcation of Afghan frontier (completed 1895)
 Famine
 Tochi expedition, in Swat Valley etc. against followers of Mullah
 1894 Outbreak plague—Indian plague commission, Lord Curzon Viceroy.

- 1891 Expedition against Hanikani tribe, frontier policy, tribal nullities
 Raid of Bhils famine
 1901 New frontier province famine expedition against Mahads
 1902 Expedition against Wargis durbar for proclamation of King Edward VII as Emperor
 1900 Partition of Bengal, visit Prince and Princess of Wales to India, Earl of Minto Viceroy
 Lord Hardinge Viceroy
 1901 Coronation Durbar by Emperor and Empress at Delhi Capital transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, reunion of Bengal, expedition against Abors

Other Asiatic Territories

- 1907 Straits Settlements made independent of India
 1904 Sir C. J. Brooke succeeds his uncle as Rajah of Sarawak
 1901 British North Borneo Company established
 1901 British control over Federated Malay States established
 1905 North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak constituted protectorate
 1909 Territory of Wei-hai-wei leased from China
 1898-99 Hong Kong—extension of territory (Lantau, Kaulung)
 Matsuk's rising in Borneo suppressed

AUSTRALASIA

- Opposition to and promised cessation of transportation of convicts to Australia
 1866 End of Maori war in New Zealand
 1868 New Zealand Government Act
 1874 Invited to Great Britain
 1875 Maori king submits to British authority
 1882 Completion of Melbourne-Sydney railway
 1885 Federation of Australasian colonies (New South Wales and New Zealand not included)
 1891 National Australasian Federation Convention title of Commonwealth of Australia adopted
 1900 Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act
 Annexation of Cook and other Pacific Islands to New Zealand
 Lord Hopetoun Governor-General of Australia, first Federal Parliament
 Lord Tennyson Governor-General of Australia
 Lord Northcote Governor-General of Australia
 1907 New Zealand constituted a Dominion
 Lord Deasman Governor-General of Australia.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Secession of Mississippi; Alabama
 Florida Georgia Louisiana
 Texas Jefferson Davis elected
 President of southern confederacy
 Abraham Lincoln made president at
 Washington war
 Slavery abolished by federal
 laws, Lincoln president (War)
 Lincoln shot Andrew Johnson
 president (April), end of the war
 (May)
 1868 General pardon proclaimed
 1869 suffrage bill abolishing race, colour
 and property distinctions
 Ulysses Grant president
 1876 Centennial year Great demonstra-
 tions
 1877 R. B. Hayes president
 General Garfield president assass-
 inated succeeded by Chester
 A. Arthur
 1880 Grover Cleveland president, death
 of General Grant
 Benjamin Harrison president
 tariff bill
 1908 Cleveland again elected president
 Boring war arbitration
 Commission to settle boundary dis-
 pute between Great Britain
 Venezuela
 Monroe doctrine of president widely
 disliked
 William McKinley president
 1897 Annexation of Hawaii international
 fur seal conference
 1898 War with Spain treaty signed,
 cession of Porto Rico to U.S.A.
 McKinley re-elected president
 1901 McKinley shot Theodore Roosevelt
 president
 Hay-Pauncefote treaty for con-
 struction of Panama Canal
 1902 British industrial commission
 created by President
 Alaska boundary treaty St. Louis
 exhibition
 1904 Arbitration treaty with Great
 Britain Roosevelt re-elected
 president
 1906 Taft president
 1912 Dispute on Panama Canal pro-
 viding free passage for American
 coastwise shipping
 Woodrow Wilson president

EUROPEAN POLITICS (INTERNATIONAL)

- 1803 Prussian aid for Russia sup-
 pressing Polish insurrection
 Run of Prussian and decline of
 French influence in European
 affairs, Schleswig, Holstein ques-
 tions
 1804 War between Denmark and
 Germany
 1806 Austro-Prussian War Victory of
 Prussia Treaty of Prague
 Supremacy of Prussia in Germany
 alliances with Wurtemberg,
 Baden and Bavaria
 Austro-Italian treaty of Vienna,
 Austrian recognition of Kingdom
 of Italy
 1870-1 Franco-German war, fall of Paris,
 Jan. 28 treaty signed at Frank-
 furt Main, May 10, 1871
 1872 Three Emperors League (Prussia,
 Germany, Austria, Russia)
 1876 Austro-Russian agreement
 1877-80 Franco-German treaty of San
 Stefano, revised by treaty of
 Berlin (1878), restoring Balkan
 frontiers Russia German entrance
 into, followed by—
 1879 Austro-German defensive alliance
 (against Russia)
 Franco-German dispute French
 occupation of Tunis
 Triple alliance (Germany, Austria,
 Italy)
 Revival of Dreikaiserbund, isolation
 of France
 1897 Collapse of Dreikaiserbund; Russian
 hostility to Germany, and birth
 of Franco-Russian entente
 1897 Armenian and Cretan questions
 involve action by the Powers
 1897 First Hague Conference on arma-
 ments etc.
 1901 Hague arbitration court estab-
 lished
 1904 Anglo-French entente
 1906 Moroccan question conference of
 Algeiras (settlement 1909)
 1907 Anglo-Russian agreement
 1909 European crisis Austrian annex-
 ation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
 following Bulgarian declaration
 of independence (annexation ac-
 cepted by Powers obligatory to
 Berlin treaty, 1909)
 Franco-German incident
 Casablanca, Moroccan reference
 to Hague tribunal (settled, 1909)
 International Naval Conference at
 London (conclusion and declara-
 tion, 1909)
 1911 Franco-German (Moroccan
 questions, adjustment of
 international frontiers in West Africa)
 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
 New constitution proclaimed, mono-
 archy parliament
 Dual monarchy
 1877 Bosnia and Herzegovina occupied
 1905-7 Outbreak of dissension between
 Hungary and Austria
 1907 New agreement between
 Austria and Hungary
 1908 Annexation of Bosnia and
 Herzegovina

- AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (cont.)**
- 1908 Diamond jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph
- 1900 Bosnian constitution promulgated
- BALKAN STATES AND TURKISH**
- 1868 Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein proclaimed King of Greece
- George I
- Annexation of Ionian Islands to Greece
- 1866-7 Insurrection in Crete, Turkey refuses to give up island
- 1868 Assassination of Prince Michael of Serbia, Prince Milan IV succeeds
- 1871 Settlement of Black Sea question
- Decree incorporating Timb with Turkish Empire
- Opening of railway to Adrianople and Constantinople
- 1876 Deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz, proclamation of Murad V, deposed in same year and succeeded by Abdul Hamid II
- Serbia and Montenegro and Russia declare war on Turkey
- New Turkish constitution proclaimed (in abeyance, 1875-1908)
- 1877 Deposition of Prince Milan of Serbia by Turkey
- 1878 Instructions on Crete, Thessaly, etc., given to San Stefano with Russia, Cyprus ceded to Great Britain, Berlin conference and treaty, Bulgaria created an autonomous principality tributary to Turkey, Independence of Montenegro and Rumania and Serbia, Eastern Rumania created a province
- 1879 Treaty of peace with Russia
- 1900 Coronation of King of Montenegro
- 1881 Turko-Greek Convention, Thessaly ceded to Greece
- Prince Charles of Rumania nominated as King
- 1882 Prince Milan of Serbia proclaimed King
- Revolution in Eastern Rumania, union with Bulgaria; Servo-German (peace, 1885)
- Peace of Bucharest, Bulgarian prince Governor-General of East Rumania
- 1887 Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria elected Prince of Bulgaria
- Opening of isthmian canal, Corinth
- 1896-8 Armenian revolution and massacre
- 1897 Greco-Turkish war
- Abdication of King Milan of Serbia, his son Alexander succeeds
- 1903 Military revolution in Serbia, deposition of King and Queen, King Peter Karađorđević proclaimed
- Macedonian revolutionary
- severe repression by Turks
- Bagdad railway begun
- 1903-5 Macedonian reform schemes caused between Powers and Turkey
- 1905 Aden boundary question settled between Great Britain and Turkey
- International financial control scheme accepted by Turkey
- naval demonstration by Powers
- 1908 Bulgaria declares independence, prince assumes title of tsar (recognised 1909)
- Hejaz railway opened
- "Young Turks" revolution, constitution of 1876 revived
- 1909 Counter revolution in Constantinople, Sultan Abdul deposed, his brother proclaimed Mohamed V.
- Bulgarian agreements with Russia and Turkey
- Montenegro proclaimed a kingdom
- Turkey at war with Italy, loss of Tripoli
- 1912 War on Turkey by allies (Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece)
- Egypt and Sudan**
- 1869 Inauguration of Suez Canal.
- 1869-70 Sir Samuel Baker's operations in Upper Nile region
- 1875-7 War with Abyssinia
- 1874 Khedive deposed by the Sultan of Turkey, Tewfik succeeds
- 1881 Insurrection of the Mahdi (Mahomed Ahmad of Dongola)
- 1882 Political crisis in Egypt, bombardment of Alexandria; war with Arabi Pasha, capture of Tel-el-Kelbi, abolition of Anglo-French control
- 1889 Major Baring (afterwards Lord Cromer) appointed Resident
- 1884 Battle of El Teb
- 1885 Battle of Atakia, Khartoum razed, Gordon killed.
- 1887 Anglo-Turkish convention, if M Stanley's expedition for relief of Emin Pasha
- 1889 Battle of Tushki against Dervishes
- 1892 Death of Tewfik, Abbas succeeds as Khedive
- 1896 Egypt Sir H. H. Kitchener's operations against Dervishes
- of the II and Omdurman, Fashoda "incident" (French occupation).
- 1899 Sudan convention. Anglo-French agreement (Bahr-el-Ghazal, Darfur, etc.).
- Completion of Assuan dam.
- Anglo-French agreement with reference to Egypt
- 1907 Resignation of Lord Cromer.
- Belgium (inc. Belgian Congo).**
- Death of Leopold I and Leopold II.
- Flemish movement; Flemish language.
- International Association of Congo; recognised as independent

BELGIUM (BRITISH BELGIAN CONGO)
(cont.)

- 1490 Right acquired to annex Congo Free State
 Revision of constitution universal suffrage
 1511 Proportional representation established
 1508 Congo State annexed as Belgian Congo
 1509 Death of Leopold II, accession of King Albert

DENMARK

- 1505 Annexation of Schleswig-Holstein made independent disputes with Prussia in new constitution
 1501 Schleswig and Jutland taken by Prussia peace treaty, no new duchies
 1500 Death of Christian X accession of King Frederick VIII
 1512 Death of King Frederick accession of King Christian X

FRANCE

- 1570 War declared against Prussia
 1571 Fall of Paris the third Republic deposition of Emperor Napoleon III Thiers president peace
 1575 Renunciation of Thiers' MacMahon president
 1577 Establishment of the Constitution of 1575
 1579 Jules Grévy president
 1580 Annexation of Alsace
 1581 Military expedition to Tunisia protectorate established
 Occupation of ports in Mali, Niger (protectorate 1585, colony 1588)
 1583 Chinese protectorate over Annam and Tongking
 Revision of the constitution
 1585 Grévy president
 Carnot president
 1588 Boulangist movement
 1592 French Guinea, Ivory coast and Benin constituted separate possessions French Sudan a colony
 Carnot, Casimir
 Fétter president
 Arrest, trial and condemnation of Captain Alfred Dreyfus for treason
 Félix Faure president
 Visit of (first visit of a European monarch to republican France), Franco-Prussian entente
 1590 Death of Faure, president
 1594 Anglo-French
 1595 Separation (abolishing State support of any religion)
 1596 Fallières president, Anglo-French administration of New Hebrides agreed upon
 1598 Poincaré president,

GERMAN EMPIRE

- North German parliament opened
 Proclamation of William I Emperor (at Versailles following Franco-Prussian war) first Imperial parliament neutrality of Luxembourg guaranteed
 Foundation of colonies in Kamerun German East Africa, New Guinea
 Deaths of Emperor William I and his son Frederick III accession of William II
 1570 Resignation of Bismarck chancellor succeeded by Caprivi Anglo-German convention (East Africa, Heligoland etc.)
 1574 Resignation of Caprivi Prince von Hohenlohe chancellor
 1575 Treaty with China (Kiaochow) Death of Bismarck
 1581 Death of Emperor Frederick
 1583-4 Herrero rising German South West Africa
 1584 Prince of Bismarck Chancellor
 Resignation of Prince of Bismarck Dr von Bethmann-Hollweg chancellor

ITALY

- 1571 Establishment of Kingdom of Italy Victor Emmanuel King, death of Cavour
 1580 Capital transferred from Turin to Florence
 Alliance with Prussia war with Austria, Venice united with Italy
 1571 Italian Government established in Rome
 1572 Convention with San Marino
 1575 Death of Victor Emmanuel II accession of Humbert I death of Humbert
 International treaty for redemption of Trent and Trieste from Austria
 1582 Death of Garibaldi
 Abyss created Crown Colony
 1585 Occupation of Massawa and Beirut
 1587 Italians beaten by Abyssinians at Dogah
 Failure of movement of consultation between Pope and King
 Treaty of Uccialli, new boundary of Italian colony
 1591 Abyssinia recognised
 Italian influence
 with Mahdists, revolt
 Italy in Abyssinia
 1595 Conquest of Tigre
 1596 Italians routed by Abyssinians
 Adowa
 Treaty recognizing Abyssinian independence, settling boundary of Entoto
 1598 Assassination of King Humbert, accession of Victor III
 earthquake
 1591 War Turkey, of Tripoli.

NIPPLELANT

- 1830 Death of King William III accession of Queen Wilhelmina (Queen mother's regent)
 1834 Insurrection in Lombok (Netherlands India)
 1835 1832 Insurrection in Sumatra (Achin)
 1838 Coronation of the Queen
 1839 Marriage of the Queen and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin

NORWAY [see 4 INDIVIDUAL below]

PORTUGAL

- 1864 Boundary treaty with Spain
 1880 Death of King Luis I, accession of King Carlos
 1881 1880 Dispute with Great Britain over East African territories submission of Portugal agreement
 1884 Portuguese Dutch boundary in Timor settled by treaty
 1885 Assassination of the king and () Prince accession of King Manuel
 1910 Revolution and proclamation of republic
 1903 Rising in Poland
 1804 End of war in the Caucasus
 1905 Turkish cession of province
 1806 Break with Pope owing to tribune of Polish clergy
 First trial by jury held
 War in Bolivia
 Remains of Polish nationality abolished by decree, amnesty for Poles Russian Am () territory () bill to U.S.A
 1808 Samarkand taken
 1871 Conference for revision of Franco-Prussian treaty of 1856 which was not agreed to by Russia, Black Sea clause deleted
 1875 Expeditions to Khiva which rendered
 1876 War with Khokand, Balkh provinces previously governed as province now brought under direct imperial administration
 1876 Khokand annexed
 Russo-Turkish war
 Peace of San Stefano, conference European powers at Berlin, Balkh occupied, general dissatisfaction towards government
 1879 Martial law established, expedition against Fekke Turkomans various attempts assassinate Czar Alexander II
 Scheme for reform of the administration, Nihilists executed
 Czar assassinated, accession Alexander III
 with Fekke Turkomans; reforms promised, treaty
 Finland granted almost complete autonomy

- 1885 Russian attack on Afghans, Afghan boundary settled
 Trans-Siberian railway authorized, completed 1900
 Partition of Lithuania, Imperial Committee of control subject to himself created by Czar, of Czar accession Nicholas II
 1885 Russo-Prussian boundary settled, agreement with England about Pannu
 1898 Lease of Port Arthur granted by China
 1901 Severe measures against Jews military imposed on students, "Russification" in Finland
 Banishment to much due, anti-Semitic riots
 Famine, further student riots, great unrest and distress
 1903 Kishinev atrocities, meetings against Jews many riots
 1904 Strained relations with Japan, Russo-Japanese attack on Port Arthur, Battle of Tsushima, disturbances in Poland and elsewhere
 1905 Fall of Port Arthur, peace with Japan riots and anarchy general, fighting between Tartars and Armenians, representative constitutional senate appointed in Finland, after serious disturbances
 1910 Russo-Japanese agreement

SCANDINAVIA (NORWAY AND SWEDEN)

- 1872 Death of Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway, accession of Oscar II
 Crown Prince made Vicar of Norway
 1901 1806 Inagreements Norway with Sweden conditions of union
 1901 Union dissolved kingdom of Norway recognized by Sweden after referendum conference Prince Charles of Denmark elected as king Haakon VII of Norway
 1907 Treaty guaranteeing integrity of Norway by Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, death of King Oscar II of Sweden, accession of King Gustav V

SPAIN

- War in Santo Domingo
 War with Peru (peace, 1866)
 Santo Domingo abolished, war with Chile (ended 1866), military insurrection in Spain
 Further insurrections, General Prim forms provisional government, flight of Queen Isabella II.

China (cont.).

- 1909. Convention settling disputes between Japan in Manchuria and Korea.
- 1911. Revolution.
- 1912. Abdication of Manchu dynasty; republic established; Yuan Shih-kai president.

Japan.

- 1864. Combined naval demonstration of powers, owing to refusal of Japan to observe treaties.
- 1865. Treaties ratified.
- 1868. Daimio insurrection; victory of Mikado.
- 1870-2 *seqq.* Introduction and development of European methods, etc. (first railway, 1872).
- 1876. Constitution and Parliament.
- 1894-5. War with China.
- 1904-5. War with Russia; treaty of Portsmouth (U.S.A.)
- 1905. Anglo-Japanese alliance (renewed, 1911).
- 1912. Death of the Mikado; Yoshihito succeeds.

Persia.

- 1858. Russo-Persian frontier commission.
- 1896. Assassination of Nasser-ed-din; accession of Muzaffer-ed-din.
- 1902. Financial reform scheme with Belgian support.
- 1903. Commercial agreements with Russia and Great Britain.
- 1907. Death of Muzaffer-ed-din; Mahomed al-Mirza.
- 1908. Serious internal disturbances.
- 1909. Deposition of the Shah.
- 1911. Russian ultimatum; withdrawal of treasury gendarmerie from ex-Shah's property; dismissal of members of American commission.

Siam.

- 1867. Treaty with France recognising French protectorate in Cambodia.
- 1874. Political constitution granted.
- 1893. French ultimatum and armed demonstration following encounter on the Mekong river; treaty concluded.
- 1904. Anglo-French agreement recognising sphere of influence in Siam.

	Area.		Population.		Revenue.	
	1862 ^a	1912	1861	1911	1861-2	1911-2
	Sq. mls.	Sq. mls.	Thous.	Thous.	1,000L.	1,000L.
United Kingdom	119,921	121,301	29,051	47,658	49,674	185,000
Europe :						
Gibraltar	37	11	15	20	82	10
Heligoland ^b	4	—	2	—	—	—
Malta	115	117	141	215	754	446
Ionian Islands ^c	1,041	—	2,20	—	—	—
Total Europe	1,198	119	357	295	180	543
Asia :						
India (British)	1,001,610	1,097,521 ^d	149,271	214,321 ^e	45,144	62,004
Ceylon	24,700	25,352	1,019	4,107	779	3,022
Cyprus ^f	—	3,584	—	278	—	320
Aden and Perim	80	80	—	40	—	—
Bocotra ^g	—	1,852	—	12	—	—
Straits Settlements and Labuan	1,140	1,680	242	714	222	1,431
Federated Malay States ^h	—	27,500	—	1,040	—	4,000
Other Malay States ⁱ	—	24,000	—	900	—	257
Borneo ^j and Sarawak	—	73,100	—	700	—	325
Hong Kong	20	40 ^k	119	200	139	053
Wei hai-wei ^l	—	255	—	147	—	7
Total Asia	1,030,565	1,255,731	161,591	252,700	46,217	92,720
Africa :						
Ascension	81	34	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	47	47	6	3	21	—
Northern Nigeria ^m	—	255,700	—	9,209	—	558
Southern Nigeria ⁿ	—	59,540	—	7,555	—	1,056
Gold Coast	6,000	50,000	151	1,500	—	1,112
Sierra Leone	465	21,900	42	1,803	37	156
Gambia	20	3,620	7	146	15	87
Mauritius and Dependencies	70 ^o	50 ^p	110	379	402	742
Seychelles	—	156	—	23	—	56
Somaliland ^q	—	66,000	—	347	—	83
Africa Protectorate ^r	—	250,000	—	2,651	—	720
Uganda ^s	—	223,300	—	2,843	—	—
Zanzibar ^t	—	1,020	—	199	—	—
Nyasaland ^u	—	20,801	—	1,002	—	97

Continued on following pp.)

- ^a included in British Empire at the earlier date.
^b Not included in the British Empire at the later date.
^c Areas given for 1862 are those as ascertained.
^d Includes British India only.

INTRODUCTORY TABLE

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1902-1912 (on nearest available dates).

Total Imports 1						Total Exports 1		Shipping entered and cleared	
1901-2						1911-2	1901-2	1911-2	
19002	19002	19002	19002	19002	19002	19002	19002	19002	19002
71,110	178,548	500,770	7-4,806	27,373	514,804	19,444	604,143	26,335	18,800
41013	75,788	101,491	801,171	1,141	147,028	48,971	16,182	3,920	14,244
—	—	100	1,110	4,21	10,080	2,414	12,118	851	14,427
—	—	—	27	—	670	—	701	—	751
—	—	—	—	—	4,143	—	1,110	—	7,217
• 143	1,000	—	7,043	8,042	40,467	8,121	30,867	1,225	1,132
—	2,010	—	1,073	—	7,762	—	13,080	—	3,870
—	27	—	—	—	372	—	—	—	—
—	320	—	—	—	1,108	—	1,402	—	407
1 2	010	—	1,186	—	—	—	—	1,344	20,491
—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,1145	67,085	101,491	120,115	50,026	20,136	50,750	1,181	1,797	81,017
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	0	—	—	13	42	10	10	101	81
—	822	—	1,440	—	860	—	880	—	—
—	1,717	—	0,471	—	5,091	—	5,301	—	1,111
0	915	—	2,400	103	2,704	140	2,702	—	2,070
41	433	—	1,211	144	1,307	200	1,300	81	2,100
16	71	4	—	100	607	154	601	40	401
010	680	—	1,200	1,430	2,343	2,517	2,740	500	874
—	34	—	15	—	90	—	157	—	414
—	75	—	—	—	207	—	240	—	154
—	778	—	—	—	1,300	—	1,017	—	2,305
—	—	—	170	—	425	—	393	—	—
—	—	—	71	—	1,180	—	1,103	—	1,421
—	114	—	—	—	291	—	292	—	—

1 Including Ballon Specie.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE,

	Area		Population		Revenue	
	1861	1911	1861	1911	1861	1911
	Sq. mls.	Sq. mls.	Thous.	Thous.	1,000/	1,000/
Cape of Good Hope	101,141	101,141	210	2,000	710	—
Natal	14,337	14,337	148	1,194	100	17,281
Transvaal	—	110,120	—	1,000	—	—
Orange Free State	—	0,112	—	726	—	—
Rhodesia	—	181,577	—	1,750	—	1,164
Swaziland	—	6,530	—	102	—	97
Basutoland	—	11,711	—	405	—	115
Bechuanaland	—	57,800	—	120	—	50
Total Africa	14,600	34,178	368	15,081	1,300	24,088
Australasia &c	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	2,475,511	2,475,511	1,210	1,100	1,807	40,110
New Zealand	100,000	100,000	1	100	3,200	11,110
Papua	—	407,300	—	50	—	10
Tonga	—	7,400	—	140	—	11
Tonga, Solomon and Gilbert Islands	—	17,370	—	204	—	78
Total Australasia &c.	2,575,511	3,122,177	1,211	1,254	5,007	62,110
America	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	5,021,160	5,720,160	1,070	7,400	1,240	27,070
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,200	10,200	12	24	117	72
British Honduras	13,500	13,500	4	11	27	247
British Guiana	70,000	70,000	10	20	28	114
Bermuda	24	24	11	10	22	77
Barbados	100	100	4	10	10	8
Turks and Caicos Islands	100	100	1	1	11	8
Jamaica	6,200	6,200	441	842	201	1,800
Windward Islands	514	514	41	100	20	20
Barbados	100	100	10	173	94	100
Leeward Islands	731	731	106	142	80	17
Trinidad and Tobago	1,651	1,651	10	40	20	100
Falkland Islands	7,100	7,100	1	1	2	24
Total America	7,122,231	8,011,047	1,301	9,510	3,481	32,048
SUMMARY	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	110,924	121,391	2,107	45,000	60,071	15,000
Europe	1,100	1,100	307	275	180	513
Asia	1,000,565	1,000,565	145,501	252,700	10,207	92,730
Africa	120,605	2,213,478	904	35,951	1,800	24,008
Australasia, &c	2,575,511	3,122,177	1,211	6,239	8,100	62,110
America	742,283	4,011,047	4,304	9,510	3,481	32,048
Total British Empire	4,602	10,814,433	161,615	350,914	129,166	898,108

Not included in the British Empire at the earlier date

The areas given 1861 are those as then ascertained

Includes British India only

Excludes Indian Native States

Total as incomplete the cases, not available

1862-1912 (or nearest available dates)—continued.

Expenditure.		Debt		Total Import ¹		Total Exports ²		Shipping entered and cleared.	
1861-2	1911-2	1861-2	1911-2	1861-2	1911-2	1861-2	1911-2	1861-2	1911-2
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Thous Tons	Thous Tons
184 05	10,601	567 100	117,231	2,790 43	58,035	1,571 127	7,506	44	10,507
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,480	21,036	670	7,001	1,222	50,095	1,500	77,670	1,570	24,201
6,181	50,405	15,201	251,211	36,000	66,967	21,120	7,483	1,751	9,061
1,181	10,442	2,000	51,000	1,000	16,516	1,200	1,000	1,000	2,050
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,771	61,263	16,697	285,000	37,000	83,071	20,400	100,200	3,101	14,071
1,780	10,178	14,600	104,302	14,681	114,972	8,900	1,801	1,801	21,700
17	600	171	750	1,007	2,701	1,172	1,102	307	2,251
11	100	—	101	211	4	4	202	1	198
111	50	14	880	1,107	1,407	1,400	2,063	281	680
11	108	1	15	201	917	40	107	100	1,300
12	81	44	17	1,200	114	1,008	201	207	1,710
11	8	1	—	20	21	31	24	110	335
202	1,100	818	3,011	1,142	2,800	1,113	2,048	201	4,310
17	184	10	20	110	737	114	101	92	4,600
113	110	—	423	913	1,340	1,008	101	282	3,470
10	100	50	207	475	713	570	107	108	3,800
200	1,000	221	1,023	780	1,010	810	1,700	281	3,600
1	22	—	—	20	94	10	805	70	311
1,101	21,904	16,672	117,191	22,024	131,885	16,674	80,806	7,082	10,600
71,110	178,165	100,770	724,600	257,873	814,804	105,404	104,144	20,581	138,000
541	87	87	70	1,171	2,015	5,400	1,501	1,501	19,040
15,045	87,085	104,000	320,900	70,000	200,000	50,700	200,100	8,707	64,617
1,480	23,040	670	130,600	1,222	50,000	1,500	77,000	1,570	24,201
7,771	61,263	16,697	285,000	37,000	83,071	20,400	100,200	3,101	14,071
1,101	21,904	16,672	117,191	22,024	131,885	16,674	80,806	7,082	10,600
120,001	375,071	138,791	1,001,721	370,440	1,305,613	300,445	1,150,106	10,700	232,050

¹ Including [redacted] [redacted] [redacted].

² Including [redacted] figures for Cape of Good Hope, &c.

³ Excluding duplicates in the W. African colonies (N. Nigeria, [redacted]).

BRITISH EMPIRE—RAILWAY MILEAGE.

	1900	1911
	Miles.	Miles.
United Kingdom	10,430	29,417
Canada	2,090	26,624
India	—	82,484
Australia	843 1	18,013
■ Africa	56	8,002
Other countries	—	8,950
Total	18,761	117,944

1 Year 1901.

BRITISH EMPIRE—MERCHANT NAVY.

The tonnage of the merchant navies of the British Empire in 1900 and 1911 was as follows:—

	Tonnage on register					
	Steam Vessels		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	1900	1911	1900	1911	1900	1911
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom (including Channel Islands and Isle of Man)	454,327	10,717,511	4,204,300	980,097	4,658,627	11,697,608
Canada	25,452	358,705	521,621	410,569	546,973	769,274
Newfoundland	45	14,700	42,694	121,884	42,689	146,584
Australia	11,537	260,280	129,079	125,467	137,816	406,747
■ Zealand	350	114,221	8,367	86,403	8,717	150,624
British India	—	91,740	—	10,650	—	106,890
Ceylon	8,133	783	257,923	9,460	266,056	10,108
Other possessions	—	96,862	—	149,337	—	246,199
Total	509,144	11,678,732	5,210,824	1,854,746	5,710,468	13,533,408

STATISTICS WITH REFERENCE TO THE BRITISH ARMY
1862-63 AND 1912-13.

	1862-63	1912-13
■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Home and in Colonies	8,094	9,800
N.-Co's. and Men	187,416	176,800
Total	145,450	186,600
Total ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ in India	88,528	75,886

Strength at Home and Colonies by branches of Service.	1862-63	1912-13
Horse Artillery	1,933	2,116
Cavalry	12,193	14,754
Field and Garrison Artillery	29,001	29,976
Engineers	4,545	9,818
Guards	6,206	7,410
Infantry of the line	87,816	98,868

Departmental were differently organised fifty years from what they now, and it is difficult to establish any basis of comparison.

The number of cavalry regiments in 1862-63 it still, and there were the number in India. In 1862-3 there were 141 battalions of line, of 56 in India; now there 148, of which 52 are in India. In 1862-63 (there being, then no Army Reserve) the peace establishment of a cavalry regiment home officers and 403 other ranks, and of a line battalion 45 officers and other ranks. Now the establishment of a cavalry regiment is 28 officers and other ranks, and of a line battalion 29 officers and 777 other ranks.

Total Estimates	1862-63	1912-13
Effective	13,172,012	29,955,000
Non Effective	2,180,856	2,903,000
Total	15,352,868	32,858,000

SOME STATISTICS FOR THE

	Area ¹ (English Square Miles)		Population ²	
	1867	1912	1862	1912
Austria	(1857) 115,274	115,582	(1857) 25,119,273	(1910) 25,324,940
Hungary	(1857) 121,760	125,596	(1857) 9,900,765	(1910) 10,986,787
Belgium	(1856) 11,506	11,373	(1856) 4,529,560	(1910) 7,428,784
Bulgaria	(1860) 21,979	11,582	(1860) 2,605,024	(1911) 2,775,070
France	(1861) 211,562	207,024	(1861) 37,382	(1910) 39,601,500
Germany ³	(1861) 312,867	308,740	(1861) 45,013,034	(1910) 64,025,948
Prussia	(1861) 107,300	125,114	(1861) 15,497,478	(1910) 40,165,214
Bavaria	(1861) 21,617	30,140	(1861) 4,684,887	(1910) 6,987,201
Saxony	(1861) 11,777	5,787	(1861) 2,220,340	(1910) 4,806,061
Baden	(1861) 11,904	2,611	(1861) 1,260,201	(1910) 2,142,893
Wurttemberg	(1861) 7,840	7,534	(1861) 1,720,706	(1910) 2,497,576
Greece	(1861) 10,961	15,014	(1861) 1,008,510	(1911) 2,131,052
Italy	(1861) 100,097	110,620	(1861) 21,777,894	(1911) 34,671,377
Netherlands	(1861) 12,887	12,648	(1861) 3,800,124	(1910) 6,022,452
Norway	(1860) 121,607	124,129	(1860) 1,488,784	(1910) 2,891,782
Sweden	(1860) 171,649	172,876	(1860) 3,850,728	(1911) 5,622,409
Portugal	(1861) 36,510	35,490	(1861) 3,594,077	(1911) 5,047,085
Russia ⁴	(1860) 7,613,874	7,764,586	(1860) 71,962,273	(1910) 167,008,400
Spain	(1860) 191,716	194,743	(1860) 15,673	(1910) 19,588,688
Switzerland	(1863) 15,967	15,976	(1863) 2,584,211	(1910) 3,741,071
Turkey ⁵	(1860) 1,896,478	941,416	(1860) 85,850,000	(1910) 30,600,000
	1,486,017	1,871,228	31,448,821	91,072,266

¹ The area and population figures are of the immediately preceding 1867 and 1912.

² German Confederation was made of the following — Portions of Austria (the Archduchy of Austria, Bohemia, Styria, Tyrol, Moravia, and part of Illyria), the Kingdoms of Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Wurttemberg, the Grand-duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt; the Duchy of Lauenburg; the Grand-duchy of Luxembourg; Limburg; the Duchy of Brunswick, the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; the Grand-duchy of Oldenburg; the Grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar; the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; the Duchies of Oldenburg and Oldenburg; the Principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Schleiss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Deimold; the free cities of Lübeck, Frankfurt, Bremen, Hamburg.

³ Norway and Sweden formed one monarchy.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1862-1912.

Revenue 1,000l.		Expenditure 1,000l.		Debt 1,000l.		Imports 1,000l.	
1862	1912	1862	1912	1862	1912	1862	1912
30,587	121,541	35,459	121,526	219,604	215,320	49,427	141,800
	77,197		77,195		200		
6,714	30,306	5,505	30,221	34,219	149,189	3,253	170,285
1,841	9,396	1,511	9,340	10,930	11,930	1,383	(1911) 38,811
12,154	180,102	14,699	180,152	416,592	1,301,718	308,912	316,094
—	114,906	—	144,306	—	226,183	3,905	506,036
20,175	304,285	20,008	204,365	40,500	171,418	—	—
3,503	93,510	3,513	93,510	38,575	115,547	—	—
1,513	22,661	1,513	22,661	9,895	19,111	—	—
1,426	6,701	1,307	5,617	5,439	27,141	—	—
1,041	5,390	1,712	1,114	1,502	30,111	—	—
512	5,764	655	5,713	4,072	31,493	3,930	(1911) 6,033
21,891	107,805	20,841	104,937	104,111	121,670	61,007	144,114
7,707	16,101	7,707	16,549	57,162	96,914	62,076	277,510
1,130	7,157	1,106	7,167	1,804	20,420	4,340	(1911) 27,542
3,202	14,288	2,470	14,288	2,913	12,870	5,870	88,310
2,981	17,013	3,219	17,875	22,717	173,020	(1868) ¹⁰ 5,585	(1911) 11,114
40,815	300,191	40,181	300	142,600	334,164	21,717	109,197
20,498	40,408	20,800	41,630	145,211	385,691	15,418	41,771
796	2,710	771	3,868	—	5,000	12,810	78,549
11,164	26,982	12,720	20,224	23,070	115,073	— ¹¹	(1911) 31,340
10,881	108,440	97,827	128,654	100,208	573,674	76,801	278,778

¹ Russian Empire.

² Germany only.

³ In 1912 the Turkish Empire included Thrace, Bulgaria, Roumania and Thessaly, Albania, Serbia and Herzegovina, Moldavia and (Rumania).

⁴ The figures are those of the German Empire for the separate States were not available.

⁵ Official record.

⁶ No figures are available, but an estimate for values Turkey with foreign countries is 48,000,000l.

SOME STATISTICS FOR THE PRINCIPAL

	Exports 1912		Railways (Length in Miles)	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Austria	70,000	110,000	(1870) 1,786	0,503
Hungary	—	—	(1870) 2,144	13,011
Belgium	1,000	1,000	(1870) 376	11
Denmark	1,000	4,17	(1871) 471	2,202
France	11,700	4,00	(1872) 8,377	1,301
Germany—	—	4,000	(1880) 6,000	(1,110)
Prussia	—	—	(1880) 1,414	2,012
Bavaria	—	—	(1880) 1,400	4,000
Saxony	—	—	(1880) 4,000	2,000
Baden	—	—	(1880) 1,400	1,200
Württemberg	—	—	(1880) 1,400	1,000
Greece	20	5,000	None	500
Italy	11,000	9,000	(1880) 1,117	10,000
Netherlands	10	2,700	(1880) 2,000	1,000
Norway	—	1,000	(1880) 1,000	1,000
Sweden	1,000	1,000	(1880) 370	5,000
Portugal	1,000	1,000	(1880) 1,000	1,000
Russia	7,000	1,000	(1880) 1,000	1,000
Spain	10,000	11,000	(1880) 1,000	9,000
Switzerland	11,000	54,000	(1880) 6,000	2,000
Turkey	—	20,000	(1880) 400	4,000
United States	70,000	400,000	(1880) 10,000	200,000

In the German Confederation was made up of the following States: — Portions of Austria (the Archduchy of Austria, Bohemia, Styria, Tyrol, Moravia, part of Illyria), the Kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Württemberg, the Grand duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duchy of Holstein and Lauenburg, the Grand duchy of Luxembourg, the Duchy of the Palatinate, the Grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duchy of Nassau, the Grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duchies of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Anhalt, the Principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Schleiz, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, the Province of Hesse-Hanau, the Duchies of Lubek, Frankfurt, and one monarchy.

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

COUNTRIES, 1862-1912—continued.

[illegible]

4 Total Russian Empire

^b Not males only

* First available figures

In 1902 the Turkish Empire, [redacted] Thrace, Bulgaria, Roumelia and Tim only, Albania, [redacted] and Herzegovina, [redacted] Wallachia (Roumania) and Servia.

9 [redacted] no Export Returns [redacted] 1966, in which year they [redacted] 8,878,000K (in
million 1966 5,851,000K)

2. In Not 1970 were there any railway lines in Lissoc, that year there

UNITED KINGDOM FOOD FROM CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

Ten following for year to 1911 inclusive value of imports into Kingdom
Canada, Australia, New Zealand, proportion of raw and supplies to

Year	Value of Imports retained in the United Kingdom	Of which—				Miscellaneous and unclassified articles			
		Wine, drink and tobacco		Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured		Articles wholly or mainly manufactured		Miscellaneous and unclassified articles	
		Amount	Proportion of total per cent	Amount	Proportion of total per cent	Amount	Proportion of total per cent	Amount	Proportion of total per cent
1.—From Dominion of Canada									
1908	29,403,000	1,000,000	78.0	2,961,000	10.9	1,082,000	4.0	112,000	0.4
1909	34,267,000	18,092,000	77.7	4,078,000	16.7	1,255,000	1.2	104,000	0.4
1910	34,096,000	18,318,000	76.2	4,505,000	14.2	1,274,000	0.2	100,000	0.4
1911	30,166,000	18,394,000	77.4	4,076,000	17.3	1,144,000	4.5	117,000	0.5
2.—From Commonwealth of Australia									
1908	16,436,000	7,282,000	44.3	6,908,000	42.0	2,228,000	13.6	20,000	0.2
1909	18,980,000	10,548,000	55.7	6,717,000	35.0	1,000,000	6.7	27,000	0.1
1910	20,433,000	14,476,000	58.6	8,862,000	34.1	1,000,000	6.0	30,000	0.2
1911	26,470,000	15,472,000	58.5	9,101,000	34.4	1,833,000	6.9	44,000	0.2
3.—From Dominion of New Zealand									
1908	12,137,000	6,111,000	50.1	5,874,000	43.4	40,000	0.4	12,000	0.1
1909	13,647,000	7,802,000	57.2	5,865,000	47.4	48,000	0.1	11,000	0.1
1910	17,122,000	8,882,000	51.8	8,200,000	47.1	3,000	0.2	10,000	0.0
1911	14,548,000	7,456,000	51.2	7,043,000	45.4	28,000	0.3	000	0.1

OF OUCHY, October 16, 1912
(TURKEY AND ITALY)

The principal provisions of this treaty are as follows —

1 - [Italy maintains absolutely the ■■■ which declared her full and entire sovereignty
■■■ Lybia and, ■■■ consequence, denies any form of sovereignty there ■■■ part ■■■
Turkey, whether ■■■ or disguised, nominal, effective, ■■■ partial]

II —Turkey on her side, neither impugns nor acknowledges the sovereignty of Italy in Italy and in that nor offending against the letter of the Koran which forbids the cession of any part of the Caliph dom to any infidel Italy consents to forgo any formal recognition by Turkey, and is content with procuring a recognition of her rights from the Power

—Italy pledges herself to restore to Ottoman Empire islands in the Aegean which were occupied by her troops

IV -Italy accepts a clause, identical with that contained in the Austro Hungarian Treaty regarding Bosnia Herzegovina, dealing with the religious authority in the Caliph. Any kind of political interference is, however, expressly excluded.

Y - there shall be no question of a payment of indemnity by one side or the other. The sole engagement is a financial character which Italy is to make a payment of that part of Ottoman Public which is guaranteed by income from Iraq and Crete.

THE TREATY OF MADRID, Nov 27 1912
(FRANCE AND SPAIN)

The Franco-Spanish Treaty regarding [redacted] contains 30 articles. ■ Protocol ■ 14 articles regarding ■ Tangier Fer Railway is attached

(For a summary of the contents of this Treaty, see page 6.)

CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL

The following table shows the cases for international arbitration brought before the permanent court of arbitration. The [] from the time of [] establishment in 1902 until November 1 1913. The Dogger Bank affair in which Russian warships fired on British fishing [] in 1904 [] not included, [] it was settled by [] of inquiry not by arbitration. Another commission of inquiry finished its work in 1911, reporting to the French and Italian governments on July 15 on the stoppage of the French liner [] en route during [] Turko-Italian war.

Parties		Reference to Court	Date of decision
1 United States v America & United Mexico	Pious funds of the Californias	May 23 1907	Oct 14 1902
2 Germany, Great Britain and Italy v Venezuela (Belgium, Spain, United States, France, Mexico, Sweden and Norway)	Right of preference claimed by blockading powers	May 7, 1904	Feb 22 —
3 Germany, Japan Great Britain	Perpetual in Japan	Aug 24, 1902	May 22, —
4 Germany v France . . .	Dhow of Mascat . . .	Oct 18, 1904	Aug 6, —
5 Germany v France . . .	Deserters at Casablanca	Nov 10, 1906	May 23, 1909
6 Norway v Sweden . . .	Maritime	Mar 14, 1908	Oct 28, 1909
7 United States v Great Britain	Fisheries	Jan 27, 1909	Sept 7, 1910
8 United States of America v Venezuela	Claims of "Orinoco" pany	Feb. 14, 1909	Oct 25, 1910
9 France v Great Britain	Arrest of revolutionaries	Oct 25, 1910	Feb 24, 1911
10 Russia v Turkey .	Indemnities	July 23 —	—
11 Italy v Peru . . .	War of 1877 Casavero claim	Aug 4 1910 April 25 1910	May 7 1912
12 France v Italy . . .	The Carthage	Mar 6, 1912	—

¹ The Court met on February 15, 1921, and adjourned sine die.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COMMONWEALTHS TO IMPERIAL NAVY (1912-13)

<i>Australia</i>	£
Construction of Fleet	1 196 889
Naval agreement (ceased in April 1913)	17 000
Naval forces	9 375
Naval works	315 050
Total	4,249,257

<i>Canada</i>	Dollars.
Civil Government	64
Naval service ships, machinery &c	1,740 077
Tide service	12 331
Hydrographic surveys	269 118
Steamer for surveying Gulf and River St. Lawrence	51 753
Wireless stations	1,050 000
Fisheries protection service	374 231
Total	2,442 612

(£44,211)

New Zealand

According to the N.Z. Naval Subsidy Act, 1909 (for 10 years from May, 1909) £100,000

(Also the Dreadnought presented by New Zealand)

South Africa

The combined sums formerly contributed by the Cape Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope (£0,000) and Natal (£3 000) £3 000

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CANADA.

All the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of eighteen years and upwards are liable under the Militia Act, 1905, to be trained from the age of twelve to fourteen in the junior cadets, from fourteen to sixteen in the senior cadets, from sixteen to twenty-five in the citizen forces, and from twenty-five to thirty in the militia, but except in time of imminent danger the service shall be limited to one regular muster parade in each year.

(COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA)

All male inhabitants of Australia who have resided therein for six months and who are British subjects are liable to be trained from the age of twelve to fourteen in the junior cadets, from fourteen to sixteen in the senior cadets, from sixteen to twenty-five in the citizen forces, and from twenty-five to thirty in the militia, but except in time of imminent danger the service shall be limited to one regular muster parade in each year.

All male inhabitants of Australia who have resided therein for six months and who are British subjects and who are between the ages of eighteen and sixty years are in time of war liable to serve in the citizen forces.

NEW ZEALAND

All male inhabitants of New Zealand who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects are liable to be trained from the age of twelve to fourteen or on the date of leaving school, whichever is the later, in the junior cadets, from fourteen years, or the date of leaving school, to sixteen years in the senior cadets, and from sixteen years, or the date of leaving school, to the date of their leaving school, in the militia, but except in time of imminent danger the service shall be limited to one regular muster parade in each year.

The Militia of New Zealand includes all the male inhabitants of New Zealand between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five who have resided in New Zealand for a period of six months, and all persons are liable to be called out in time of war.

UNION OF AFRICA.

Every citizen is liable between his seventeenth and sixtieth year to render in time of war personal service in defence of the Union. He is liable to undergo a course of peace-training, military service, and may be required to commence training in his twenty-first year, and to complete it not later than his twenty-fifth; but he may voluntarily commence it in any year between his seventeenth and twenty-first year. The total number liable to peace training, only 50 per cent shall actually undergo the training, unless special financial provision is made by Parliament otherwise. Every citizen liable to training, who has not been entered in his twenty-first year must be a member of a rifle association from his twenty-first year for four consecutive years.

BRITISH GUIANA.

In this Colony there are two Militia units, and every male person who is a subject of His Majesty and between eighteen and forty-five years of age is liable to service with the force.

JAMAICA.

There is one company of Garrison Artillery, known as "The Jamaica Militia Artillery." Subject to certain exceptions, every male inhabitant of the island between eighteen and forty years of age is liable to serve, and if there are not sufficient volunteers to make up the quota the required number is chosen by ballot.

ANGUILLA.

The Island Force is in status and constitution a Volunteer Force, but when the force falls below a certain strength all male inhabitants between eighteen and forty-five years of age are liable to serve, and the required number is chosen by ballot.

DOMINICA AND MONSIEUR.

In these two Colonies similar legislation has been enacted.

KIRIBATI.

There is legislation similar to that in the other Colonies, but the age of liability to service is from sixteen to forty years of age.

PANAMA, BRITISH HONDURAS AND ST. HELENA.

Statutory provision for compulsory service exists, but there are no Militia Forces in any of these three Colonies, and the legislation in question is therefore to be regarded as inoperative.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The [REDACTED]

I.—An Account of the Total Revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31, 1913, compared with the preceding year.

	Year ended March 31, 1913, compared with the preceding year			
	Year ended March 31, 1913	Year ended March 31, 1912	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Customs	33,485,000	33,649,000	—	164,000
[REDACTED]	35,000,000	35,380,000	—	380,000
Estate, &c., Duties	25,248,000	25,893,000	—	144,000
Stamps	10,072,000	9,464,000	608,000	—
Land Tax	700,000	750,000	—	50,000
House Duty	2,000,000	2,130,000	—	130,000
Property and Income-tax (including super-tax)	44,543,000	44,604,000	2,000	—
Land Value Duties	465,000	481,000	—	16,000
Postal Service	20,370,000	19,650,000	720,000	—
Telegraph Service	3,100,000	3,100,000	—	—
Telephone Service	5,775,000	5,845,000	2,330,000	—
Crown Lands	530,000	530,000	—	—
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares	1,418,900	1,281,487	137,403	—
Miscellaneous	2,925,000	2,638,780	386,210	—
	188,801,990	187,090,766	4,610,718	849,000
	Net Increase.			3,711,718.

II.—An Account showing the Receipts into and Issues out of the Exchequer in the year ended March 31, 1913, compared with the preceding year.

Receipts	Year ended March 31, 1913	Year ended March 31, 1912
Balances in Exchequer on April 1—		
Bank of England	10,023,073	12,618,374
Bank of Ireland	645,518	1,027,797
	11,468,591	13,646,171
Revenue as shown in Account I	188,661,999	185,090,766
Advances Repaid—		
[REDACTED]	1,400,000	1,450,000
Interest on Exchequer Bonds issued under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	128,045	143,451
Money Raised by [REDACTED] Creation of Debt—		
By Treasury [REDACTED] for Supply	30,400,000	22,600,000
By [REDACTED] Exchequer Bonds under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	4,000,000	—
By [REDACTED] of Exchequer Bonds under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	—	2,080,000
Under the Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1907	1,000,000	1,150,000
Under the [REDACTED] Act, 1911	—	3,000,000
Under the [REDACTED] Acts, [REDACTED]	50,000	250,000
Under [REDACTED] Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	18,000	7,000
[REDACTED] Land Buildings Expenses Act, 1908	30,000	—
Under [REDACTED] Office Site (Dublin) Act, 1906	10,000	45,000

Receipts—continued	Year ended March 31, 1913	Year ended March 31, 1912
■ Africa Protectorate Loan—Repayment on Account of Principal and Interest	—	—
■ Cunard Loan—Repayment ■ Account of Principal	130,000	130,000
■ Suez Canal Shares Drawn and Paid Off	11,908	9,000
China Indemnity	144,400	2,0412
Amounts Temporarily Borrowed—	—	—
■ ■ ■ Deficiency of ■ Consolidated Fund (29 and 30 Vic c 39)	—	1,000,000
On the Credit of Ways and Means—	—	—
By Treasury Bills	3,000,000	7,100,000
By other Advances	1,800,000	2,000,000
	242,645,358	240,669,800
Issue:	Year ended March 31, 1913	Year ended March 31, 1912
Expenditure—	—	—
National Debt Securities	24,500,000	24,500,000
Development and ■ Improvement Funds	1,172,205	1,709,554
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, &c	9,653,298	9,686,940
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,112,426	1,629,842
Supply Services	161,604,000	141,000,000
Total Expenditure chargeable against Revenue	186,821,330	174,546,100
Issues to meet Capital Expenditure—	—	—
Under the Telegraph Acts, 1892 ■ ■ ■	1,000,000	1,150,000
Under the Telephone Transfer Act, ■ ■ ■	300,000	3,000,000
Under the Military Works Act, 1907 to 1908	80,000	2,000,000
Under the Land Revenue (New Buildings) Act, 1900	18,000	7,000
Under the Public Expenditure Act, ■ ■ ■	50,000	—
Under the Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, ■ ■ ■	10,000	4,000
Advances—	—	—
Bullion	1,500,000	1,450,000
Interest on Exchequer Bonds issued under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, ■ ■ ■	128,045	143,451
Redemption of Unfunded Debt—	—	—
Treasury Bills ■ ■ ■ Supply	29,000,000	29,000,000
Exchequer Bonds issued under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, ■ ■ ■	4,000,000	2,080,000
Exchequer Bonds issued under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, ■ ■ ■ (net)	—	—
Surplus Revenue, 1907-8—	—	—
Issued under ■ ■ ■ of the Finance Act, 1908	24,000	19,000
Old Sinking Fund, 1910-11—	—	—
■ ■ ■ reduce Debt	—	2,350,700
Issued under ■ ■ ■ Act, 1911—	—	—
■ ■ ■ (1) (a)	1,500,000	—
■ ■ ■ 10 (1) (b)	35,500	—
Section 16 (1) (c)	—	■ ■ ■
Sinking Fund, 1911-12—	—	—
Issued to reduce debt	5,000,000	—
■ ■ ■ Africa Protectorate ■ ■ ■ Repayment—	—	—
Issued to reduce debt under the Finance Act, 1911	2,115	—
■ ■ ■ Loan ■ ■ ■ payments—	—	—
■ ■ ■ issued to the National Debt Commission	—	—
■ ■ ■ Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	120,000	—
■ ■ ■ Capital Drawn Shares—	—	—
Issued to reduce Debt under the Finance Act, 1908	11,908	9,900
China Indemnity—	—	—
Issued to reduce Debt under the Finance Act, 1908	192,800	—
Temporary Advances Repaid—	—	—
Advances on ■ ■ ■ Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund	—	—

Issues continued	Year ended March 31 1913	Year ended March 31 1912
	£	£
Advances on the Credit of Ways and Means—		
Treasury Bills	1,400,000	7,100,000
Other Advances	—	2,000,000
	230,500,193	229,033,700
Balances in Exchequer—		
Bank of England March 31, 1913, 535,135 ¹ , March 31, 1912, 10,624,073 ² , Bank of Ireland, March 31, 1913, 940,035 ¹ , March 31, 1912, 845,516 ¹	6,371,160	11,465,591
	242,501,953	240,552,900

Duchy of Cornwall—The total receipts in the year 1912 (including a balance of 12,711 brought forward from 1911) were 154,736¹. The payments made on account of the Prince of Wales amounted to 63,950². Other disbursements in 1912 amounted to 37,930¹, leaving a balance of 17,446¹ carried forward.

Duchy of Lancaster—The total receipts in 1912 including balances brought forward from 1911, were 102,227¹. The payments made (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse were 61,000¹.

ARMY

Army Estimates—The estimated expenditure (net) on the Army for 1913-14 amounts to 28,230,000¹, as against 27,860,000¹ for 1912-13. The number of men provided for in 1912-13 was 800,000, as against 156,600 in 1912-13.

Strength of the Army—The annual Report on the Army for the year ended September 30, 1912, gives the following statement showing the establishment and strength of the Regular Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserve, and Territorial Force; of the Militia, and Militia Reserve Division, and of the Colonial Militia and Volunteers, on 1st October, 1912.

	All Ranks			
	Establishment (Army Estimates)	Strength	Wanting to complete	Supernu- merary
Regular Army—				
Regimental Establishments				
British ¹	140,912	176,901	4,002	—
Indian ²	7,546	76,911	—	425
Staff and Departmental and Miscellaneous Establish- ments ³	2,609	2,555	54	—
Army Reserve ⁴	199,000	139,077	—	—
Special Reserve ⁵	69,413	8,054	30,444	—
Territorial Force—				
Territorial Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men ⁶	814,866	262,240	51,126	—
Permanent Staff ⁷	2,800	2,791	—	—
Territorial Force Reserve ⁸	—	1,191	—	—
Total	802,636	720,570	—	—
Militia Reserve Division	150 ⁹	775	—	—
		113	—	—

¹ Includes Native troops employed in the Colonies and North China. ¹¹ Regular Establishment of the Special Reserve.

² Includes 8,800 N.C.O.'s and men to cover "temporary excess of establishments in all arms."

³ Numbers do not include any officers or men of the Army.

⁴ This number which was expected would be between 1st April, 1912, and 1st April, 1913.

⁵ The Territorial Force Establishments are the numbers on 1st October, 1912, not those given in Army Estimates. The figures include the sale of

They include both Permanent Staff and Territorial Officers for Training Corps, the numbers being:—Territorial Officers, establishment and strength 688; Permanent Staff, establishment, 18 and strength 13 sergeants; strength, 10 adjutants and 54 sergeants.

⁶ maximum number during the year; the force gradually expiring.

	All Ranks			
	(Army Estimates)	Strength	Wanting to complete	Supernumerary
Militia (Channel Islands, Malta, & Bermuda) —				
Permanent Militia	179	177	2	—
Militia	5,562	5,066	496	—
Volunteers (Bermuda):—				
Permanent Staff	5	5	—	—
Volunteer Officers and Volunteers	314	220	94	—
General	511,746	720,953		

The Territorial Force.—The establishment (including permanent staff) and strength all ranks on October 1, 1912, were as follows:—

	T.F.	R.H. & F.A.	R.G.A.	R.E.	Infy.	A.S.C.	R.A.M.C.	A.V.C.	Total
Strength	24,036	29,657	9,442	12,956	166,571	7,445	12,851	184	288,994
Establishment	26,447	34,078	12,032	14,710	208,669	9,014	13,208	198	315,476

The National Reserve.—The numbers registered on January 1, 1912, were over 190,000.

Army, Distribution.—The distribution of the Army (all ranks) on Oct. 1, 1912, with the total establishment at home, in India, and in the Colonies, is given as follows:—

		All ranks			All ranks
Home:—			Colonies and Egypt:—		
England and Wales		95,624	Straits Settlements		2,861
Ireland		26,226	China		8,968
Scotland		4,730	S. Africa		11,861
Channel Islands		1,708	W. Africa		2,587
Total		127,268	Mauritius		1,650
Home Establishment		131,667 1	Bermuda		1,810
India		76,811	Jamaica		978
Indian Establishment		75,886	On passage, &c.		—
Colonies and Egypt:—			Total		49,076
Gibraltar		4,127	Native troops in		507
Malta		7,522	Colonial		45,516
Egypt		6,348	Total		253,762
Cyprus		378	Establishment		
Ceylon		1,196			

1 Excluding establishment of Royal Flying Corps, namely, 680 all ranks.

2 Including 3,600 all ranks for temporary and occasional excess of

Recruiting—The numbers of recruits rejected, attested, and finally approved Home in the years ended Sept 30 1911 and 1912 were—

	1911	1912
Survived with Notice Papers	67,724	77,681
Casualties before Attestation—		
Rejected by Recruiters or Recruiting Officers for Physical reasons	16,000	16,778
Rejected by Medical Officers for Physical reasons	11,188	9,592
Failure to pass Attestation	487	2,804
Rejected by Recruiters or Recruiting Officers for other than Physical reasons and other casualties	2,834	1,000
Total casualties before Attestation	38,794	24,699
Attested	28,930	52,982
Casualties after Attestation—		
Rejected by Medical Officers for Physical reasons	1,174	1,000
Rejected by Approving Officers for Physical reasons	76	980
Deserted	146	189
Rejected by Approving Officers for other than Physical reasons and other casualties	148	1,000
Total casualties after Attestation	1,444	2,169
Finally Approved	29,477	50,813
Deserted after final approval before joining unit	16	100
Other before joining unit	200	28
Total	43	40
Joined unit	29,444	50,773

Army, Nationalities, Religion and Education—Of the 24,401 commissioned officers and men on Oct 1 1912 168,891 were born in England, 104,100 in Wales, 18,208 in Scotland, 1,000 in Ireland, 7,000 in India or the Colonies, 30 were British subjects born in foreign countries, 1,000 a foreigner and 1,000 nationalities of 114 were not reported.

Of the 24,401 at that date, 16,000 belonged to the Church of England, 16,916 Presbyterians, 1,000 Wesleyans, 2,970 were Baptists, 1,000 Congregationalists, 1,586 other Protestants, 24,000 Roman Catholics, 1,000 Jews and 2,000 Mohammedans.

Of 29,014 recruits examined during the year ended Sept 30 1912 54.6 per cent were men of good education, 33.3 per cent of fair education, 11.1 of moderate, 2,770 of inferior education, 11,000 illiterate, i.e. could not read a standard II book nor write from dictation from a Standard II Reader nor work very easy problems of small numbers, 1,000 simple rules of Arithmetic.

Horses &c—On Oct 1 1912 the horses, mules &c on the British establishment numbered 21,809, in Egypt, 1,001 (including 101 camels), in S. Africa, 5,809, in India and Ceylon, 1,000, in Ceylon, Singapore, China and Mauritius, 1,000 (including 10 bullocks in China), Bermuda, 37, in the Colonies &c, 7,806, general total, 30,250, establishment, 32,125.

NAVY

Expenditure—The expenditure (net) on the navy for the year 1912-13 is £46,809,800, as against £46,076,000 for 1911-12. For 1912-13 the number of seamen provided is 146,000 for 1911-12 the number was 137,500. The number of Royal Fleet Reserve is 2,789. A period of years a certain number of young warrant officers will in future be taken for commissions.

The following particulars are taken from the Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, 1912-13, Estimates for 1912-13.

Shipbuilding—New construction for the year 1912-13 will cost £11,400,000 as against £14,565,271 for 1911-12. Of this £11,234,000 will be spent on the continuation

of work on ships already under construction, and 2,052,400 for beginning work on ships of new programme, which is composed as follows —

- Battleships,
- 8 Light Armoured Cruisers,
- 16 Destroyers, and a number of submarines and subsidiary craft
- total estimated cost of the new programme is 1,435,250

Between April, and the March, 1913, following ships will have been completed and become available for —

- Battleships (*King George V*, *Edinburgh*, *Thunderer*, *Conqueror*)
- 3 Battle Cruisers (*Lion*, *Princess Royal*, *New Zealand*)
- Light Cruisers (*Gotham*, *Dublin*, *Southampton*, *Amphion*, *Melbourne* The last is in Australia)

- 15 Destroyers
- Submarines, and 3 other vessels

On 1st of April, 1913, there were under construction —

- 11 Battleships (including *Malaya*)
- 3 Battle Cruisers (including one for Australia)
- Light Cruisers (including one for Australia)
- 15 Torpedo Boat Destroyers
- 21 Submarines (including two for Australia)

A number of vessels carrying oil fuel and for Fleet purposes

The *Malaya* is the first class armoured ship ordered by the Malay States to the Imperial Government

Two large floating docks, capable of taking any vessel now building, likely to be designed, have been completed and delivered for Portsmouth, and the Medway. A small floating dock for destroyers has been completed and placed at Harwich, and for submarines to be stationed ultimately at Dover has been completed.

The principal development of Imperial naval policy during the year 1912-13 has been in Canada. Mr. Borden and other members of the Canadian Cabinet visited London to confer with the Admiralty. On their invitation the Admiralty prepared a statement of the present and immediate prospective requirements of naval defence, the basis for the consideration of the Canadian Government. It has since announced in the Canadian House of Commons the decision of his Government to propose the grant to the Crown of 7,000,000 for the immediate construction of three of the most modern type of armoured ships intended to place these ships at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the defence of the Empire to be controlled and maintained as part of the Royal Navy. Mr. Borden added "If at any time in the future it be the will of the Canadian people to establish a Canadian unit of the British Navy, these vessels can be called by the Canadian Government as form part of the Navy, in which case, of course, they will be maintained by Canada and not by Great Britain. This measure is still under discussion in Parliament (April, 1913).

AVIATION

Military —One airship squadron and three aeroplane squadrons have formed part of the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps. The total strength of this wing and the Central Flying School, including officers holding certificates but not as yet admitted to the school, and Reserve officers, is now (March, 1913) 126 officers, 1,000 men, of whom 120 officers and 8 men are qualified aeroplane fliers. Two more aeroplane squadrons are being raised in 1913-14, and two more subsequently. The airship squadron has three dirigible balloons, one aeroplane squadron 10 aeroplanes (the War Office has 100), and 101 aeroplanes, expects to have 150 by the end of May. A Special Reserve of the Royal Flying Corps is formed consisting of (a) men enlisted for four years and perform a year's annual training, (b) skilled mechanics already employed in the aeroplane industry, who will do military training in peace but will undertake annual bounty up to mobilization not Army provision for Aviation in 1913-14, excluding land and sea, £500,000.

Naval —The development of the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps is progressing rapidly, and an Air Department has been formed at the Admiralty to deal with all questions of air. The Air Department has been made up of aeroplanes at Haslemere, and most attention is being given to the development of air stations on the coast. The progress with the hydro-aeroplane has been satisfactory. The work of training has been and is proceeding steadily both at the Central Flying School and Haslemere.

The development of the naval wing are also being closely studied, and a naval air station is being established in the Medway. By arrangement with the War Office, officers and men have been trained at Farnborough with the military airship squadrons. Two airships of the Astra Torres and Farnborough types have been purchased for instructional and experimental purposes.

CIVIL SERVICE

Civil Service Estimates. The Civil Service Estimates for 1913-14 amount to £4,989,818¹ net, exclusive of the Revenue Departments, and £8,587,088², including the Revenue Departments. The net amount of each of the eight classes of the Civil Service is as follows:

I Public Works and Buildings	£ 3,665,332
II Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments	4,412,949
III Law and Justice	4,642,791
IV Education, Science and Art	19,644,911
V Foreign and Colonial Services	1,514,349
VI Non-effective and Charitable Services	506,167
VII Miscellaneous	250,971
VIII Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, Insurance, &c.	20,099,623
Total	£ 56,211,893

Included under Class IV are the —

Board of Education Votes	14,510,311
Public Education in Scotland	2,469,622
Public Education in Ireland	1,707,990

Under Class VIII are —

Old Age Pensions	£ 12,600,000
National Health Insurance, &c.	£ 514,095
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance	144,528

The net estimates for the Revenue Departments are as follows:—

Customs and Excise	£ 5,465,750
Inland Revenue	2,044,190
Post Office	24,865,840
Total	£ 25,648,720

PRODUCTION

Production in 1912.—The following tables (subject to correction) show the output of coal and certain other minerals in the United Kingdom at mines worked under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Acts during the year 1912, with comparative figures for the preceding year.

I.—Output of Minerals under the Coal Mines Act

	1911	1912
	Tons	Tons
Coal (compound)	8,910	4,712
Coal	271,578,134	260,567,552
Clay and shale, other than fire-clay and oil shale	404,223	405,425
Fire-clay	2,182,546	2,279,059
Igneous rocks	—	268
Pyrites	8,406	8,442
	7,986,896	8,744,258
	17,149	12,000
Oil shale	2,116,503	2,164,826
Mandstone (including 'Ganister')	186,839	152,166

¹ Quantity of ganister obtained was 182,107 tons in 1911, and 156,850 tons in 1912.

II.—Output of certain **minerals** and **Metalliferous Mineral Regulation**

	1911	1912
	Tons	Tons
Barium (compounds)	31,610	28,051
Clay and stone	128,470	127,279
Copper ores and copper precipitate	9,244	1,913
Fluorspar	31,587	28,691
Gold	2,752	170
Gypsum	233,793	243,811
Igneous rocks	59,461	61,117
Iron ore	1,623,791	1,672,086
Lead ore	—	2,328
Limestone	404,701	344,424
Manganese ore	4,987	4,170
Rock salt	300,620	218,061
Sandstone	98,482	98,154
Slate	110,008	101,646
Tin ore, dressed	6	6,817
Zinc ore	17,652	17,704

1 Including 2,511 tons of calc spar in 1911 and 1,133 tons in 1912

2 Including 516 tons of **amethyst** in 1911

In addition 405 tons of undressed tin ore **obtained** in 1912

Agriculture — The final estimates of **crops** in the United Kingdom in 1912 are as follows

	Acres, 1912	Produce, 1912	Yield per acre, 1912
	Acres	Quarters	Bushels
Wheat	1,970,542	7,175,388	29 18
Barley and Bait	1,813,590	7,271,900	42 10
Oats	4,075,064	20,600,879	10 46
Beans	250,961	978,006	27 71
Peas	172,946	490,462	22 46
		Tons	Tons
Potatoes	1,307,811	5,726,342	4 74
Turnips and swedes	1,784,806	14,061,867	18 41
Mangold	370,186	10,197,700	17 76
Hay from Clover, Sainfoin, &c.	2,816,477	4,386,336	1 41
Hay from Permanent Grass	1,678,612	9,638,967	1 44
Illops	94,221	18,872	0 14

ENGLAND **and** WALES.

Vital Statistics, 1912 — Births, 874,000, deaths, 497,000 Birth rate, 23 8, death rate, 12 3 per 1,000 of population

Pauperism — The number of paupers of all classes and the annual expenditure on **relief** of the poor and purposes connected therewith, in England **and** Wales, in certain years from 1848-9, **are** given **as** follows

Year	number of paupers	Per 1,000 of estimated population	Total Expenditure	Amount per pauper	Amount per head of population
			£	£ s d	s d
1848-49	1,089,801	62 7	1,793,000	5 6 5	6 5
1859-60	845,000	42 9	5,455,000	6 4 2	5 7
1869-70	1,023,000	46 5	7,644,000	7 8 0	6 11
1879-80	908,000	31 8	8,015,000	9 18 6	6 1
1889-99	775,000	27 3	8,434,000	10 17 9	5 11
1899-1900	735,000	24 7	11,568,000	14 11 10	7 3
1904-10	910,000	25 0	14,860,000	16 4 1	8 5
1910-11	888,000	—	15,088,000	16 14 1	8 5
1911-12	780,900	21 6	14,464,800	18 10 8	8 0

SCOTLAND

Total State tax, 1911 — Births, 123,000, deaths, 72,000

Attorney General — 1 1 Volody K G

INDIA — FINANCE

Revised estimates 1912-13 — The revised estimates for 1912-13 (published March 1 1913) compare as follows with the Budget estimates in March 1912 —

	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Increase
Revenue	71,944,000	86,161,300	14,217,300
Expenditure	77,675,700	81,617,700	4,942,000
Surplus	1,478,300	4,543,600	3,065,300

The following are the most important variations —

Revenue

State Railways (net receipts)	1,311,000
Opium	+1,440,800
Customs	586,000
Mint	231,000
Major Irrigation Works	819,300
Excise	215,000
Interest Receipts	231,000
Stamps	187,500
Post Office and Telegraph	117,500
Forest	115,700
Exchange	101,900
Land Revenue	40,000
Assessed Taxes	71,000
Salt	11,100

Expenditure

Provincial Adjustments	+1,577,000
Military Services	+1,060,500
Civil Works	1,537,000
Political	1,717,000
Famine Relief	5,000
Education	441,400
Medical	200,000
Opium	82,400
Payments to subsidiary Railway Co.	10,000
Scientific and Minor Depts.	65,000
Land Revenue	56,000

Budget estimates for 1913-14 — The Budget estimate shows a surplus of 1,311,000.

variations in the figures as compared with the revised 1912-13 are as follows —

Revenue

	Increase	Decrease
Excise	243,200	
Land Revenue	175,700	
Post Office and Telegraph	151,100	
Stamps	135,700	
Salt	11,100	
Opium		1,617,000
Railway (net receipts)		1,060,500
Provincial Rates		1,717,000
Mint		231,000
Interest Receipts		176,800
Customs		1,211,800
Other		188,500

<i>Expenditure</i>	
Education	1,005,300
Medical	111,000
Opium	580,100
Civil Works	921,500
Police	286,200
Protective Irrigation Works	173,800
Railways	102,100
Post Office and Telegraph	140,700
Other heads	638,200
Provincial Adjustments	4,858,500
Interest	191,400
Famine	142,100

Revenue — The decrease under opium is due to the loss of [] from certified opium and to a reduction in the number of uncertified chests to be sold. The fall under Provincial Rates is due to the decision to transfer to District Boards [] not proceeds of the land cess in certain Provinces, which [] present appropriated by the Provincial Governments will [] compensated from the revenues of the Government of India.

Expenditure — There [] special recurring grants of 565,700 for education and sanitation, and 539,900 for compensation in respect of the transfer of the [] cess. The great decrease under Provincial Adjustments is due to the following [] large special grants amounting to 4,617,800 [] made to the Provincial Governments in 1912-13 for education (2,617,400), sanitation (1,000,000), and other purposes these grants being charged against [] revenue of the year but added to the Provincial balances with a [] in future outlay. It is anticipated that [] art of these and previous similar grants will be spent in 1913-14 the money being provided from the Provincial balances, with the result that the charges against the [] of the year will be correspondingly reduced.

Capital Expenditure, 1913-14

	£
Railways	12,000,000
Irrigation Works	1,466,700
Discharge of Debt	1,568,500
Deposits, Loans, and Miscellaneous	2,672,000
Initial Outlay on New Capital, Delhi	1,838,900
Total	19,840,500

Method of Provision for Capital Expenditure

	£
Revenue Surplus	1,311,000
Not Savings Banks' Receipts, &c.	1,501,400
Appropriation from Famine Insurance Grant	158,400
To be raised by Railway Companies	1,000,000
Rupce Loans	2,000,000
Reduction in Cash Balances	11,074,000
Total	19,840,500

The estimated balances on 1st March, 1914, are in India, 13,42,800, in England 5,461,000 (including 1,018,000 on account of the [] Reserve).

Railway Programme

The proposed distribution of the 12,000,000 to be spent on railways is as follows:

	£
Open Lines, including rolling stock	10,124,600
Lines [] construction	1,875,400
Total	12,000,000

Trade, [] — The [] imports of merchandise, and exports of domestic products, in India in 1911 and [] are as follows —

	1912	1911
	£	£
Imports	195,700,000	94,910,000
Exports (domestic produce)	100,166,000	145,011,000

A Government Agency and an Advisory Council have been established in England to carry out such administrative and other functions in relation to [] as can be charged in England. The first members of the Council are Mr. B. W. D. Brooke, Mr. C. A. Bampfylde, Mr. H. F. Dashon, and Mr. C. [] Johnson.

UNION OF AFRICA

Parliamentary Representation.—On basis of the 1911 census, the representation of several Provinces in the next Parliament will be as follows: Cape, 51; Transvaal, 45; Orange Free State, 17; Natal, 17.

Religions.—The results of the 1911 census as regards religions are as follows:—Europeans: Dutch Churches, 693,968; Anglican, 255,640; Presbyterian, 58,683; Congregationalists, 13,335; Wesleyans, 80,462; Lutherans, 22,958; Roman Catholics, 53,799; Baptists, 15,088; Jews, 40,919; others and unspecified, 25,576; total, 1,276,242. Non-Europeans: Dutch Churches, 204,702; Anglican, 276,849; Presbyterians, 72,114; Independents (Congregationalists), 173,982; Wesleyans, 456,017; African Methodist Episcopal, 69,108; Lutherans, 105,809; Roman Catholics, 37,232; Hindus, 115,701; Buddhists and Confucians, 1,788; Mohammedans, 45,942; no religion, 3,012,615; others and unspecified, 45,861; total, 4,697,152.

Occupations.—The returns for 1911 show the occupations of the people to be as follows:—Professional, 59,721; domestic, 240,560; commercial, 81,627; agricultural, 192,444; industrial, 143,255; indefinite, 10,745; dependent, 492,990; unspecified, 4,951. As to the civil service, there were 26,256 white persons, of whom 294 females, who were engaged in the general or local government or the defence of the Union. South Africa. There are about 442,000 persons of all races employed in the mining industry of the Union; of these 47,000 are Europeans.

Finance.—The revised estimates for 1912-13 and the budget estimates for 1913-14 are as follows:—

	1912-13	1913-14
Revenue	£ 17,314,000	£ 14,600,000
Expenditure	£ 17,146,000	£ 16,170,000

The reduction of £274,000 in the estimated revenue is mainly due to the discontinuance of the railway contribution of £500,000 to the general revenue.

Trade.—The imports and exports in 1912 were as follows:—

Imports	£	Exports	£
Merchandise	39,009,811	South African Produce	61,594,111
Articles for South African Governments	2,929,114	Re-exports	1,678,640
Specie	1,006,250		
Total	39,945,210	Total	63,272,751

The principal articles of merchandise were:—

Imports	£	Exports	£
Barley	175,962	South African Produce	
Cotton Manufactures	3,297,058	Coal	1,174,520
Drugs and Chemicals	918,743	Copper Ore and Regulus	432,205
Coffee	507,358	Diamonds	9,153,316
Corn, Grain and Flour	1,609,126	Ostrich Feathers	2,809,695
Meat	478,345	Maise	443,492
Milk or Cream, Condensed	424,460	Gold, raw	18,342,306
Rice and Paddy	289,815	Hair, Angola	667,380
Spirits (potable)	374,898	Hides and Skins	1,691,814
Articles of Food and Drink	6,359,404	Wool	4,780,594
Furniture, &c.	712,449		
Glycerine Manufactures	587,745		
Haberdashery and Millinery	1,412,857		
Hardware and Cutlery	1,811,597		
Agricultural Implements	457,859		
Iron and Steel Manufactures	1,273,165		
Leather Goods	1,683,662		
Machinery (except locomotives)	2,686,745		
Railway Material	162,041		
Oils	728,080		
Stationery	789,266		
Vehicles	1,078,889		
	1,661,047		
Woolen			

Trade in

Imports		Exports	
From (Countries of Origin) —		To (Countries of Destination) —	
United Kingdom	21,669,810	United Kingdom	58,870,618
Rest of British Empire	5,661,195	Rest of British Empire	199,277
Germany	3,324,951	Belgium	624,862
United States of America	3,314,776	Belgium (Congo	522,966
Belgium	714,928	Germany	1,740,576
France	632,746	United States of America	629,514
Holland	752,986	Other Foreign Countries	752,852
Sweden	611,477	Shipped as Stores and Parcels	
Brazil	727,476	Post	1,220,766
Other Foreign Countries	3,074,771		
Total	37,611,816	Total	64,965,177

Coal Resources - The extent of the coal resources of South Africa are roughly estimated as follows -

	Area of Coal Resources	Estimated quantities of coal contained
	Square Miles	Mill Tons
TRANSVAAL	(1,000,000, average 6 ft thick)	70,000
Natal	(1,000,000 " 7 " ")	9,000
Zululand	(250,000 " 4 " ")	(1,000)
Orange Free State	} Probably not less than { 1,000,000, average 2 ft thick }	
Cape Province		
Basutoland		4,500
Swaziland		
		Total 80,000

Mineral Production—Its total production of minerals in South Africa down to March 1913 is valued as follows: Gold, 2,280,000l.; diamonds, 170,000,000l.; coal, 2,000,000l.; copper, 4,500,000l.; and tin, 1,250,000l.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Filed: 12 1912

Imports	Exports
Food and Drink	Gold raw
Apparel, Boots and Shoes	Chrome Ore
Cotton Manufactures	Other Articles, &c
Hardware, &c	
Machinery	
Railway Material	
Other Articles	
Total, 1912	Total, 1912
" 1911	" 1911

NORTH WESTERN RHODESIA

Trade in 1912

Imports		Exports	
Food and drink	47,464	Copper ore	15,373
Manufactures	85,030	Corn, grain and flour	18,340
Hardware, machinery, &c.	31,676	Gold and African produce	86,026
Specie	15,238	Specie	31,100
Other articles	92,958	Re exports, &c.	4,954
Total, 1912	212,326	Total, 1912	96,066
1911	168,830	1911	128,478

The exports exclude goods in transit ■■■ value of 98,942, ■ 1912, and 50,168, ■ ■■

ZANZIBAR

Agent—Mr E. M. Clarke has

NIGERIA

Trade in 1912

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Commercial	5,472,956	7,772,209
Government	478,961	1,285
Specie	477,748	316,211
Total 1912	6,430,665	8,089,707
" 1911	5,680,980	5,111,467

SIERRA LEONE PROTECTORATE

On March 7 1912, an Order in Council was issued constituting the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885 and January 21 1911.

The Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is to also be the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone by ordinance, to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown.

CANADA

Agriculture—The final estimate of production in 1912 was as follows: in bushels—Autumn wheat, 16,800,000; spring wheat, 182,840,000; oats, 361,788,000; barley, 44,014,000; rye, 2,594,000; buckwheat, 10,191,000; mixed grains, 17,902,000; flax, 21,681,700; beans, 1,040,800; maize, 16,549,600; potatoes, 81,349,000; turnips and other roots, 87,605,000. Grass and clover yielded 11,169,000 tons of hay; fodder 2,356,900 tons; beet, 204,000 tons; and alfalfa, 210,100 tons.

Trade, 1912—The total imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce in 1911 and 1912 are as follows:—

	1912	1911
	£	£
Imports	190,649,000	192,321,000
Exports	70,499,000	57,442,000

The value of the imports into and exports out of Canada by countries is shown in the following table:—

Countries	Value of Imports		Value of Exports	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
United States	341,192,612	419,049,770	115,203,464	154,326,104
Great Britain	118,299,424	128,534,926	147,418,821	176,708,180
Empire	19,230,146	28,930,770	17,459,487	19,748,694
France	11,766,291	14,877,850	3,257,781	2,872,720
Germany	11,184,700	12,707,800	3,808,211	9,481,124
Other countries	28,100,520	46,865,812	18,081,081	21,488,150
	524,860,793	645,947,952	208,783,828	278,098,900

1912.

			1912	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallic—				
Copper . . . lbs	55,642,011	6,888,098	77,774,600	12,701,931
Gold . . .	473,150	9,781,077	607,601	12,550,143
Platinum . . . tons of 2,000 lbs	917,595	12,307,121	1,014,567	14,550,901
Lead . . . lbs	23,784,960	827,717	3,763,476	1,507,554
Nickel . . .	34,098,744	10,124,621	44,841,542	13,452,483
Silver . . .	92,551,044	17,354,272	71,941,710	11,426,618
Other metallic products . . .	—	411,132	—	942,676
Total . . .	—	57,700,144	—	75,278,102
Less pig iron from imported ore . . . tons of 2,000 lbs	57,541	11,643,721	78,322	14,100,119
Total metallics . . . value	—	46,056,423	—	61,177,983
Non Metallic—				
Asbestos and asbestos . . . tons of 2,000 lbs	137,416	2,941,108	141,260	2,979,364
Coal . . .	11,323,288	30,467,616	14,611,113	36,541,211
Gypsum . . .	518,353	993,804	776,414	1,320,883
Natural gas . . .	—	1,917,678	—	2,811,136
Petroleum . . . bbls	231,602	357,073	349,490	345,080
Salt . . . tons of 2,000 lbs	41,422	449,004	91,063	459,582
Cement . . . bbls	5,602,911	7,644,577	7,126,787	9,091,816
Clay products . . .	—	8,351,939	—	9,343,921
Lime . . . bush	7,133,125	1,517,590	7,993,254	1,717,771
Stone . . .	—	4,826,717	—	1,671,651
Miscellaneous non metallics . . .	—	2,142,812	—	9,884,017
Total non metallic . . .	—	47,115,571	—	71,941,500
Grand Total . . .	—	103,220,994	—	133,127,483

Railways.—The railway mileage of the Dominion in 1912 was distributed as follows

Provinces	Miles	Provinces	Miles.
Ontario	5,546	New Brunswick	1,545
Quebec	8,883	Nova Scotia	1,958
Manitoba	3,526	Prince Edward Island	—
Saskatchewan	8,754	Yukon Territory	101
Alberta	1,897		
British Columbia	1,864		20,727

Office.—The annual report of the Postmaster General of the Dominion for the year ended March 31, 1912, shows total receipts for all postal services amounting to \$18,771,502 dollars. The total receipts was deducted \$1,389,247 dollars for salaries, allowances, etc., leaving a net of \$10,482,255 dollars. The expenditure for postal services was \$9,172,085 dollars.

There were 13,859 post offices in operation in the Dominion on March 31, 1912, or 541 more than on the corresponding date of 1911. The official statistics for the year under review are given as—Letters, 506,140,000; post cards, 54,727,000; registered letters, 18,021,000; letters, 18,215,000; second-class matter, 11,958,000; newspapers, 94,084,000; fourth-class matter 8,886,000; parcels, 218,682. The total weight of mail was 1,174,000 tons.

remitted by money orders and postal notes was 91,410, 80s dollars, against 77,280,86s dollars in the fiscal year 1911.

Savings Banks—The report contains the following data concerning the Dominion post-office savings banks in 1912, the figures shown in parentheses being the corresponding statistics for 1911.—Number of offices, 1,172 (1,151), number of deposits, 225,318 (203,106), amount of deposits, 11,011,827 dollars (1,157,016), number of withdrawals, 95,819 (90,664), amount of withdrawals 12,303,058 dollars (11,170,360 dollars), number of accounts opened, 11,136 (14,631), number of accounts closed, 98,955 (36,054), number of accounts remaining open, 117,919 (117,174), balance to credit of depositors, 41,563,764 dollars (43,810,579 dollars).

NEWFOUNDLAND

Fisheries—The catch of seals in 1912 was 175,130 seals against 304,301 in 1911. Lobsters 1178 cases in 1912, against 29581 cases in 1911. Canned salmon packed in 1912, 4,78, 2, and 77 in 1911. Whales caught in 1912, 24, in 1911, 18.

AUSTRALIA

Commerce, 1912—The imports and exports in 1912 were as follows:

	Imports £	Total Exports £
Spices and Bristles	1617 01	15,801,129
Other Articles	71 10 109	61,380 119
Total	78,077,110	78,560 639

The chief imports and exports were:

Imports £	Exports £
Apparel and soft goods	Bulbs
Drugs and Chemicals	Cash
Iron and steel bars, rods, girders, plates &c	Copper, ingots and waste
Implement and machinery	Lead, pig, and lead in waste
Manufactures of	Wheat
Timber	Flour (wheat)
Tea	Meats, frozen and preserved
Sugar	Skins and hides
Railway materials, &c	Tallow
Paper	Wool
Text goods	Gold
Gold, uncoined	Gold, uncoined and ores
	Ores, except gold ores

quantity of butter exported was 715,160 lbs., and of wool 610,409 44 lbs.

The following table shows the values of the direct overseas imports into each State of the Commonwealth, and proportions of United Kingdom origin, for the years 1911 and 1912. The figures for 1912 are preliminary.

State	Total Imports	United Kingdom Origin	Total Imports	United Kingdom Origin
	£	Per cent	£	Per cent
Wales	27,341,412	12,675,664 46.3	32,306,646	15,341,860 47.5
Queensland	21,850,468	9,910,822 45.3	21,087,264	11,404,184 53.6
Australia	6,212,240	2,704,012 43.4	7,123,064	3,485,106 48.9
Tasmania	4,341,360	2,266,117 52.2	6,074,474	3,440,512 56.6
Victoria	4,465,303	2,644,017 59.2	5,317,871	2,666,311 50.1
Western Australia	616,806	510,521 82.8	1,009,470	647,917 64.1
Territory	14,284	1,912 13.4	17,407	Not available
Total	66,467,458	32,787,089 49.3	75,077,610	38,681,000 51.4

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

XCIII

Production—Factory production in Australia in 1910 and 1911 is estimated as follows:—

	1910	1911
	No.	No.
Factories	13,822	14,45
Hands employed	286,903	311,77
	£	£
Salaries and wages paid	28,970,000	27,632,000
Fuel used	2,635,000	2,759,000
Materials used	72,796,000	79,042,000
Value added in process of manufacture	49,084,000	54,145,000
Output	120,660,000	137,147,000
Buildings	39,512,000	32,499,000
and machinery	28,061,000	31,111,000

A 'Factory' is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more hands are employed, in which power other than hand power is used.

QUEENSLAND

Mineral Output in 1912—

		1911 (Actual)		1912 (Estimated)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	fine ozs.	351,545	1,021,973	344,400	1,471,470
Copper	tons	20,783	1,113,011	21,639	1,708,441
Silver	ozs.	54,015	66,301	11,711	68,924
Lead	tons	1,771	29,460	3,046	48,944
Iron		1,091	307,447	1,133	312,499
Coal		497,505	429,945	513,000	294,180
Other minerals			157,779		127,128
Total value			3,042,710		4,219,476

NEW ZEALAND.

Trade.—The principal exports in 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

		1911		1912	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Potatoes	tons	1,234	10,139	19,981	1,00,200
Rabbits	cwt.	47,370	80,112	60,637	5,076
Tow	tons	3,385	21,700	1,427	32,043
Hops	cwt.	1,631	11,214	2,449	21,101
Butter	"	302,922	1,559,945	375,107	2,094,789
Cheese	"	439,193	1,194,062	470,843	1,083,602
Beef, frozen	"	344,897	296,112		
Mutton, frozen	"	573,464	1,175,380	2,432,050	3,980,448
Lamb, frozen	"	1,080,635	1,984,663		
Grain and Pulse	hushel	1,760,068	335,034	5,839,231	748,394
Hemp	tons	19,800	314,885	19,272	
Kauri gum	"	7,587	395,707	7,908	401,307
and Skins	no.	15,253,406	881,854	17,116,227	1,058,457
Tallow	tons	30,702	608,700	29,046	688,120
Timber	sq. ft.	90,106,442	440,270	95,323,873	491,842
Wool	lbs.	109,461,781	6,548,609	183,861,083	7,092,982
Gold	ozs.		1,810,989	343,162	1,344,754

Census of Manufactures. — The following statement of the value of [] products (including repairs) of the principal industries [] the year ended March, 1911, is taken from the

Manufacturers, Works, &c.	Value of Product	Manufacturers, Works, &c.	Value of Product
			£
Total value of production in 1910-11	31,721,102	Iron and brass foundries, boilermaking, &c.	374,111
Principal Industries:		Engineering	751,481
Meat freezing and preserving	7,304,676	Electrical engineering	81,673
Ham and bacon curing	71,621	Range making works	62,660
Butter and cheese factories	1,919,164	Printing and bookbinding	1,877,926
Grain mills	1,128,001	Agricultural implements	222,040
Biscuit factories	104,123	[] building [] painting	308,012
Fruit preserving & jam making	135,506	Cycle works	12,141
Sugar boiling & confectionery	9,414	Saddlery and harness	220,364
Breweries	634,450	Tanning, fellmongering and wool scour	2,030,770
Malthouses	152,773	Ship and boat building yards	149,110
Aerated water	250,571	Sails, tents and oilskins	12,249
Soap and candle works	268,635	Furniture and cabinet-making	497,681
Boiling down works	117,511	Woolen mills	177,713
Bone mills and manure works	80,710	Tailoring	930,237
Sawmills, crash & door factories	2,010,865	Dressmaking and millinery	77,111
Grass seed dressing establishments	275,611	Chemical works	39,400
Gasworks	621,304	Boot and shoe factories	610,87
Electric light supply works	121,911	Hosiery	140,44
Lime and []	164,456	Clothing and water-proof	307,121
Brick, tile and pottery	235,220	Rope and twine	104,32
Tin ware	160,584	Bags and sacks (flour)	51,671
		Flax mills	284,900
		Paper bags and toves	112,011

¹ Including the value of the output of the Government railway workshops (701,171) and of the Government printing office (59,292)

ARGENTINA

The trade with the principal countries was as follows in 1911, as compared with 1910 —

Country	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Merchandise	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
United Kingdom	108,637,430	118,669,226	91,511,231	121,373,336
Germany	85,562,211	68,011,503	43,073,014	53,005,17
United States	62,358,390	59,128,951	24,300,404	34,391,146
France	4,026,555	37,618,378	39,692,434	36,052,100
Italy	39,345,979	32,487,152	14,580,668	21,147,962
Belgium	19,485,211	20,370,530	35,625,605	37,358,225
Spain	11,279,465	11,928,307	2,177,729	8,682,115
Shipped "for order"	—	—	36,857,000	114,903,510
[] countries	41,820,445	40,711,222	38,043,808	59,687,371
Total value	366,810,686	384,633,469	324,697,588	450,391,256

BELGIUM

The total production of [] in Belgium during 1911 amounted to 22,962,460 tons, 23,125,140 in 1911 and 23,927,230 tons in 1910.

Area, Population, and Commerce of Colonies (see 811-814).

The area and population of colonial domain of France in 1911, as given in Report of Commission on the Budget for 1912 are as follows:—

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia:—</i>			
India	1679	140	273,000
Annam	1884		
Cambodia	1862		
Cochin-China	1861		
Tonking	1884		
Indos	1892	209,900	14,500,000
Total Asia		310,176	14,773,000
<i>In Africa:—</i>			
Algeria { Northern Territory	1830-1902	60,197	5,009,522
Algeria { Southern Territory		141,870	444,300
Sahara	—	1,444,000	800,000
Tunis	1881	4,779	1,875,020
Senegal	1637-1894	1,595,810	1,250,000
Upper Senegal and Niger	1893		5,100,000
Guinea	—		1,400,000
Ivory Coast	1848		1,400,000
Dahomey	1893		400,000
Mauritania	1898		250,000
Congo	1894	9,34,000	9,000,000
Reunion	1649	970	178,000
Madagascar	1642-1896	226,015	3,150,000
Mayotte	1849	840	94,400
Somali Coast	—	5,790	14,000
Total Africa		4,184,401	25,678,846
<i>America:—</i>			
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1686	96	4,200
Guadeloupe	—	668	212,500
Martinique	1635	379	185,400
Guiana	1696	34,060	46,800
America		35,222	450,900
<i>In Oceania:—</i>			
Caledonia	1854-1887	7,300	250,500
Tahiti, &c.	1841-1891	1,544	30,600
Total Oceania		8,744	31,100
Grand Total		4,538,543	40,876,848

¹ Including Algerian Sahara.

² Including Military Territories.

¹ Approximate figures.

The following tables show the value of imports into and the exports from various dependencies of France (except Algeria and Tunisia) for 1911 —

Colonies	Imports			
	From France	From French Colonies	From other Countries	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
French West Africa	67,113,490	733,723	80,970	10,817,640
French Equatorial Africa	7,602,641	100,119	10,221,324	17,924,084
Reunion	861,038	241,915	9,425,121	12,528,074
Madagascar and dependencies	7,179,210	2,101,720	6,276,342	46,957,276
French Somaliland	9,544,689	24,654	3,011,201	32,620,636
French establishments in India	4,182	72,914	5,206,090	5,283,186
Indo-China	566,056	6,956,460	17,290,164	244,342,650
St. Pierre and Miquelon	2,349,059	27,511	2,908,101	5,284,671
Guadeloupe and dependencies	12,361,591	430,354	6,000,953	19,352,898
Martinique	10,707,037	773,062	8,814,770	19,894,869
French Guiana	7,469,404	604,211	3,369,651	11,243,266
New Caledonia and dependencies	7,463,035	28,921	7,061,653	1,175,590
French establishments in Oceania	1,311,481	—	3,604,969	7,200,630
Total	261,314,467 (10,525,576)	11,525,626 (661,025)	22,417,405 (12,430,000)	601,257,498 (24,080,200)

Colonies	Exports			
	To France	To French Colonies	To other Countries	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
French West Africa	8,125,834	76,411	6,430,820	14,633,065
French Equatorial Africa	14,613,484	493	10,021,410	24,635,387
Reunion	23,598,107	705,036	681,770	24,904,913
Madagascar and dependencies	1,601,172	1,725,347	1,311,601	4,638,120
French Somaliland	4,203,242	454,801	40,749,020	45,407,063
French establishments in India	19,611,135	5,713,423	11,113,405	36,438,963
Indo-China	99,250,754	1,311,012	155,994,733	255,556,499
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7,225,011	408,335	610,211	8,243,557
Guadeloupe and dependencies	19,419,794	1,100,000	256,116	20,775,910
Martinique	20,914,005	728,780	549,364	22,192,149
French Guiana	5,314,596	21,064	6,413,175	11,754,835
French establishments in Oceania	5,445,204	18,000	7,633,050	13,096,254
French establishments in Oceania	526,542	—	6,180,277	7,510,111
Total	273,435,156 (10,937,196)	10,472,478 (418,500)	27,282,450 (14,291,394)	311,190,084 (25,647,090)

Spanish Zone

(1906)

Cadix — Mula Mexico (April 19, 1913)

SPAIN

At the Ambassadors in London — Señor Alfonso Murry del Val (April 1913)

PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire consists of :—

- I. THE UNITED KINGDOM — GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning King Emperor.

George V., born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark; married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, daughter of the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910.

Children of the King.

- I. *Edward Albert*, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Heir-apparent, born June 23, 1894.
- II. Prince *Albert Frederick*, born December 14, 1895.
- III. Princess *Victoria Alexandra*, born April 25, 1897.
- IV. Prince *Henry William*, born March 31, 1900.
- V. Prince *George Edward*, born December 20, 1902.
- VI. Prince *John Charles*, born July 12, 1905.

Living Legend of the King.

1. Princess Louise, Princess Royal, born February 20, 1857; married July 27, 1869, to the Duke of Fife, who died January 29, 1912. Offspring—(1) Alexandra Victoria, born May 17, 1901; (2) Maud Alexandra, born April 3, 1903.

III. Princess Maud Charlotte, born November 21, 1869; married July 22, 1896, Charles, Prince of Denmark, now King Haakon VII. of Norway. Odeping -- Olaf, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

Living Brother and Sisters of the late King.

1. Princess [redacted] born May 25, 1846; married July 6, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Living offspring — Albert John, born Feb. 20, 1869, Victoria, born May 8, 1870; Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872, married to Prince Arbert of Anhalt July 6, 1891; the marriage [redacted] dissolved December 13, 1900.

II. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848; [REDACTED] March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900.

III. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 18, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring—(1) Margaret Victoria, born Jan. 15, 1882, married June 15, 1906, to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; (2) Arthur, born Jan. 18, 1888. (3) Victoria, born March 17, 1880.

IV. Princess *Bearice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Offspring.—(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886, (2) Victoria Eugenie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, to Alfonso XIII, King of Spain; (3) Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889; (4) Maurice Victor Donald, born October 4, 1891.

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 and 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the [redacted] to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland [redacted] settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' By proclamation of May 9, 1910, under the Royal Titles Act, 1901, the title of the King is declared to be 'George V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the [redacted] Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.'

The Regency Act, 1910 (10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V., ch. 26) appointed Queen Mary to act as regent in the event of the demise of King George V. in succession by any of his children under the age of 18 years.

There is also the support of the Royal [redacted] by the [redacted] the Civil List soon [redacted] commencement of [redacted] reign. (For [redacted] details, see Yman. Book [redacted] 1908, p. 5.) By [redacted] 10 Mar. VII. and 1 Oct. V. c. 38 (August 8, 1910), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is [redacted] £70,000., [redacted] 110,000. is appropriated to the lady nurse [redacted] the [redacted] Queen.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNITED KINGDOM

salaries of the Royal Household, retired, 192,000l. household expenses, 20,000l. works, 13,000l. for alms and bounty, and 8,000l. unappropriated. The same Civil List Act of 1910 also provides an annuity of 70,000l. Queen Mary, in the event of her surviving the King, should the Prince of Wales marry, the Princess of Wales will receive an annuity of 10,000l., and should the Prince of Wales, this annuity will be raised to one of 10,000l. Further, there is to be paid to trustees for the benefit of the King's children (other than the Duke of Cornwall) an annuity of 10,000l. in respect of each son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 years, and a further annual sum of 15,000l. in respect of such who marries, and an annuity of 8,000l. in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 years. The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under the Queen Alexandra, the Queen-Mother, the annuity of 70,000l. provided by the Civil List Act of 1901. Civil List pensions may be granted, but not chargeable to the sum paid for the Civil List. All these payments are charged on the Consolidated Fund, into which are surrendered hereditary revenues are carried. The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1911 being 64,000l. His Majesty's use, and 1,000l. to the executors of his late Majesty, King Edward VII.

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following:—allowed to members of the royal family—25,000l. a year to the Duke of Connaught; 6,000l. to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000l. to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; 6,000l. to Princess Henry (Beatrice) of Battenberg; 3,000l. to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 6,000l. to Princess Helena of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany; 6,000l. to the Duchess of Edinburgh; and 6,000l. to each of the late King's daughters.

The Hereditary has an annuity of 64,000l. from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, the payment in 1911 on his account being 64,500l.

Sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

House of Stuart		Date of Accession	House of Stuart.		Date of Accession.
James I.	.	1603	Anna.	.	1702
Charles I.	.	1625			
Commonwealth.			House of Hanover.		
Parliamentary Executive	.	1649	George I.	.	1714
Protectorate	.		George II.	.	1727
House of Stuart.			George III.	.	1760
Charles II.	.	1660	George IV.	.	1820
James II.	.	1685	William IV.	.	1830
House of Stuart-Orange.			Victoria	.	1837
William and Mary	.		Edward VII.	.	1901
William III.	.	1694	George V.	.	1910

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I. IMPERIAL CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is by its Constitution given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling.

The annual session extends from the middle of February to about the end of August, or occasionally later. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse. A dissolution may be by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of the existence of any Parliament being five years.

Important alterations made in the Constitution by the Parliament Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V, ch. 13). Under this Act, all Money Bills (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons), if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence the royal assent being signified. Public Bills, other than Money Bills or a Bill extending the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions, whether of the Parliament or not, and rejected each time (or not passed) by the House of Lords, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons, and the third reading in the third session. All Bills coming under this Act must reach the House of Lords at least a month before the end of the session. Finally, the Parliament Act limits the maximum duration of Parliament to five years instead of seven.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office—Law Lords and English bishops; (4) by election for life—Irish peers; (5) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers. The full house would consist (in 1912) of 636. There are, besides, 15 possessors of the United Kingdom and 1 Scottish peeresses in their own right, and 19 Scottish and 59 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies in the three Divisions of the United Kingdom. No one under 21 years of age can be a member of Parliament. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; all Government contractors, and all sheriffs, and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible.

In August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was made for the payment of a salary of 400*l.* per year to members, other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, Ministers, or as officers of His Majesty's household. This provision does not extend to the House of Lords.

Every elector must be of full age, and must be registered in the electoral lists. Property qualifications are restricted to counties and to such boroughs as have county privileges. In England they are: the holding of an estate (1) in freehold of the annual value of 10 shillings; (2) of lands in life tenure of the annual value of 5*l.*; (3) held on lease of at least 20 years of the annual value of 5*l.*, or of at least 20 years of the annual value of 50*l.* Similar, but not identical, qualifications exist in Scotland and Ireland. Throughout the United Kingdom, in counties, occupation of a tenement which is rated for the support of the poor, and for which the rates have been paid by the prescribed date, constitutes a qualification, but in English boroughs the occupation franchise is associated with 12 months' residence, and in Scotch boroughs with 12 months' residence. Every inhabitant occupier who has for 12 months, within the United Kingdom, inhabited a dwelling-house for which the rates have been paid is entitled to registration, and lodgers occupying for 12 months are entitled to lodgings of the value of 10*l.* a year, have a vote. There are, however,

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some ancient franchises, such as that of the liverymen of the City of London companies, and there are 6 university constituencies in which graduates on the electoral roll are electors. Disqualified for registration are aliens and persons who within a year have received parochial poor relief.

About one sixth of the population are electors. By an annual act voting is by ballot.

The numbers of members and registered electors for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, in 1913, are given as follows:—

1913	COUNTIES		BOROUGH		UNIVERSITIES		TOTAL	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England	—	3 845,622	377	2 668 170	5	22,277	—	0 536,062
Scotland	36	477 810	31	318 721	2	29 798	72	820,348
Ireland	84	572 402	16	124,170	2	9,048	—	701,820
Total	777	4 844 830	—	3 111 062	9	51,123	—	8,056,026

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called during the reigns of Queen Victoria, Edward VII, and George V.—

Reign	Parliament		When dissolved	Existed		
				Y	M	D
Victoria	1st	11 Sept 1837	June 1841	4	—	12
	2nd	19 Aug 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	—
	3rd	21 Sept 1847	1 July 1852	—	9	10
	4th	20 Aug 1852	21 Mar 1857	4	7	1
	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1	11	23
	6th	May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
	7th	15 Aug 1865	11 Nov 1868	3	2	27
	8th	Dec 1868	Jan 1874	—	1	16
	9th	5 Mar 1874	24 Mar 1880	6	0	19
	10th	April 1880	18 Nov 1885	—	6	20
	11th	12 Jan 1886	26 June 1892	0	—	14
	12th	5 Aug 1886	28 June 1892	—	10	—
	13th	4 Aug 1892	July 1895	2	11	—
	14th	12 Aug 1895	25 Sept 1900	—	1	—
	15th	3 Dec 1900	Jan 1906	—	1	—
Edward VII	1st	13 Feb 1906	10 Jan. 1910	—	11	—
	2nd	15 Feb 1910	Nov 1910	—	9	14
George V	1st	Jan 1911				

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a committee of Ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons.

The First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry, and on his recommendation his colleagues are appointed, he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members:—

1 Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, born 1852; educated at the City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford, called to the Bar, 1876, M P for [] since 1886; Secretary of State for the [] Department, 1892-95, Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer, December, 1905—April, 1908 Present appointment, April, 1908

2 *Lord President of the Council* —Right Hon Viscount Morley of Blackburn, born 1838 educated at Cheltenham and at Lincoln College, Oxford, called to the Bar, 1873 M P for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1893-95, for Montrose Burghs, 1898-1908 raised to the peerage, 1908, Secretary of State for India, December, 1905 to November, 1910 Present appointment, November, 1910

3 *Lord High Chancellor* —Right Hon Viscount Haldane, born 1856, educated at the University of Edinburgh and Göttingen, called to the Bar in 1879, M P for Haddingtonshire 1885 to 1911 Created a peer, 1911 Secretary of State for War, December, 1905, to June, 1912 Present appointment, June, 1912

4 *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs* —Right Hon Sir Edward Grey, Bart, born 1862 educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford, M P for Berwick on Tweed Division 1885, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1892-95 Present appointment, December 11 1905

5 *Secretary of State for India and Lord Privy Seal* —Right Hon the Marquis of Crewe, born 1858, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, created the peerage Lord Houghton in 1885 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1892-95 created Earl of Crewe in 1895 and Marquis in 1911, Secretary of State for the Colonies, April, 1908 to November, 1910, Lord Privy Seal October, 1908 to October, 1911 reappointed February, 1912 Present appointment as Secretary for India, November 1910

6 *Secretary of State for the Home Department* —Right Hon Reginald McKenna, born 1868 educated at King's College London and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, called to the Bar, 1887 M P for North Monmouthshire since 1895, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, December 1905, President of the Board of Education, 1907, First Lord of the Admiralty April, 1908 to October, 1911 Present appointment, October, 1911

7 *Secretary of State for the Colonies* —Right Hon L V Harcourt, born 1861, educated at Eton, M P for Rossendale Division of Lancashire 1904, Privy Councillor, 1905, First Commissioner of Works December, 1905, to November, 1910, entered the Cabinet, March, 1907 Present appointment, November, 1910

8 *Secretary of State for War* —Right Hon Colonel I S Selys, D S O born 1868, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge called to the Bar in 1897 served in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, 1900-01, M P for Isle of Wight 1900 first as Unionist and then as Liberal, for Abercromby division of Liverpool 1906 to January, 1910, and for Ilkeston division of Derbyshire since March, 1910 Under Secretary for the Colonies, 1908-11, Under Secretary for War, 1911 to June, 1912 Present appointment, June, 1912

9 *Chancellor of the Exchequer* —Right Hon D Lloyd George, born 1863, admitted a solicitor 1884, M P for Carnarvon District 1890, President of the Board of Trade, 1905-08 Present appointment, April, 1908

10 *First Lord of the Admiralty* —Right Hon W L Spencer Churchill, born 1874; educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, was lieutenant the 4th Hussars, with the Spanish in Cuba, served with the Field Force, (mentioned in despatches), with the Tirah Expedition, 1898, with the Nile Expedition, 1898, Africa, 1900, with the South African Light (was taken prisoner but

escaped), has been a correspondent, M P for Oldham, 1900-08, first Unionist and then a Liberal for N Manchester, 1906-08, for Dundee, since 1908, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1905, Privy Counsellor 1907, President of the Board of Trade, 1908-10, Home Secretary, February 1910 to October, 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911.

11 *Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*—Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, born 1850, educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, called to the Bar in 1875, M P for West Fife since 1889-95 for Bristol (North), 1906. President of the Board of Education, December, 1905. Present appointment January, 1907.

12 *President of the Board of Trade*—Right Hon. Sydney Charles Laurton, born 1853, educated at Clifton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, M P for Peterborough 1881-85, and for Poplar since 1886, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1892-95. Postmaster General, 1905-10. Present appointment, February 15, 1910.

13 *President of the Local Government Board*—Right Hon. John Burns, born 1858, the first working man in this country to attain Cabinet rank, was a prominent member of the London County Council for several years, M P for Battersea since 1892. Present appointment, December 11, 1905.

14 *President of the Board of Education*—Right Hon. Joseph Albert Pease, born 1860, educated at Lottensham School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Private Secretary to Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1893-95, M P for Tyneside Division of Northumberland, 1892-1900, for Saffron Walden Division of Essex 1901-10, for Rotham Division of Yorkshire since 1910, Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1905-08, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, February 1910 to October, 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911.

15 *Secretary for Scotland*—Right Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, born 1855, educated at Mill Hill School and University College London, chairman of London County Council 1898-99, M P for St. Rollox Division of Glasgow since 1906, Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Education, April to October, 1908, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1908-1911, Financial Secretary to Treasury, October, 1911, to February, 1912, present appointment, February, 1912.

16 *President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries*—Right Hon. Walter Runciman, born 1870, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, M P for Oldham, 1889-1900, for Dewsbury since January, 1902, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1905-07, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1907-08, President of Board of Education, April 1908 to October, 1911. Present appointment, October, 1911.

17 *Postmaster General*—Right Hon. Herbert Louis Samuel, born 1870, educated at University College School and Balliol College, Oxford, M P for the Cleveland Division of the N. Riding of Yorks since 1902, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Home Department, 1905-09, Chancellor of the Duchy, 1909-10. Present appointment, February 15, 1910.

18 *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*—Right Hon. C. Hobhouse, born 1862, educated at Eton and Christ Church, M P for East Wilts 1892-1900, M P for East Bristol since 1900, Under Secretary for India, 1907, Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1908-11, made Privy Counsellor, 1909. Present appointment, October, 1911.

19 *First Commissioner of Works*—Right Hon. Paul Brauchamp, born 1872, educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, Mayor of Worcester, 1895-6, Member of London School Board, 1897-9; Governor of New

Wales, [redacted] ; Lord President of [redacted] Council. June, 1910, to November, 1910. Present appointment, November, 1911.

20. *Attorney-General*.—The Right Hon. Sir [redacted] D. James, K.C., born 1860 ; educated [redacted] University College School, and in Brussels and Hanover ; called [redacted] the bar, 1887 ; M.P. for Reading since 1904 ; Solicitor-General, March to October, 1910. Present appointment, October, 1910. Admitted to Cabinet in 1912.

Not in the Cabinet [redacted] :—

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.

Solicitor-General.—Right Hon. Sir J. A. Simon, K.C.

Lord Advocate.—A. Ure, K.C.

Solicitor-General for Scotland.—A. M. Anderson, K.C.

Attorney-General for Ireland.—Ignatius O'Brien, K.C.

Solicitor-General for Ireland.—Thomas F. Molony, K.C.

[redacted] of the Administrations of Great Britain since 1846 :—

Period of Administration	Period of Appointment	Period of Administration	Period of Appointment
Lord John Russell .	July 6, [redacted]	W. E. Gladstone .	April 28, 1880
Earl of Derby .	Feb. 26, [redacted]	Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1885
Earl of Aberdeen .	Dec. 27, 1852	W. E. Gladstone .	Feb. 6, 1886
Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, [redacted]	Marquis of Salisbury	August 3, 1886
Earl of Derby .	Feb. 22, [redacted]	W. E. Gladstone .	August 15, 1892
Viscount Palmerston	June 17, [redacted]	[redacted] of Rosebery .	March 5, 1894
[redacted] Russell .	Oct. [redacted]	Marquis of Salisbury	June 25, 1896
Earl of Derby .	July 6, [redacted]	A. J. Balfour .	July 12, 1902
Benjamin Disraeli .	Feb. 26, [redacted]	Sir H. Campbell- Bannerman .	Dec. 4, 1905
W. E. Gladstone .	Dec. 9, 1868	H. H. Asquith .	April 8, 1908
Benjamin Disraeli .	Feb. 21, 1874		

The state of parties in the House of Commons on February 20, 1912, was as follows :—

Unionists .	281
Liberals .	266
Labour .	40
Nationalists .	84

470

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by [redacted] Lord-Lieutenant, who [redacted] generally also [redacted] *rotulorum*, [redacted] keeper of the records. The recommendation of persons for appointment by the Lord Chancellor [redacted] justices of the peace rests with the Lords-Lieutenant, but local advisory committees are [redacted] being [redacted] up, [redacted] and when required, to advise the Lords-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor [redacted] these appointments. The Lords-Lieutenant [redacted] the presidents of the County Associations formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and their duties as such relate [redacted] the organization, equipping and maintenance of [redacted] Territorial Forces. Otherwise their duties are almost nominal. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of [redacted] peace, [redacted] who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons [redacted] sell intoxicating liquors, and [redacted] of the criminal law—except [redacted] which [redacted] with [redacted] of the graver offences—are in the [redacted] of the magistrates.

[redacted] purposes of local government England and [redacted] are [redacted] in [redacted] sixty-two administrative counties, including [redacted] county of London, [redacted] [redacted] area [redacted] geographical counties. For [redacted] [redacted]

county there is a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for 3 years half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. Women are eligible. The jurisdiction of the County Councils extends to the making of county and police rates, levying of duties on licences for carriages, armorial bearings, guns dogs, killing and dealing in game, borrowing of money, supervision of county treasurer, management of county halls and other buildings, licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racetracks, maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums, maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools, management of bridges and main roads, regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers, control of officers paid out of the county rate, coroners salary, fees, and district, Parliamentary polling districts and registration, contagious diseases of animals, allotments, weights and measures, sale of food and drugs. Under Acts of 1902 and 1903 the County Councils are local education authorities, and other recent acts have in various matters extended their jurisdiction. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or 'Rural,' in the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. Women may be elected to these District Councils, but cannot be magistrates. The District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise powers under the Housing Acts. Urban District Councils may also take over main roads from the County Councils, provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c., exercise powers under Provisional Orders or Private Acts for gasworks, tramways, electric light and power works, &c. Any urban district with 20,000 inhabitants may also be a local education authority. The Rural District Councils may also provide allotments, cemeteries, &c., make arrangements for an adequate water supply, and exercise any 'Urban powers' conferred on them by the Local Government Board.

In every civil parish is a 'rural district' there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of less than 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. Women are eligible for election. Parishes of less than 300 inhabitants may have Parish Councils if authorised by the County Council. To these Parish Councils have been transferred all the civil powers of the old Vestries, including the election of overseers, and in addition very considerable powers in charities, allotments, and other public matters. Where there is no Parish Council some of these powers, including the appointment of the overseers, are exercised by the Parish Meeting. Urban District Councils can, by petitioning the Local Government Board—which is the supreme Local Government authority—obtain part or all of the powers of a Parish Council. Only Parish Meetings may have power to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Lighting and Watching Acts, the Burials Acts and the Public Improvements Acts.

The central authority in London, the metropolis, is the County Council, created by the Local Government Act of 1889. It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums,

street improvements, education, and numerous other matters. The City Corporation have powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c. in the City of London. Apart from the City, London is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen and councillors (women are eligible). The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c.

In all the great towns, including the county boroughs, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation, which derives its authority from a charter granted by the Crown. The County Boroughs are outside the jurisdiction of the County Councils, but in other Municipal Boroughs these Councils have certain powers and duties. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years (women are eligible), one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who is elected for one year, also by the Council. A municipal Corporation has practically all the powers of an urban district council, and in some cases municipal boroughs have a separate commission of the peace and maintain their own police force. As to Poor Law and Education administration, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

Scotland.—By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted. It consists of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor General of Scotland, the Under Secretary for Scotland, and three other members nominated by the Crown. The Local Government Act which was passed for Scotland in 1889 followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. The Act of 1894 provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards and to exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, with bailies and provosts instead of aldermen and mayors. There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony; (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two); the councils of these two classes of burghs ceased to exist in 1894 by statutory enactment; (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in a collective corporate character, as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs,' for the transaction of business; (4) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs; (5) Police Burghs, constituted under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, in which the local authority is the Police Commissioners. These two latter burghs, by Acts passed in 1879 and 1895, are enabled to send representatives to the convention.

Ireland.—The principal county authority for local government is to be the grand jury, appointed by the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116; but, by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provision is made for the establishment of popularly elected Councils for counties and rural districts. The councillors are elected for three years, and the Council of each county and rural district, immediately after any triennial election, may elect its members to hold office till the next triennial election. The administrative functions formerly managed by the grand juries and presentment sessions has been transferred to these Councils. The County Councils have certain powers and functions with regard to asylums, infirmaries, and the appointment of a coroner is now also vested in the County Council. The business relating to public health

to the assessment and collection of rates formerly vested in the Board of Guardians now devolves on the Rural District or County Council respectively. In urban districts the Councils of these districts administer matters relating to public health and rates, in addition to business transferred to them from the grand jury and presentment. The administration of the poor relief Acts is exercised by Boards of Guardians. Each Board comprises the councillors of each rural district in the union, together with specially elected representatives of each urban district in the union. The cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford, which already possessed representative councils, made county boroughs, and are exempt from some of the special provisions of the Act. The towns are partly corporate and partly governed by Commissioners. Certain boroughs have a mayor, aldermen, and councillors whose powers are regulated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 18. The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, watching, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes. In such towns as have no charter of incorporation, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners (appointed under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854) or by a local Act) who have powers generally to discharge the usual municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration. Towns must have 1,500 inhabitants to enable them to obtain municipal government under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, and any municipal town may be constituted an urban sanitary district.

By the Local Authorities (Ireland) (Qualification of Women) Act, 1911, women are eligible for election and to act on county and borough councils in Ireland in the same manner and on the same conditions as men.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken April 3, 1911

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 3, 1911
England	31,269	16,421,118	17,023,992	33,445,110
Wales	7,944	1,021,410	1,000,802	2,022,212
Scotland	30,435	2,107,608	2,451,111	4,558,719
Ireland	32,280	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219
Isle of Man	227	28,968	28,968	57,936
Channel Islands	70	46,046	46,046	92,092
Total	121,985	2,015,248	22,253,813	41,269,061

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses —

Divisions	1871	1881	1891	1901
England	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,489,228	30,813,048
Wales	1,217,185	1,360,513	1,513,297	1,714,800
Scotland	3,360,018	3,735,578	4,025,847	4,472,108
Ireland	5,412,377	5,174,386	4,704,760	4,458,775
Isle of Man	54,042	53,558	55,608	54,752
Channel Islands	90,596	87,702	92,284	95,618
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	216,080	215,374	224,211	367,786

Total, United Kingdom 31,845,379 35,243,482 38,104,975 41,976,827

Decennial rate of increase or decrease (-) per cent

	1881		1901		1911
England	13.4	14.5	11.7	12.1	10.5
Wales	9.5	11.8	11.7	13.3	18.1
Scotland	9.7	11.2	7.8	11.1	6.4
Ireland	-6.7	-4.4	-9.1	-5.2	-1.7
The Islands	0.8	2.9	4.7	1.7	1.0
	8.8	10.8	8.2	9.9	9.1

Proportion per cent of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom from 1861 to 1911 —

Divisions	1861			1901		
England	64.6	67.5	69.8	72.2	73.4	75.0
Wales	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.5
Scotland	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7
Ireland	19.8	17.0	14.6	12.5	10.6	9.7
Isle of Man	2	2	2	1	1	1
Channel Islands	3	3	1	2	■	2
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	9	6	7	5	■	—

In 1901, in Wales and Monmouthshire 11.1 per cent persons 3 years of age and upwards or 9 per cent of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only, and 648,619, or 32.2 per cent able to speak Welsh and English. Thus 921,824 or 46.0 per cent persons could speak Welsh. In 1861 the number returned was 950,000, or about 70 per cent. In 1901, in Scotland, 28,106 persons 3 years of age and upwards or 43 per cent of the total population could speak Gaelic only, and 302,700 or 13 per cent, could speak Gaelic and English. Thus 230,594 or 5.16 per cent could speak Gaelic and of these 111,486 were in the counties of Inverness, Ross and Cromarty. In 1861 the number was 231,504 or 6.20 per cent. In 1911, in Ireland 20,919 or 4.1 per cent of the population could speak only, and 620,189, or 13.91 per cent, could speak Irish and English. Thus 641,142, or 14.86 per cent, could speak Irish. In 1861 the number was 132,411 or 20 per cent.

Estimated population of the United Kingdom and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June.—

Year (30 June)	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1903	42,345,408	33,294,306	4,585,201	4,415,894
1904	42,609,678	33,640,736	4,568,580	4,405,412
1905	42,978,588	33,990,764	4,592,036	4,395,788
1906	43,358,371	34,344,429	4,620,720	4,393,222
1907	43,734,635	34,701,776	4,649,586	4,383,273
1908	44,120,134	35,062,847	4,678,629	4,378,658
1909	44,515,297	35,427,672	4,707,853	4,379,767
1910	44,911,846	35,796,289	4,737,268	4,377,789
1911	45,298,974	36,163,833	4,749,673	4,375,468
1912	45,652,741	36,539,636	4,733,300	4,374,805

1 *England and Wales.*

The population of England and Wales 1801 to 1911.—

Date of Census	Population	Pop per sq mi	Date of Census	Population	Pop per sq mi
1801 . . .	8,892,536	152	1861 . . .	20,066,224	359
1811 . . .	10,164,256	174	1871 . . .	22,712,266	405
1821 . . .	12,000,236	206	1881 . . .	25,974,439	445
1831 . . .	13,896,797	238	1891 . . .	29,002,525	487
1841 . . .	15,914,148	273	1901 . . .	32,527,843	558
1851 . . .	17,927,609	307	1911 . . .	36,070,492	641

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs in 1901 and 1911

	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent between 1901 and 1911
		1901	1911	
Administrative Counties —				
ENGLAND				
Bedfordshire	301,942	171,707	194,586	+13.3
Berkshire	456,491	190,354	195,511	+2.6
Buckinghamshire	479,360	197,040	210,531	+11.4
Cambridgeshire	315,164	120,264	128,322	+6.7
Isle of Ely	235,073	64,195	69,752	+8.2
Cheshire	641,172	693,665	870,275	+24.8
Cornwall	368,167	222,334	228,096	+2.5
Cumberland	973,060	266,933	265,746	-0.4
Derbyshire	645,097	484,846	560,013	+15.5
Devonshire	1,012,672	498,948	487,331	-2.3
Dorsetshire	621,612	202,064	223,266	+10.5
Durham	637,672	783,024	829,214	+5.9
Essex	974,813	816,640	1,001,551	+20.0
Gloucestershire	786,016	321,442	339,014	+5.4
Herefordshire	395,824	114,195	114,269	+0.1
Hampshire	1,041,228	558,423	611,264	+9.1
Huntingdonshire	283,986	84,125	88,677	+5.3
Kent	971,991	936,240	1,030,965	+9.0
Lancashire	1,064,129	1,578,145	1,789,330	+13.4
Leicestershire	521,197	225,911	240,331	+6.4
Lincolnshire—				
The parts of Holland	268,992	77,610	82,849	+6.6
The parts of Kesteven	465,878	108,963	111,324	+2.1
The parts of Lindsey	963,800	206,528	237,848	+15.2
London	74,816	4,530,267	4,521,085	-0.2
Middlesex	146,701	792,476	1,120,465	+42.1
Monmouthshire	341,068	220,906	312,026	+41.2
Norfolk	1,803,670	311,816	321,784	+3.2
Northamptonshire	581,679	307,485	318,784	+3.7
Soke of Peterborough	58,464	41,122	44,718	+8.7
Northumberland	1,278,691	804,720	871,474	+8.3
Nottinghamshire	529,188	274,716	344,194	+25.3
Oxfordshire	475,966	187,124	190,321	+1.7
Rutlandshire	67,373	19,700	20,846	+5.8
Shropshire	661,800	226,783	246,307	+8.6

	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Population		Increase (+) Decrease (-) and 1911
		1901	1911	
Bomersetshire	1,084,279	385,111	407,304	+ 5 5
Southampton	942,501	363,640	433,586	+19 2
Isle of Wight	94,145	82,418	88,186	+ 7 0
Staffordshire	719,844	671,490	748,990	+10 1
Suffolk, ■■■■	549,241	189,170	205,223	+ 7 4
Suffolk, West	310,916	117,058	110,909	- 0 6
Surrey	452,817	313,766	378,027	+30 1
Sussex, ■■■■	817,007	216,399	242,146	+10 9
Sussex, West	401,830	151,276	176,808	+16 5
Warwickshire	583,117	347,722	404,227	+17 4
Westmorland	505,880	64,400	64,775	- 1 3
Wiltshire	884,101	271,894	286,932	+ 5 7
Worcestershire	472,487	277,402	427,026	+19 5
Yorkshire, ■■■■ Riding	741,172	144,746	164,768	+ 8 9
Yorkshire, North Riding	1,334,600	286,086	314,779	+10 0
Yorkshire, ■■■■ Riding	1,178, ■■■■	1,380,176	1,994,880	+14 1
WALES				
Anglesey	171,670	0,606	50,428	+ 0 6
Brecknockshire	469,281	24,214	59,267	+ 9 4
Cardiganshire	143,189	61,076	9,879	- 2 0
Caermarthenshire	588,472	18,326	160,496	+18 5
Caerphillyshire	284,986	125,049	121,042	- 0 5
Denbighshire	426,094	131,592	144,764	+10 0
Flinthshire	166,025	81,461	92,708	+13 6
Glamorganshire	489,249	531,833	742,998	+39 7
Merionethshire	422,372	46,812	43,166	- 6 7
Montgomeryshire	510,110	94,901	78,146	- 8 2
Pembrokeshire	893,008	87,894	78,960	+ 2 1
Radnorshire	401,165	28,281	22,590	- 2 0
Total Counties England and Wales	86,820,226	22,542,995	24,200,130	+11 8
COUNTY BOROWNS				
Barnum in Furness	11,023	57,546	68,770	+10 7
Bath, City of	4,354	41,830	17,221	+ 1 8
Birkenhead	3,548	110,916	130,744	+17 9
Birmingham, City of	13,478	223,174	255,832	+ 0 5
Blackburn	7,415	129,316	133,012	+ 8 0
Bradford	2,601	47,848	68,371	+23 8
Bolton	16,279	165,215	190,851	+ 7 5
Bootle	1,947	60,235	69,876	+16 0
Bournemouth	5,742	59,762	78,674	+31 6
Bradford, City of	22,661	271,767	388,498	+ 8 1
Brighton	2,581	126,476	181,287	+ 6 8
Bristol, City of	17,460	389,042	537,045	+ 3 8
Burnley	4,001	97,083	106,322	+ 9 6
Burton-upon-Trent	4,361	40,866	48,266	- 4 2
Bury	5,907	55,029	58,648	+ 1 1
Canterbury, City of	1,975	24,289	24,620	- 1 1
Cardiff, City of	6,773	164,333	182,259	+10 9
Chester, City of	2,862	38,800	39,028	+ 1 0
C Coventry, City of	4,147	69,878	106,849	+32 0
Croydon	■ ■ ■ ■	111,895	169,561	+26 8
Derby	5,373	114,848	128,410	+ 7 5
Devonport	1,162	70,487	81,678	+16 0
Dudley	3,516	48,788	51,079	+ 4 8
■■■■	6,472	48,574	54,542	+20 6
■■■■ City of	3,168	47,185	48,664	+ 3 1
Gateshead	3,183	109,358	116,017	+ 6 4
Gloucester, City of	2,818	47,955	50,088	+ 4 3

	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent between 1901 and 1911
		1901	1911	
Great Yarmouth	3,698	51,316	55,905	+ 8.9
Grimsby	2,808	68,136	74,050	+18.3
Hastings	18,983	104,944	101,551	- 3.2
Huddersfield	4,495	66,528	61,145	- 8.7
Ilfracombe	11,859	9,047	107,821	+18.4
Kingston upon Hull, (City of)	5,111	66,680	73,482	+11.0
Leeds, City of	9,042	340,250	377,661	+11.7
Liverpool, City of	21,413	428,968	555,660	+30.9
Lincoln, City of	3,562	311,779	227,222	- 27.4
Manchester, City of	3,751	48,784	57,285	+17.4
Medbury Tydville	16,642	714,131	746,431	+ 4.6
Middlesbrough	31,615	644,573	714,373	+10.8
Newcastle upon Tyne, (City of)	17,711	64,226	84,090	+31.0
Newport (Monmouth)	2,056	91,302	104,767	+14.7
Northampton	8,451	217,023	266,668	+23.0
Nottingham, City of	1,704	17,270	23,661	+37.0
Oldham	3,460	57,021	66,664	+16.8
Oxford, City of	7,916	114,922	121,476	+ 5.7
Oldham	10,985	214,744	259,004	+20.6
Oxford, City of	4,786	147,246	147,484	+ 0.2
Plymouth	1,719	49,396	54,048	+ 9.5
Portsmouth	2,474	107,636	112,030	+ 4.1
Reading	6,100	189,928	231,141	+21.7
Rochdale	3,971	112,988	117,666	+ 4.1
Rotherham	5,876	72,317	74,199	+ 2.6
St. Helena	6,446	83,114	91,446	+10.0
Salford	6,001	74,441	82,488	+10.8
Sheffield, City of	7,284	84,410	96,811	+14.4
Southampton	7,202	220,267	241,947	+ 9.7
South Shields	23,662	400,000	424,682	+ 6.2
Stockport	1,920	54,594	70,091	+29.3
Stoke-on-Trent	4,004	104,844	119,011	+13.5
Sunderland	3,144	48,053	51,648	+ 7.4
Swansea	2,899	100,866	108,647	+ 7.7
Tynesmouth	5,468	92,832	106,668	+14.8
Walsall	11,142	214,712	224,784	+ 4.7
Warrington	4,257	146,077	161,169	+10.3
West Bromwich	5,202	94,637	114,665	+21.2
West Ham	4,872	51,366	58,416	+13.7
West Hartlepool	7,483	86,490	92,116	+ 6.5
Wigan	8,067	64,242	72,166	+12.3
Wolverhampton	5,354	65,178	68,482	+ 5.1
Worcester, City of	4,668	267,358	289,080	+ 8.1
York, City of	2,684	62,627	63,923	+ 2.1
Total County Boroughs:	5,088	82,428	89,162	+ 8.2
England and Wales	5,225	94,167	95,328	+ 1.2
Worcester, City of	2,155	46,634	47,082	+ 0.9
York, City of	2,730	77,914	84,284	+ 8.2
Total County Boroughs:	517,311	9,988,845	10,869,472	+ 8.9
England and Wales	27,287,587	22,627,848	26,070,492	+15.0

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1911 was 6,266,496; uninhabited, 449,896; building, 62,296; against 5,451,497; uninhabited, 872,184; building, 38,387 in 1901.

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and population outside such districts rural, the following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1911.

their percentage of during decennium and percentage of population living in the different classes of towns —

Population in Districts	No of Districts	Aggregate population		Percentage of	Percentage of Population in
		1901			
3 0 000 and up wards	12	9 147 000	9 147 000	3 9	25
25 000—250 000	11	3 981 430	4 540 514	14 2	11
10 000—100 000	55	3 141 992	3 500 127	16 8	10
20 000—1 000	148	3 179 821	4 622 484	17 4	13
10 000—21	231	2 757 443	3 236 011	16 6	9
3 000—10	4 9	2 973 146	2 646 736	11 4	}
Under 3 000	201	870 980	381 604	5 2	
Total Urban	1 137	25 931 000	28 112 916	11 1	11
Rural	157	7 176 775	7 407 000	10 2	23
Total Population	—	33 107 775	35 520 000	10 9	100

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 677 acres, and in 1901 had a night population of 26 923 and in 1911, 19,657. A day census of the City of London, taken on April 25, 1911, gave a population of 364,061. The previous day census, taken in 1891, gave a total of 301,384. The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the census, the registration of births, deaths and marriages and for poor law purposes), coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74 816 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London,' (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), according to the census returns of 1891, 1901 and 1911, —

	1891	1901	1911
Registration London	4,227,954	4,536,267	4,521,685
'Outer Ring'	1,405,852	2,045,185	2,729,673
Greater London ¹	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,251,358

¹ Area about 677 square mi.

Occupation statistics of the population aged 10 years and upwards in 1911 —

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	651,543	321,142	972,685
Domestic "	304,195	1,690,722	1,994,917
Commercial "	1,779,685	78,769	1,858,454
Agricultural and fishing class	1,094,765	57,730	1,152,495
Industrial class	6,325,788	2,028,388	8,354,176
Unoccupied class	1,977,283	9,017,834	10,995,117
Total	12,134,259	13,189,535	25,323,844

Area 29,796 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, but including inland water 609 square miles.

Population (including military in the barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours) at the dates of the several censuses:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1861	3,062,294	100
1811	1,805,864	60	1871	3,360,018	113
1821	2,091,521	70	1881	3,735,573	125
1831	2,364,386	79	1891	4,025,647	135
1841	2,620,184	88	1901	4,472,103	151
1851	2,888,742	97	1911	4,760,904	160

There are 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions as follows:—

		Area in Statute Acres	Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Per cent
			1901	1911	
I Northern					
1	Shetland	3,231 1/2	26,166	27,911	+ 6.6
2	Orkney	240 3/4	26,691	27,897	+ 4.5
3	Caithness	436,539	13,570	12,010	- 11.9
4	Sutherland	1,077 1/2	21,440	20,171	- 5.9
II North-Western					
5	Ross and Cromarty	1,077 2/3	7,490	7,364	- 1.7
6	Inverness	1,690 1/4	90,104	87,271	- 3.1
III North-Eastern					
7	Na h-Eileanan Siar	104,212	9,311	9,319	+ 0.1
8	Eileanan Siar (or Moray)	204,131	44,900	43,127	- 3.9
9	Banff	403,019	11,498	11,402	- 0.8
10	Aberdeen	1,461,521	104,499	112,177	+ 7.3
11	Kincardine	244,182	40,928	41,006	+ 0.2
IV East of Fife					
12	Forfar	1,097	284,081	281,117	- 1.0
13	Perth	1,515,802	129,581	124,341	- 4.0
14	Fife	222,844	218,840	227,751	+ 4.0
15	Kinross	52,410	6,961	7,227	+ 3.8
16	Clackmannan	34,927	32,029	31,121	- 2.8
V West of Fife					
17	Stirling	288,842	142,111	160,901	+ 13.2
18	Dunbarton	1,7498	113,881	130,891	+ 15.0
19	Argyll	1,914,472	73,142	70,402	- 3.7
20	Buteshire	131,655	18,757	16,186	- 3.5
VI South-Western					
21	Renfrew	358,192	274,960	311,752	+ 12.0
22	Ayr	724,529	24,465	26,337	+ 7.6
23	Lanark	562,521	379,127	447,934	+ 18.2
VII Southern					
24	Linlithgow	234,325	65,706	70,156	+ 8.3
25	Edinburgh	234,325	488,796	507,166	+ 3.8
26	Haddington	170,971	28,661	28,964	+ 1.1
27	Dundee	292,585	30,924	29,048	- 6.4
28	Perth	1,515,802	129,581	124,341	- 4.0
29.		234,325	488,796	507,166	+ 3.8

	Area in Statute Acres	Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Per cent.
		1901	1911	
VIII. Southern.				
30. Roxburgh	426,028	48,804	47,192	- 3.3
31. Dumfriesshire	686,303	72,571	72,815	+ 0.4
32. Kirkcudbrightshire	575,833	39,363	38,867	- 2.6
33. Wigtown	311,964	22,685	21,008	- 8.2
TOTAL SCOTLAND	17,069,966	1,472,168	1,700,904	+ 15.5

Inhabited houses 1901, 926,914 ; uninhabited, 59,420 ; building, 9,062.

Population in towns with **2,000** inhabitants, in villages with from 800 to 2,000 inhabitants, and in rural districts :—

Groups of Districts	1901		1901	
	Population	Per cent.	Population	Per cent.
Towns	2,631,298	65.37	3,120,241	69.77
Villages	465,836	11.57	466,053	10.42
Rural districts	928,517	23.06	885,009	19.81
Total	4,025,647	100.00	4,472,103	100.00

In the towns the population increased in the ten years, 1891-1901, 18.58 per cent. ; in the villages, 0.05 per cent. ; in the rural districts it decreased 4.60 per cent., the increase in the whole country being 11.09 per cent.

Population of the principal burghs :—

Burghs	Pop. in 1901.	Pop. in 1911	Burghs	Pop. in 1901	Pop. in 1911
Glasgow ¹	775,694	784,496	Guthrie	26,901	13,287
Edinburgh ¹	517,450	520,318	Motherwell ¹	21,114	40,878
Dundee ¹	162,982	165,004	Kirkcaldy	34,079	39,600
Aberdeen	158,503	163,801	Hamilton	32,775	38,000
Govan ¹	82,174	89,726	Clydebank ¹	20,000	37,647
Paisley	79,869	84,477	Perth	21,006	25,151
Ferriby	77,499	80,189	Kilmarnock	24,166	24,729
Greenock ¹	68,911	75,140	Falkirk	29,280	28,569
Partick	54,298	66,843	Ayr	28,697	32,905

¹ In these cases the **population** of the burghs **1901**, **1901** population **burghs** as **burghs** is given.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE — UNITED KINGDOM

The occupations of the population aged 10 years and upwards, according to the **1901** of 1901, were as follows —

	Males	Females	Total
Professional .	67,827	33,234	101,061
Domestic	26,755	174,475	201,230
Commercial	221,579	24,136	245,715
Agricultural and fishing	196,591	40,730	237,321
Industrial	878,446	319,049	1,197,495
Unoccupied and non productive	264,893	1,198,318	1,463,211
Total	1,656,081	1,790,242	3,446,323

3 Ireland

Area 32,605 square miles, population at different census periods —

Year of Census	Population	Pop per sq mile	Year of Census	Population	Pop per sq mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1861	5,798,564	178
1811	5,937,856	186	1871	5,412,377	167
1821	6,801,827	209	1881	5,174,886	159
1891	7,767,401	238		4,704,750	144
1841	8,175,124	251	1901	4,458,775	137
1851	6,552,385	201	1911	4,390,219	135

Population of the counties and county boroughs at the **1901** of 1901 and 1911 —

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Total Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) percent between 1901 and 1911
		1901	1911	
<i>Province of Leinster</i>				
Carlow	271,450	37,74	36,211	-4.0
Dublin County	578	177,505	172,314	-2.9
Dublin City	7,911	290,635	304,502	+4.8
Kildare	415,140	17,551	16,127	-8.1
Kilkenny	69,458	79,159	74,012	-6.6
King's	413,269	60,167	56,637	-5.8
Longford	770	46,672	43,820	-6.1
Louth	262,111	11,520	13,665	+18.6
Meath	577,785	17,407	16,691	-4.1
Queen's	424,568	77,417	74,621	-3.6
Westmeath	434,605	61,129	59,968	-1.9
Wexford	580,950	104,104	97,878	-6.1
Wicklow	499,957	60,824	57,711	-5.1
Total Leinster	4,547,751	1,162,839	1,162,044	-0.7

Population of the counties and county boroughs in the censuses of 1881 and 1911 (cont.) —

Counties County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Total Population		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent. between 1901 and 1911
		1901	1911	
Province of Munster				
Province of				
Clare	788,336	112,324	104,282	-7.2
County	1,841,031	328,489	313,411	-4.6
Cork C	2,861	76,122	76,673	+0.7
Kerry	1,161,751	171,726	169,691	-1.2
Limerick County	601,374	107,947	104,561	-3.1
Limerick B	1,385	93,151	98,518	+5.8
Tipperary	1,051,304	160,222	152,111	-5.1
Waterford County	1,030,911	80,416	81,502	+1.3
Waterford C B	1,488	26,769	27,464	+2.6
Total of Munster	5,967,150	1,076,144	1,035,401	-3.8
Province of Ulster				
Province of Ulster				
Antrim	702,604	196,090	183,664	-6.3
Armagh	312,771	125,392	120,291	-4.1
County B	1,496,947	311,180	306,947	-1.4
Cavan	467,111	97,941	91,173	-6.9
Donegal	1,193,643	178,722	168,337	-5.8
Down	1,088,863	205,844	204,803	-0.5
Fermanagh	417,912	65,430	61,386	-6.2
Londonderry County	513,611	104,811	99,944	-4.7
Londonderry C B	2,799	39,892	40,780	+2.2
Monaghan	318,090	74,611	71,414	-4.3
Tyrone	771,113	111,607	107,111	-4.9
Total of Ulster	1,841,620	1,082,826	1,041,600	-4.7
Province of Connaught				
Province of Connaught				
Galway	1,167,810	102,149	102,224	+0.1
Leitrim	876,510	60,348	61,582	+2.0
Mayo	1,233,316	199,161	192,377	-3.4
Roscommon	606,290	101,791	98,486	-3.2
Sligo	412,303	84,111	79,041	-6.0
Total of Connaught	4,224,211	647,559	610,280	-5.8
Total of Ireland	12,571,114	4,447,729	4,390,219	-1.3

The population of Dublin and its suburbs was 375,185 in 1901, and 403,030 in 1911.

Inhabited houses, 1911, 861,057 against 858,158 in 1901, 870,576 in 1891, 914,108 in 1881, and 961,380 in 1871.

Uninhabited houses, 1911, 68,938; 1901, 74,321; 1891, 69,820.

The civic population in 1911 was distributed as follows:—

Population	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	691,749	15.5
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	76,673	1.7
" 20,000 and 50,000	5	173,896	4.0
" 10,000 and 20,000	11	169,554	3.8
" 5,000 and 10,000	23	152,270	3.4
" 2,000 and 5,000	64	206,453	4.7
Total	106	1,470,595	33.5

The population is divided as follows according to occupation in 1911 and 1901 —

	Males	Females	Total 1911	Total, 1901
Professional class	103,603	37,531	141,134	181,035
Domestic "	25,831	144,918	170,749	219,418
Commercial "	101,396	9,747	111,143	97,889
Agricultural "	721,669	59,198	780,867	876,062
Industrial "	434,699	178,698	613,397	639,413
Indefinite and unproductive	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929	2,494,958
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	4,458,775

Islands in the British Seas

The population of the Islands in the British Seas is found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1911 —

Islands	Area square miles	Population		Increase or Decrease per cent
		1901	1911	
Isle of Man	227	54,752	52,034	- 5.0
Channel Islands				
Jersey	29,717	52,576	51,903	- 1.3
Guernsey, &c	12,605	43,042	44,997	+ 4.5
Total	182,122	150,370	148,934	- 1.0

Population of the Islands at different dates —

Islands	1881	1891	1901	1911
Isle of Man	53,558	55,608	54,752	52,034
Jersey	52,445	54,518	52,576	51,903
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	92,638	35,287	43,042	44,997
Alderney	2,048	1,857		
Sark and Brechou	571	572		
Total	141,260	147,842	150,370	148,934

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1 Births, Deaths, and Marriages England and Wales

Year	Estimated Population June	Total Births	Illegitimate		Marriages
1907	28,763,673	869,937	38,412	562,248	223,028
1908	32,249,187	927,062	36,814	567,830	257,480
1909	35,082,847	940,883	37,531	520,456	264,040
1910	35,427,672	914,472	37,509	518,003	260,544
1910	35,796,289	896,962	36,635	483,247	267,721
1911	36,163,833	881,241	37,508	527,864	274,575

Registrar-General's estimate of population in the [] each year is based on [] assumption [] the [] of increase which prevailed in the inter-censal period immediately preceding, [] since been maintained.

The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1911 was 4.8 per cent., having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845. In 1910 the minimum [] 2.6 per cent. in Monmouthshire, and the maximum 8.8 per cent. in Anglesey. The percentage for London [] 4.1. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-born.

In 1910 the proportion of male to female births [] 1,040 male to 1,000 female.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 10th June	Total []	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1890	4,003,132	121,526	9,167	79,004	27,469
1900	4,436,958	131,401	8,534	82,298	32,444
1908	4,678,629	131,337	8,611	77,839	31,583
1909	4,707,858	128,582	8,840	74,594	30,092
1910	4,737,268	124,000	8,492	72,245	30,866
1911	4,749,678	121,811	8,670	71,726	31,811

Proportion of illegitimate births in 1911 7.12 per cent., varying from 3.9 per cent. in Dumfriesshire to 14.7 [] Wigtownshire. Proportion of male to female births in 1911 was 1,046 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population [] June	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1890	4,716,996	105,254	2,827	85,850	20,990
1900	4,468,501	101,459	2,702	87,606	22,311
[]	4,378,653	102,039	2,590	76,891	22,734
1909	4,379,767	102,759	2,762	74,973	22,650
1910	4,377,789	101,963	2,833	74,894	22,112
1911	4,374,584	101,758	2,801	72,475	23,473

Proportion of illegitimate births 1911 was 2.3 per cent., varying from 0.7 in Connaught [] 3.7 in Ulster. The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1911 [] 1,064 to 1,000.

• •

2. Emigration and Immigration.

In the thirty-eight years 1815-1852, [] total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592. Up to 1841 [] emigration [] made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners; but from 1853

onwards the number of emigrants of English, Scotch, and Irish origin, and total number, including foreigners, to places out of Europe are given as follows

	English and Welsh	Scotch	Irish	from U K & British Col.	Total including foreigners
1853-60	454,422	121,530	736,731	1,312,683	1,582,475
1861-70	605,165	148,082	818,582	1,571,829	1,967,570
1871-80	970,565	165,651	542,703	1,678,919	2,228,396
1881-90	1,548,965	275,095	734,480	2,558,535	3,555,855
1891-1900	1,095,891	185,982	460,917	1,742,790	2,661,882
1853-1900	4,675,008	896,340	3,298,408	8,864,766	11,995,928
1901-05	772,428	162,961	235,450	1,170,839	2,013,799
1906-10	1,103,106	294,458	250,011	1,670,625	2,672,384
1911	302,689	88,852	49,280	454,527	629,425
1912	—	—	—	467,712	656,756

1 Including 13,704 British Colonial in 1911

Destination of emigrants, natives of the United Kingdom and foreigners, 1911, to places out of Europe —

Destination	English and Welsh	Scotch	Irish	Total British Colonials	Total
United States	100,4	39,441	1,113	121,614	20,011
British N. America	22,241	41,215	6,107	164,860	219,361
Australia	12,11	13,377	3,159	80,770	81,294
British S. Africa	2,01	3,4	946	80,777	84,226
Other places	27,837	5,117	1,311	40,306	43,479
Total	302,689	88,852	49,280	454,527	629,425

Destinations of British and Irish and British Colonial emigrants to places out of Europe —

Destination	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom	109,700	122,792	121,814
British North America	85,887	136,860	164,860
Australia	47,620	45,701	40,770
British S. Africa	22,017	27,97	30,717
Other places	39,537	95,666	30,116
British and Irish, &c (including foreign)	288,761	397,849	454,527
	474,878	618,659	628,425
			656,756

Of the British and Irish and British Colonial emigrants in 1911, 268,000 were male and 191,527 female; of the total, 363,826 male and 259,599 female

In 1912 there were 340,765 immigrants, British and foreign, leaving an excess of 815,991 emigrants; the number of immigrants of British or Irish origin in 1912 was 199,276, leaving a total of 268,486 emigrants of British or Irish origin. The alien passengers

RELIGION

who landed in the United Kingdom numbered 141,489 and those who embarked 188,984.

The number of who emigrated from Ireland was in 1908, 23,295 ; in 1909, 28,676 ; in 1910, 32,457 ; in 1911, 30,573 ; in 1912, 29,344 ; the total number from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1912, 4,247,360.

The passenger movement between United Kingdom and European countries (including all ports in the Mediterranean and Black Seas) in recent years is given as follows :—

Year	Passengers		Inward
	U.K.	From U.K.	
1908	1,003,110	1,026,377	—34,267
1909	1,045,501	951,235	94,266
1910	1,153,606	1,040,942	112,664
1911	1,115,066	1,063,341	51,725
1912	1,149,719	1,076,063	73,656

outward.

Religion.—I. ENGLAND WALES.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Civil disabilities on account of religion do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the King's letter naming the person to be elected ; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the of old foundation ; the bishoprics of Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, Southwark, Southwell, and Birmingham conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries in the gift of Lord Chancellor.

There are archbishops and bishops, and 35 suffragan and assistant bishops in England and Wales. The archbishops have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Under the bishops about 82 archdeacons. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, provinces have each a council, Convocation, consisting the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of inferior clergy. councils summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance King's mandate. When assembled, they must have the King's they deliberate ; as well as sanction of Crown resolutions they are binding on the clergy.

number civil parishes (districts which a separate poor or made) census 1911 was 14,614. These, however, most cases, not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance, the ancient parishes

having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there were (1911) 14,887, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,600 benefices, the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1912 there were about 13,900 incumbents. The voluntary contributions of the Church in 1911-12 were 7,764,777.

Of 31,599 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage in 1910, 15,811 belonged to the Established Church and 15,787 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1910, 61.6 per cent were in the Established Church, 1.1 per cent in the Roman Catholic Church, 19.0 per cent were Nonconformist marriages, 0.1 per cent were Quaker marriages, 0.6 per cent Jewish, and 20.5 per cent civil marriages. Registrar's Office.

The following summary of statistics of Nonconformist churches (England and Wales) in 1911 is taken from the 'Free Church Year Book' for 1912. It only claims to present an approximation to the actual condition. Figures relating to the Anglican Church are appended.

	Sitting accommoda- tion	Com- muni- cants	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars	Mini- sters	Local Pres- bytery
Baptists	1,494,261	294,147.1	57,512	1,212,129	1,981	5,200
Congregationalists	1,716,629	414,129	64,018	1,111,548	2,152	5,500
Presby.	179,628	526	4,574	9,377	155	—
Wesleyan Methodists	2,829,498	602,452	180,675	978,752	1,948	19,715
Primitive Methodists	1,051,259	202,479	4,224	466,845	1,194	10,190
United Methodist Ch.	760,075	151,215	41,825	805,385	—	5,461
Calvinistic Methodist	559,977	902	28,216	215,890	979	931
Society of Friends	—	15,519	—	2,928	—	—
Wesleyan Union	47,468	8,417	2,770	—	12	—
Independent Methodists	46,810	8,770	3,082	27,204	—	400
Churches of Christ	25,000	14,701	1,640	18,918	25	580
Moravians	10,000	9,297	607	9,107	46	—
Countess of Hunting- don's Connexion	15,000	2,200	00	—	20	—
Disciples of Christ	6,000	1,000	139	2,005	—	—
Episcopal Ch.	—	1,278	256	2,000	20	—
Free Church of England	8,140	1,851	981	4,106	24	26
F C	8,139,494	2,148,991	408,036	2,328,071	9,275	38,864
Anglican	275,497	2,342,158	217,000	2,900,687	19,964	—

¹ Incomplete

The Unitarians had (1911) 374 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church about 80, the New Jerusalem Church about 75. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, is both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and has (1912) about 20,840 members and employees, 9,180 corps and outposts, and 54,000 local officers. Their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 550,000 sittings. There are about 245,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with nearly 1,000 synagogues.

In Wales alone, in 1912, there were about 127,000 members in Baptist churches, 184,000 of the Calvinistic Methodist, 170,000 of the Congregational; and 40,000 of the Wesleyan Methodist Churches.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics in Great Britain are estimated at 2,200,000. There are in England and Wales (1912) three archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), thirteen bishops, and three bishops-auxiliary; about 4,000 priests (not all officiating) and about 1,800 churches, chapels, and stations.

II. SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is presbyterian, the clergy all being equal. There is in each parish a kirk session, consisting of the minister — clergyman, and of several laymen called elders. There are 84 presbyteries (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly, which consists of over 700 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries and royal burghs, and by the universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a Commission.

The number of parishes is 1,448, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations 1,648. The parishioners are allowed under certain regulations enacted by the General Assembly to choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including manors and glebes, amount to about 800,000*l.* per annum. The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1910-11 amounted to 498,427*l.* The number of communicants in 1911-12 was about 715,000; ministers, 1,825; lay preachers, 170; Sunday scholars, 230,000.

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland (formed by secessions at various times from the Church of Scotland), constituted themselves into the United Free Church of Scotland. A minority, representing a few congregations, regarding themselves as the Free Church of Scotland, claimed all the property and endowment funds. A Royal Commission reported that the Free Church was unable adequately to carry out all the trusts of the property. The Churches (Scotland) Act, 1905, was passed for the apportionment of the church property between the Free and the United Free churches by an Executive Commission of five, and the result was that funds amounting to 459,469*l.* were allocated to the Free Church (310,000*l.* for general provision and the remainder for College provision and various other purposes). The United Church had, in 1911-12, 1,581 congregations, and 505,000 members, besides adherents. It has 2,286 Sunday schools, &c. with 24,900 teachers and 1,000 children in attendance. The church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 84 presbyteries, and 84 continental presbyteries. Annual income from free-will offerings is above a million sterling. The Church has three theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen) with 12 professors and lecturers. The Free Church in 1911 (according to the Free Church Statistics) had 1,000 congregations, 1,000 stations, 1,000 and probationers, and 1,000 colleges. Contributions and schemes 1,000,000*l.*, 16,258*l.*, interest 16,418*l.*, congregational income 13,245*l.* There are in Scotland some outstanding Presbyterian bodies, also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal

Church in Scotland has 7 bishoprics, 397 churches and missions, 340 clergy, and 55,000 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church has in Scotland (1911) two archbishops and four suffragan bishops; 559 priests, 396 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 400,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1910 was: Established, 44·89 per cent.; United Free, 26·24; Roman Catholic, 10·26; Episcopal, 2·81; others, 8·75; irregular, 7·05.

III. IRELAND

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and 23 bishops, besides a bishop auxiliary. On a vacancy the clergy of the diocese nominate a person in whose favour they postulate a petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedralism, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. Number of priests in Ireland (1911), 3,689. In 1911 the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,242,670, being 73·9 per cent. of the total population.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal) ceased to be 'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has (1912) two archbishops, 11 bishops, and 1,700 clergymen; 1,400 churches; voluntary contributions, 1910, 153,724/. At the end of 1911, the number of Protestant Episcopalians was returned as 576,611, being 13·1 per cent. of the total population. Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000/., and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000,000/. By the Disestablishment Act 7,500,000/., were allotted to it by way of commutation, and 500,000/. in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod—bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also diocesan synods. The following is a summary of the funds of the Representative Body existing on December 31, 1911.—

	£		
Commutation Capital	250,872	Balances of Income Accounts,	
Sustentation	1,867,275	etc.	
Episcopal Sustentation	558,336		
Glebe Capital	400,371		
Miscellaneous Capital	2,188,248	Total	9,801,508

There were in 1911, 440,525 Presbyterians, 62,382 Methodists, 9,198 Independents, 8,123 Baptists, 5,161 Jews. In 1911 the largest Presbyterian body consisted of 11 presbyteries, and had 661 ministers and 562 congregations, with 105,962 members; contributions during year 1911–12, 220,429/.; total church income, 289,867/.. This Church has two colleges, one in Belfast purely theological, the other (Magee College) in Londonderry with theological, literary, and scientific departments. The two together have 11 professors and lecturers.

INSTRUCTION

University Education

In England the highest education is given in the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and 3 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hall, the university of Durham, founded in 1831, with a college of medicine, and in 1871, a college of sciences Newcastle; the university of London founded in 1826 and reorganised in 1900 is the best teaching as well as the examining body, with 24 colleges and schools giving instruction in all faculties, the Victoria University (Manchester), founded in 1880, the Birmingham University, founded in 1900, the Liverpool University, founded in 1903, the Leeds University, founded in 1904, the Sheffield University, founded in 1905, and the Bristol University, founded in 1909. There are also University Colleges at Exeter, Nottingham (founded 1881) Reading (started with the establishment of art classes in 1880), and Southampton (founded 1850). There are special Agricultural Colleges at Carlisle, Cirencester (Glasgow, Newport (Shropshire), Kingston (Derby), Wye (Kent) Uckfield (Sussex), and Ripley (Sussex). The University of Wales, founded in 1903 has 8 colleges (Cardiff, Aberystwyth, and Bangor). In Scotland there are 4 universities, viz., St. Andrews, founded 1411, Glasgow, 1450, Aberdeen, 1494, Edinburgh, 1582. The Carnegie trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of £2,000,000, has an annual income of £100,000, of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish Universities and half to assisting students. In Ireland is the university of Dublin, founded in 1592. In 1909 was founded the National University of Ireland, and in Belfast the Queen's University of Belfast. The former has 11 constituent colleges, viz., the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin. The following table gives the approximate number of teachers and students of the Universities in the United Kingdom mainly for 1912—

Universities	Number of Teachers	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
England—			Scotland		
Oxford	180	2,400	St. Andrews	160	580
Cambridge	180	3,000	Glasgow	190	1,800
	120	1,100	Aberdeen	200	1,180
London { Internal	284	2,400	Edinburgh	180	2,400
{ External	—	960			
Manchester	280	1,000	Total for Scotland		7,910
Birmingham	200	1,000			
Liverpool	250	1,000	Ireland—		
Leeds	150	1,000	Dublin, (Trinity col.)	110	1,100
Sheffield	170	600	Dublin (National)	—	—
Bristol	120	700		40	800
			Total for Ireland	280	1,700
Total for England	1,484	15,840	Wales	—	1,280
			Grand Total (approximate)	3,360	28,800

1 Comprising 69 "Appointed" and 618 "Recognized" students.

2 Undergraduates, the matriculations numbered Oxford 1,000, Cambridge, 1,000.

3 Registered students. 4 Also 250 women and 600 students.

5 Most of the colleges and University of Wales women students are in the equal number of men and women. 6 Also 250 women and 600 students. 7 equal number of men and women. 8 Also 250 women and 600 students. 9 Students—Bedford, Royal Holloway, and Westfield Colleges in London, Newnham College, Girton (100 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall, St. Hugh's College, and St. John's College, in Oxford.

Secondary and Technical Education.

In *England and Wales* by recent Acts of Parliament the councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non county boroughs with population over 10 000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000, constituted local authorities for higher education. The authorities are required, after consultation with the Board of Education, to supply or aid in supplying education other than elementary, and to promote the co-ordination of all forms of education. To these purposes they may apply money raised by rates, besides devoting to them the residue under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and they may borrow money. They have power to provide scholarships and to pay fees, in schools provided by them they must not pay for religious instruction, in schools not provided by them they can neither impose nor forbid religious instruction.

The secondary schools acknowledged by and receiving grants from the Board of Education are under various forms of management. In the school year 1910-11, there were in England and Wales 971 recognised day schools on the grant list with altogether 160 856 pupils (87,035 boys and 73,821 girls) on 31st January, 1911. Besides these schools on the Grant List, there were 97 other secondary schools recognised by the Board of Education efficient. The number of pupils about 17 800.

In 1910-11 there were in England and Wales 38 recognised technical institutions with 804 teachers and 3 105 (including 2 751 grant earning) pupils; there were also 114 institutions which day technical classes were recognised providing 259 courses for which grants were paid, with 1,008 teachers and 11 640 (including 10 913 grant earning) students. In the same year there were 223 recognised schools of art with 1 551 teachers and 42,278 students and 51 art classes with 142 teachers and 1 341 students, including 4 729 grant earning students. In addition, for further education there were 8 164 recognised evening and similar schools and classes with 87,207¹ teachers and 765,275¹ (including 628,181¹ grant earning) pupils. Examinations in science and art are held by the Board of Education and scholarships, exhibitions, &c. are awarded to successful competitors. In 1911 there were thus awarded in England and Wales Scotland and Ireland 1 Whitworth scholarship, 30 Whitworth exhibitions, 11 Royal (College of Art) scholarships, 20 Royal scholarships (science), and 1 Royal exhibition (art). There were also 6 National scholarships, 17 special studentships for teachers of science and technology, 15 free art studentships and 7 free studentships. There are also local science and art exhibitions of which 198 were awarded in 1911, and local scholarships (art) of which were awarded 2 Prince of Wales scholarships and 415 studentships.

In *Scotland*, the bugh schools of various names, grammar schools, high schools, &c., are administered by the school boards. There are also endowed schools and schools under private management which give secondary education. In 1910-11 there were 56 grant receiving secondary schools of which 39 were under school boards. The 38 secondary schools under school boards had (in 1910-11) 764 teachers and an average attendance of 10,541 pupils. Endowed schools under other management had in 1910-11 601 teachers and average attendance of 8,812. The number of schools receiving Government grants in 1910-11 included (besides the secondary schools) 196 higher grade schools or departments, with 24,444 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 1 083.

¹ Teachers and students are counted once for each school class or centre attended by them. The number of individual teachers or students is therefore less than the number given.

For Ireland there is an Intermediate Education Board, with an income of 115,091*l.* in 1911, including 81,058*l.* in respect of 1910. Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1911, 12,105 students (7,963 boys and 4,142 girls) presented themselves for examination, compared with 11,900 in the previous year, and 8,117 in 1901. The number passed in 1911 was 6,576 (4,280 boys and 2,286 girls). In 1911 the school grant in respect of examinations paid to managers of schools amounted to 46,462*l.*, besides prizes and bonuses to schools.

Technical instruction in Ireland is controlled by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, which has a Technical Instruction Committee and a Consultative Committee on Education. The Department is the co-ordinating authority, working with other educational authorities, and in 1910-11 grants of 21,037*l.* were paid to 47 technical schools and to art schools and classes in respect of 9,904 students, 27,584*l.* to 107 secondary schools in respect of 12,028 students in experimental science, 10,880*l.* in drawing, 2,383*l.* in manual instruction, 1,208*l.* in domestic economy, and 1,619*l.* to 94 primary schools in respect of 14,803 scholars in drawing (average attendance), and 1,235 scholars under manual instruction. Central institutions under the Department are the Royal College of Science, Dublin, with 121 students (1911), the Metropolitan School of Art, with 1,000 pupils (1910-11), the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, 33 scholars, the Killarney school of housewifery, 100 scholars (1910-11). Throughout Ireland technical instruction is organised under the Councils of county boroughs, urban districts, and counties. In urban and county schools (1910-11) there were 43,909 young men and women studying non-agricultural subjects. In local examinations 2,645 candidates entered for Science subjects, and 1,746 passed, 2,887 in art, and 1,451 passed (1911). There was an annual grant of 71,000*l.* for technical education, of which 26,000*l.* was allotted for technical instruction in county boroughs, and 29,000*l.* for similar purposes elsewhere. A grant of 7,000*l.* called the 'equivalent grant' was made from the Ireland Development Grant for technical instruction, and a grant of 10,000*l.* for manual instruction and domestic economy, 3,000*l.* for classes in lace and crochet making and other rural industries, was made by the Agricultural Board in 1910-11.

Elementary Education.

England and Wales.—Elementary education in England and Wales is now under the control of the Board of Education. Sufficient school accommodation must be provided in every district for all the resident children between the ages of 5 and 14. Under Acts of 1899 and 1902 children between 12 and 14 years of age may (if it is so provided in local bye-laws) conditionally obtain partial or total exemption from school attendance, but for children employed in agriculture the lower limit for partial exemption is 11. An Act of 1906 requires the school authorities to make provision for the compulsory education of defective children of the age of 5 years. Under the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903, school boards and school attendance committees were abolished, their place being taken by the Councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population under 10,000, and of urban districts with population under 20,000. The last two authorities can transfer their powers to the local county councils. The education authorities must establish educational committees, each in accordance with its own scheme, which must be approved by the Board of Education. The schemes must provide for the appointment by the Council from among its members of a majority of the committee (unless in the case of counties the Council determine otherwise), for the appointment by the Council of other persons with special qualifications, and the appointment of women to the committee. Schools provided by county boroughs have managers in the proportion of 4 appointed by the Council and 2 by the borough, district, or parish, and by the school. County boroughs, &c., may appoint any number of managers for their provided

schools. Schools aided, but not provided by local authorities, have a 'foundation' and 2 appointed by Councils. Women be

The local education authorities maintain all public elementary schools and control the expenditure necessary for this purpose. The only financial responsibility resting on the managers of "non provided schools" is to supply the buildings. In the case of schools not provided by them, their directions as to secular instruction (including the number and qualification of teachers) must be complied with, they have power to inspect the schools, and they must receive, free of charge, the use of the school house for elementary school purposes. The Acts prescribe the funds from which expenditure is to be met, and give borrowing powers. Income from endowments for such purposes of elementary education is within the power of the local education authorities to be paid to these authorities and applied in aid of the rates. Under the Education Act of 1902, there is paid annually to the local authorities, out of money to be provided by Parliament, a sum equal to 4s per scholar on average attendance, and 'an additional sum of three halfpence per scholar for every complete two pence per scholar by which the amount which would be produced by a penny rate on the rates of the authority short of ten shillings a scholar'. Under certain conditions, however, the grant may be reduced. Other grants are also payable.

Throughout the Act there is observed the distinction between schools provided, and schools aided but not provided, by the local authorities, this distinction being, as far as elementary schools are concerned, in accordance with that between board schools and voluntary schools.

The number of separate local authorities for educational matters on July 31, 1911, was as follows:—

Councils of administrative counties (including London)	62
County boroughs	75
Self governing municipal boroughs	134
Self governing urban districts	50
Scilly Isle	1

On July 31, 1911, the number of Council Schools in England and Wales for ordinary elementary education was 8,046 with accommodation for 3,980,946 pupils. The number of voluntary schools was 12,800 with accommodation for 2,626,594 pupils. Of these voluntary schools, those maintained by public authorities numbered 12,734 and were distributed among religious denominations as follows:—

	Church of England	Wesleyan	Roman Catholic	Jewish	Undenominational &c
Number	18,941	225	1,075	—	—
Accommodation	2,245,148	69,222	375,585	2,568	108,982

following gives statistics of public and other elementary schools in England and Wales:—

Date	Schools	Accommodation	pupils on last day of school year	Approximate average attendance
July 31, 1909	21,323	7,182,815	6,080,227	5,840,000
" 1910	21,199	7,082,800	6,071,455	5,850,000
" 1911	21,294	6,852,120	6,067,076	5,860,000

In 1911-12 in England and Wales there were in the ordinary public elementary schools 103,608 certificated teachers, 44,461 'uncertificated' (i.e., teachers recognised as 'uncertificated' under the Code of Regulations of the Board of Education), and 20,848 others; total, 168,818; the average attendance at schools in 1911-12 was 5,357,000 (3,214,000 in Council Schools, 1,706,000 in Church of England Schools, 298,000 in Roman Catholic Schools, and 139,000 in other non-provided schools). There were in 1910-11, 47 higher elementary schools with 487 teachers and 8,852 registered pupils on the last day of the school year. 'Special' schools in England and Wales comprised, in 1910-11, 38 for the blind with 1,782 registered pupils, 1 for the deaf with 3,771 pupils, 243 for defective children with 16,966 pupils, 6 for epileptic children with 377 pupils and 1 'certified efficient' school with 4,714 registered pupils. There were also 66 poor law schools with 706 teachers and trainers, and 14,847 children on the registers on March 31, 1911. In 1910-11, there were 85 training colleges in England and Wales with altogether 12,111 students.

Scotland.—By the Elementary Education Act of 1872, the Scotch Education Department was instituted, and each burgh and parish or group of parishes were required to have a school board to administer both elementary and middle-class schools. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14, with exemption, in conditions, for children over 12. In 1889, by a capitation grant, education was made free for the compulsory standards. In 1897 provision was made for grants in aid of voluntary schools.

Years ended August	Schools in receipt of Grants	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children on School Registers at end of year
1907	3,285	1,021,912	711,328	811,000
1908	3,312	1,035,625	712,076	812,346
1909	3,331	1,054,196	727,244	828,223
1910	3,347	1,066,672	743,217	843,242
1911	3,369	1,077,289	755,988	845,055

The table includes higher grade schools in receipt of grants. In 1911 these numbered 196; accommodation, 40,505; average attendance 24,088; on register at end of year, 24,444.

In 1910-11, of the 3,369 schools, 3,020 were public schools; an average attendance of 654,862 pupils; 1 Church of Scotland, average attendance 345; 1 United Free Church, average attendance 62; 57 Episcopal, average attendance 8,983; 223 Roman Catholic, average attendance 84,534; 60 Undenominational, average attendance 7,202. There were 1,000 certificated

and 73 provisionally certificated teachers, 1,096 assistant teachers, and 74 pupil teachers. In the same year there were at 11 training centres and 2 training colleges, 2,669 students. In 1910-11 there were 1,119 continuation class centres receiving grants, with 137,180 scholars on account of whom grants were paid.

Ireland.—Elementary education in Ireland, since 1845, is under the superintendence of a body of 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.' The following table gives statistics of elementary schools for the last five years:—

Year ended 31	Schools in operation	Accommodation	Pupils on Rolls at end of year	Average Attendance
1907	4,536	745,124	670,471	485,979
1908	8,468	757,821	688,001	494,062
1909	4,401	760,678	679,235	501,107
1910	8,337	762,764	679,485	495,958
1911	8,299	766,003	684,084	512,863

Of 8,329 schools in 1910, 2,429 were mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant with 191,768 pupils (135,346 Roman Catholic and 56,422 Protestant); 4,860 were Roman Catholic with 370,728 pupils; and 1,540 Protestant with 116,383 pupils on December 31, 1910. In 1911 there were 7,851 principal teachers, 5,182 assistants, and 2,452 workmistresses and junior assistant teachers. There are 7 training colleges licensed for 1,190 King's scholars (1911-12).

The sums expended for education in Great Britain from Parliamentary grants, and in Ireland from Parliamentary grants and rates, are given for recent years as follows (years ended March 31):—

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	13,273,625	13,485,238	12,640,760	14,140,894	—
Scotland	1,941,774	2,001,364	2,120,710	2,338,186	2,331,875
Ireland	1,470,347	1,024,490	1,683,649	1,734,252	1,700,040

In addition to the grant, these schools derive an income from endowments, school fees, local rates, voluntary subscriptions, and other sources.

Justice and Crime.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessions courts, the general quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or three justices of the peace sitting in a petty sessions court house, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessions court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then known as 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Certain boroughs have

■ of quart sessions, with ■ jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which ■ recorder of the borough ■ the judge. The ■ four times a year in various towns throughout the country by 'commissioners' nominated by the Crown. These commissioners are generally judges of the King's Bench Division ■ the High Court ■ Justice, but sometimes King's Counsel of good standing ■ appointed. The trial takes place before a single commissioner. The Central Criminal Court is ■ court of ■ and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and ■ large surrounding district. The ■ of ■ court are held ■ least twelve times a year, and more often if necessary. The Recorder ■ the Common Serjeant, and, ■ the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit ■ the first two days, after which they ■ joined by the judges of the High Court ■ the rota, for whom the ■ serious ■ reserved. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature ■ usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions ■ the assizes. In every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court, the ■ cites 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not ■ than ■ ■ and constitute ■ grand jury. The grand jury examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if they think a *prima facie* case for trial is made out they endorse the bill 'a true bill.' All criminal trials, except those which come before ■ court of summary jurisdiction, take place before ■ judge and ■ petty jury of twelve men. Appeal is allowed in criminal ■ (i.) ■ ■ [point of law] (ii.) ■ ■ a question of fact, or other sufficient ground if the judge certifies the case ■ fit for appeal, or the Court of Criminal Appeal ■ leave ■ appeal; and (iii.) against the sentence (if ■ fixed by law) with ■ leave of the Appeal Court. No man can be tried again for the same crime after ■ petty jury has found him 'not guilty.' On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, ■ ■ a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court of Criminal Appeal, which ■ reverse, amend, ■ affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a ■ is by the royal prerogative, exercised ■ the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a ■ can ■ modified ■ annulled. Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a Cabinet minister, ■ office president of the ■ of Lords, and goes out with the ministry), the Lord Chief Justice, the Lords of Appeal, who sit in the House of Lords ■ ■ the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lords Justices of Appeal who sit ■ the Court of Appeal, ■ appointed ■ ■ recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges ■ the ■ ■ Lord Chancellor.

■ courts having jurisdiction in civil ■ ■ ■ County Courts, ■ in 1846, Assizes, and ■ High Court. Above the High Court is ■ Court of Appeal, ■ above ■ ■ House of Lords.

SCOTLAND.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. ■ judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of ■ difficulty ■ importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, defiance of messengers, and generally ■ all cases in which ■ higher punishment than imprisonment is

by [redacted] directed to be inflicted, and [redacted] has [redacted] an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, [redacted] those already established by common law [redacted] statute, and such [redacted] have [redacted] previously [redacted] before the courts and [redacted] not within any statute

The sheriff of each county [redacted] the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the [redacted] [redacted] tried with a jury the High Court has [redacted] power of [redacted] [redacted] the merits. Even [redacted] indicted to the High Court the accused [redacted] under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment [redacted] be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh [redacted] county, and in [redacted] number of minor offences under [redacted] statutes.

The Court [redacted] Session exercises the highest civil jurisdiction [redacted] Scotland, with the House of Lords [redacted] a Court of Appeal.

IRELAND

In Ireland persons charged with [redacted] are as a rule brought before [redacted] court of petty sessions. Two magistrates are sufficient to try a case to be decided at petty sessions; in some instances only one is requisite. Offences are divided into two classes, those in which justices have [redacted] 'summary jurisdiction,' in which cases they hear and determine the complaint, the Petty Sessions Act providing for an appeal in certain [redacted]. The second class [redacted] 'indictable offences.' In these cases the justice merely takes the depositions and returns the case for trial to the next court having jurisdiction to try it—quarter sessions or assize court as the case may be. In the event of the prosecution failing to prove its case, the magistrates refuse information. The Attorney general may send up a bill at assizes, even without the preliminary ministerial investigation, or [redacted] a case in which a magistrate has wrongly refused information. There is this difference, however, between quarter [redacted] [redacted] Ireland and in England [redacted] England they [redacted] presided over by [redacted] unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county, while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a practising barrister of ten years' standing, appointed by the Crown, and who [redacted] also judge of the county court (which corresponds to the English county court). The criminal jurisdiction of a county court judge [redacted] very extensive, and the Recorder of Dublin has practically the same criminal jurisdiction [redacted] a judge of the High Court. The [redacted] are presided [redacted] by [redacted] of the [redacted] law judges of the High Court of Justice. In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and [redacted] the trial [redacted] by jury in all [redacted] [redacted] appeals from petty [redacted]. In addition to the ordinary unpaid justices there [redacted] paid resident magistrates. The Criminal Law and Procedure Act [redacted] special provisions for dealing with [redacted] in certain cases. Nearly [redacted] the clauses of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, however, require [redacted] proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant [redacted] Council before they [redacted] into [redacted]. In the city of Dublin, the divisional magistrates for the police district of Dublin metropolis [redacted] with [redacted] summary [redacted] arising within their jurisdiction, and their jurisdiction [redacted] somewhat [redacted] [redacted] than that of the ordinary county justices.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted ¹
	Males	Females	Total	
1900	9,099	1,230	10,331	8,157
1905	11,425	1,265	12,690	10,483
1908	13,237	1,317	14,554	12,060
1909	12,970	1,317	14,287	11,865
1910	13,061	1,268	14,329	11,987
1911	12,301	1,343	13,644	11,338

Scotland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted ¹
	Males	Females	Total	
1900	1,686	281	2,167	1,835
1905	2,525	281	2,832	2,314
1908	2,318	241	2,599	2,115
1909	1,772	205	1,977	1,618
1910	1,311	177	1,488	1,225
1911	1,215	186	1,401	1,122

Ireland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1900	1,438	244	1,682	1,087
1905	1,766	294	2,060	1,367
1908	1,929	313	2,242	1,376
1909	1,938	286	2,219	1,507
1910	1,755	231	2,036	1,378
1911	1,804	214	2,114	1,490

¹ Includes persons outlawed, and cases where conviction was for non-residence.

National Insurance.

The National Insurance Act, 1911, provides for compulsory health, for the prevention and cure of sickness, and compulsory unemployment insurance.

(1) *National Health Insurance*.—This is administered by Insurance Commissioners, appointed separately for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; by constituted authorities; and by approved friendly societies, trade unions, or persons who are compulsorily insured, known as employed contributors, comprising, with exceptions, all males aged 16 and under 70, whether subjects or not, employed in any service, or employed otherwise than in agriculture, at a rate of contribution exceeding 1004. Insured persons who are not members of an Approved Society must contribute to a Post Office Fund and are known as deposit contributors; married persons are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

aliens, the army and navy, mercantile marine and other classes persons compulsorily become voluntary contributors. The are provided by the employer (9/- per week per employed person) the worker (4/- per week for males and 3/- by females), the State. Special rates are applicable in cases of voluntary insurers, low wage earners, and the rates in Ireland are lower for contributors and lower employers than in Great Britain. Contributions are the of 70 when Old Age Pension Act (9/-) comes into play. The benefits include medical treatment, sanatorium treatment (payments during sickness and disablement and (in the case of women) a payment of 80/- on confinement. Other benefits are also possible if funds permit.

(ii) *Unemployment Insurance*—this is administered by the Board of Trade largely through the Labour Exchange. The trades covered by the Insurance are building, construction of works (railroads, locks, &c.) shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, ironfoundry, construction of vehicles, and sawmilling. The Board of Trade may extend the scheme to other trades. The funds are provided by the employer, the workman (2/- per week each) and the State (one third of the total contribution of workman and employer). The benefit consists of a weekly payment during unemployment and certain other cases for a limited number of weeks per year.

(For further details of the National Insurance Scheme see STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK for 1912, pages 77 to 40.)

The number of insured persons under the Health Insurance Scheme in January, 1913, was 18½ millions excluding about 440,000 deposit contributors. The number of unemployment contributors was about 300.

Old Age Pensions.

Under the Old Age Pension Acts of 1908 and 1911, every person over 70 years of age who is a British subject who for twelve out of the twenty years up to the date of receiving a pension has resided in the United Kingdom (residence abroad is allowed to count in certain circumstances), and whose yearly means do not exceed 21/- 10/- is entitled to a pension provided he is not through illness habitually unable to maintain himself and his dependents, is not in receipt of poor relief (except medical and certain other kinds of relief), is not a lunatic in an asylum, has not been a convict in prison during the preceding 10 years for a term of upwards of 12 weeks, or during the preceding two years for a term not exceeding 12 weeks, and is not disqualified by order of a court. An existing pensioner may in certain circumstances be disqualified for receiving further pensions. For every borough and urban district with a census population of at least 20,000,¹ and for every county (excluding borough and district areas) a local pension committee is appointed by the borough, district, or county council. The committees may appoint sub-committees and delegate powers or duties to them. Pension officers (to investigate and report to the committees) are appointed by the Treasury. The central pension authority is the Local Government Board. Claims for pensions are made through the local post offices, every postmaster being required to give information and make the proceedings as easy as possible for the claimant. The claim is transmitted to the pension officer and, on his report to the committee, that body may disallow the claim (in which case an appeal lies to the Local Government Board), or may allow it and fix the rate of pension. The weekly amount of the pension is 1/- if the yearly means of the pensioner do not exceed 21/- 4/-; if the yearly means exceed 21/- but do not exceed 21/- 12s. 6d., and so on, the weekly pension decreases by 1/- for every 2/- by which the limit of the yearly means is increased. On March 29, 1912, there were 942,160 pensions payable in the United Kingdom, namely, 602,441 in England, 40,083 in Wales, 94,819 in

¹ In Scotland the population limit is 10,000; in Ireland the limit is 5,000.

Scotland, and 205,317 in Ireland — these pensions, 889,783 — at the 5s rate, 19,805 4s, 19,351 at 3s, 8,867 2s, and 4,354 at 1s.

Pauperism.

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the Three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their houses or lodged in workhouses or poor houses built for the purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs, are divided into poor-law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians. In some cases the union consists of only one parish; in others several are included according to population. In urban districts and in the Metropolis guardians are separately elected, but in rural districts the rural district councillors act as guardians for the parishes they represent — the district council. Guardians are elected by the popular franchise — district councillors. Women are eligible. In every civil parish there is appointed whose duty it is to make and collect the poor rate. In urban districts, which include boroughs, the local authority make and collect rates for local government purposes, but in rural districts and rural parishes the funds for this purpose are, as a general rule, taken from the poor rate.

Amount expended in poor-relief for year ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 15 for Scotland. For Scotland, the amount includes expenditure on buildings and loans repaid and interest —

Year	England	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1899-1900	11,567,649	1,141,660	1,125,110	13,834,419
1904- "	13,851,981	1,402,354	1,253,355	16,507,690
1908- "	14,717,098	1,612,414	1,358,800	17,588,312
1909-10	14,849,400	1,551,584	1,330,769	17,731,853
1910-11	15,023,180	1,565,041	1,320,729	17,908,950

The aggregate expenditure by local authorities in England and Wales which is primarily classed as relating to the relief of the poor, during the period of 77 years ended March 25, 1911, was approximately £27,000,000.

Statistics of paupers, England and Wales —

	Indoor		Outdoor		Indoor and outdoor	Inmate County Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed	Total relieved
	Adult able-bodied	All others ¹	Adult able-bodied	All others ¹			
1900	—	163,985	61,858	447,459	781,164	—	808,247
1905	59,757	214,992	81,932	493,681	845,362	83,816	—
1910	59,759	239,167	76,109	489,341	845,269	98,076	945,783
1911	58,808	—	74,573	426,445	797,897	—	891,807
1912	58,247	233,898	71,819	346,681	706,045	90,543	801,881

¹ Including casual paupers, who, on January 1, 1912, numbered indoor, 8,244 and outdoor, 438; also inmate paupers (not in County and Borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses) who, on January 1, 1912, numbered indoor, 19,676, and outdoor, 1,073.

² Deductions being made for persons counted in the above figures.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNITED KINGDOM

Scotland

Jan 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers	Dependents	Paupers	Dependents	
1906	65,797	33,963	132	40	99,982
1906	73,226	37,265	137	32	110,660
1910	75,484	40,934	142	21	116,581
1911	66,915	41,289	111	17	108,332
1912	67,448	41,621	133	37	109,289

Ireland

January (end of first week)	Indoor paupers			Outdoor paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able bodied ¹	All others	Total			
1900	5,724	38,096	43,820	53,584	1,612	109,066
1905	5,149	39,712	44,861	57,909	1,420	108,240
1910	3,129	36,777	39,906	35,496	1,339	99,002
1911	4,778	34,159	38,937	40,091	1,600	80,658
1912	4,609	33,402	38,011	39,096	1,439	79,666

¹ Excluding any who may be temporarily disabled by sickness

Included in the number of indoor paupers are casuals, who numbered 984 in January, 1912.

Finance.

I REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended March 31	Revenue		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimated
1900	101,189,000	101,697,804	+ 508,804
1900	120,550,000	120,804,566	+ 254,566
1910	153,086,000	153,182,782	+ 96,782
1910	162,590,000	181,696,456	+ 30,898,544 ¹
1911	199,791,000 ²	208,850,588	+ 4,059,588
1912	181,621,000	185,090,2	+ 3,469,288

¹ The deficit was caused by the non-collection of a portion of the Finance Bill of that year not being passed into law by Parliament until the succeeding year.

² Including 1908-10, estimated 20,046,000.

EXPENDITURE

March 31	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate
	£	£	£
	101,551,685	100,931,963	- 619,722
	144,064,823	143,687,068	- 377,755
1906	152,776,994	151,768,875	- 1,008,119
1910	163,171,000	157,944,611	- 5,226,389
1911	174,129,000	171,995,667	- 2,133,333
1912	181,839,000	178,546,100	- 3,292,900

Table showing surplus or deficit —

Year Ended March	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Year Ended March	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	£		£
1895	+ 765,311	1910	} + 5,606,766 ¹
1900	- 13,882,502	1911	
	+ 1,413,907	1912	

¹ The Revenue Act, 1911, directed that the [] and expenditure of [] years 1909-10 and 1910-11 should [] aggregated for the purpose of determining the Old Sinking Fund for 1910-11.

The revenue for 1911-12, exclusive of 95,876*l.* customs duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under [] Acts to local purposes, and the expenditure are given below, as are also the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1912-13. Of the [] for 1911-12, 83·7 per cent. [] derived from taxation and 16·3 per cent. from other []

Statement of Revenue		Year ending March 31, 1912		Budget Estimate 1912-13
		Net Receipts	Exchequer Receipts	
i. Customs—	Imports:	£	£	£
Tobacco		17,342,359		
Tea		6,159,070		
Rum		2,293,127		
Brandy		1,193,481		
Other spirits . . .		729,197		
Wine		1,088,346		
Currants		126,503		
Raisins		232,887		
Coffee		178,381		
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.		380,766		
Sugar, glucose, [] .		3,059,455		
Motor spirit		607,743		
Other articles . . .		205,891		
		33,596,645	33,649,000	33,900,000

¹ [] is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1911, [] 31 1912.

THE EMPIRE:—UNITED KINGDOM

Sources of Revenue	Year ending March 31, 1912		Budget Estimate 1912-13
	Net Receipts	Exchequer Receipts	
ii. Excise—	£		
Spirits	18,511,392		
Beer	13,328,075		
Licence duties	5,638,524		
Railways	315,195		
Patent medicines	327,857		
Other	128,687		
	38,249,730	38,380,000	37,700,000
iii. Estate, &c., duties—			
Estate duty ¹	19,859,704		
Temporary estate duty ¹	5,929		
Probate duty ¹	37,798		
Legacy duty	4,452,630		
Succession duty	777,165		
Corporation duty	49,006		
iv. Stamps (excluding Fee &c., Stamps)—	25,182,232	25,302,000	25,450,000
Deeds	4,277,195		
Receipts, Drafts, &c	1,886,681		
Bills of exchange	896,760		
Contract Notes	400,187		
Companies' capital duty	554,493		
Bonds to bearer	825,837		
Insurances	258,603		
Other sources	464,978		
	9,564,579	9,454,000	9,400,000
v. Land Tax	747,377	750,000	700,000
vi. House Duty	2,109,877	2,130,000	2,000,000
vii. Property and Income Tax	44,334,043	44,804,000	44,100,000
viii. Land Value Duties	493,889	481,000	545,000
Total Produce of Taxes	164,278,372	165,040,000	158,795,000
ix. Post	19,576,170	19,650,000	20,275,000
x. Telegraph service	3,101,930	3,105,000	3,000,000
xi. Telephone service	2,938,281	2,945,000	5,900,000
xii. Crown Lands	529,512	530,000	530,000
xiii. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c.	1,281,497	1,281,497	1,289,000
xiv. Miscellaneous (including Fee, &c., Stamps)	2,544,916	2,538,789	2,400,000
Total non-tax Revenue	29,967,806	30,050,286	33,394,000
Total Revenue	184,245,678	185,090,286	187,189,000

¹ is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1911, and March 31, 1912.

² On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.

³ On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

The national expenditure is divided into two categories; I., the Consolidated Fund Charges, mainly bestowed on the National Debt; and II., the Supply Services, including the Army, Navy, and Civil Service.

	Year ending 1911-12		Budget Estimate 1912-13
	£	£	£
I. Consolidated Fund:			
i. National Debt Services:—			
Interest of Funded Debt	15,202,702		
Terminable Annuities	3,517,569		
Interest of Unfunded Debt	1,158,842		
Management of Debt	173,181		
New Sinking Fund	4,447,706		
		24,500,000	24,500,000
ii. Development and Road Improvement Funds	—	1,709,869	1,225,000
iii. Other Consolidated Fund Services:—			
Civil List	470,000		
Annuities and Pensions	317,745		
Salaries, &c.	56,572		
Courts of Justice	523,000		
Miscellaneous	325,525		
		1,692,842	1,709,000
iv. Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	—	9,636,399	9,584,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	—	37,539,100	37,018,000
II. Supply:			
i. Army	27,648,900		
Ordnance Factories	100		
		27,649,000	27,860,000
ii. Navy	—	42,858,000	44,085,000
iii. Civil Services	—	46,001,000	49,859,000 ¹
iv. Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	—	3,951,000	4,254,000
v. Post Office Services	—	20,547,000	23,809,000
Total Supply Services		141,006,000	149,867,000
Total Expenditure		178,545,100	186,885,000

¹ 11,200,000L. Old Age Pensions; 13,728,000L. Education; 2,845,000L. for National Insurance and Exchanges.

exchequer for 1911-12 above are with departments supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition the ordinary expenditure above given, there were issues to meet expenditure under the Telegraph Acts, 1907, 1,150,000^l, Telephone Transfer Acts, 1911, 3,000,000^l, Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1908, 250,000^l, Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900, 7,000^l, the Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903, 45,000^l, and the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904, 130,000^l, amounting in the aggregate to 4,582,000^l. The money raised by the creation of additional debt amounted to 4,452,000^l, temporary borrowings amounted to 10,600,000^l, and these were paid off during the year, Treasury bills and Exchequer Bonds were renewed to the amount of 44,680,000^l. Besides these items, there were a few other receipts into and issues from the Exchequer account. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1911, was 13,546,171^l, the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1911-12 amounted to 227,006,129^l, the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 229,083,709^l, leaving a balance on March 31, 1912 of 11,468,591^l.

ARMY ESTIMATES

I ORDINARY EFFECTIVE SERVICES —	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£
Pay, &c., of the Army	8,648,000	8,588,000
Medical Services	437,000	406,000
Special Reserve	742,000	715,000
Territorial Forces	2,766,000	2,780,000
Educational Establishments	147,000	142,000
Quartering, Transport, Remounts	1,641,000	1,624,000
Supplies and Clothing	4,295,000	4,275,000
Ordnance Establishments and general stores	581,000	615,000
Armaments, Aviation, & Engineer Stores	1,472,000	1,718,000
Works and Buildings	2,591,000	2,602,000
Miscellaneous	73,000	72,000
War Office	436,000	440,000
Total ordinary effective	28,829,000	28,955,000
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES —		
Charges for Officers, &c.	1,808,000	1,848,000
Charges for N.C.O.'s and Men	1,900,000	1,917,000
Civil Superannuation, &c.	153,000	146,000
Total non-effective	3,861,000	3,905,000
Total effective and non-effective	27,690,000	27,860,000

NAVY ESTIMATES

	1911-12	1912-13
I EFFECTIVE SERVICES	£.	£
Wages of Officers and Seamen and Royal Marines	7,511,500	7,627,000
Victualling and Clothing	2,618,800	2,628,100
Medical Establishments, &c.	270,900	
Martial Law	3,900	3,600

FINANCE

11

	1911-12 £	1912-13 £
Educational Services	150,500	152,500
Scientific Services	72,000	72,000
Royal Naval Reserves	388,000	426,700
Shipbuilding, Repairs, &c.	22,862,200	21,626,200
Naval Armaments	3,721,000	3,919,000
Works, Buildings, &c.	3,065,300	3,515,000
Miscellaneous Services	532,000	532,000
Admiralty Office	406,400	428,500
Total effective services	41,602,500	41,200,400

II NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay	926,800	955,800
Naval, &c. Pensions	1,468,200	1,516,200
Civil Pensions, &c.	895,500	418,000
Total non-effective services	2,790,000	2,885,000
Grand total	44,392,500	44,085,400
Net Decrease, 1912-13	3,788,800	307,100

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1912-13 (Net).

I. Public Works and Buildings		£
		3,638,080 Scotland :—
II. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments :		£
U. K. and England	3,823,743	Courts of Justice, &c. 87,378
Scotland	286,031	Prisons 101,776
Ireland	568,620	Other expenses 55,566
Total U.K.	4,178,394	244,716
III. Law and Justice		Ireland —
U. K. and England —		Supreme Court of Judicature 113,133
Sup. Court of Judicature	330,632	Land Commission 616,147
County Courts	5 ¹	County Court Officers, &c. 111,145
Police, Eng. & Wales	126,998	Police and Constabulary 1,473,855
Prisons, Eng. and Col.	776,550	Prisons 112,439
Reformatories, Great Brit.	277,474	Reformatories, &c. 111,912
Other expenses	253,641	Other expenses 72,887
		2,611,520
	1,765,800	Total U.K. 4,621,535

¹ The expenditure on English County Courts to 499,357; the appropriations-in-aid from fees, &c., amount to 100,000 of county court judges, as well as of the superior courts and metropolitan police are paid of the Consolidated Fund.

The [redacted] of [redacted] brought under the [redacted] of the Inland Revenue Department in [redacted] year ended April 5, 1911, in the United Kingdom, was 1,045,833,775¹; in [redacted] it was 677,769,850¹. Of the amount for 1910-11 the share of England was 909,959,166¹; of Scotland, 95,215,223¹; of Ireland, 40,659,386¹ (Owing to the delay in passing [redacted] 1909 Finance Bill, these figures [redacted] quite normal).

The gross income in 1910-11 was distributed as follows:—

Profits [redacted] ownership of [redacted]	52,394,614
" " Houses	322,100,091
" " Other property	1,423,204
[redacted] the occupation of lands	17,438,960
British and other Government securities	49,552,418
Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments (except [redacted] of a public nature), and certain interest	568,812,089 ¹
[redacted] Government, corporations, and Public Company officials	119,697,418
Total	1,045,833,775

The gross income from land and houses in 1910-11 [redacted] distributed as follows:—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Land	30,343,006	757,107	9,094,541	52,394,614
Houses	106,195,796	20,761,711	2,376,290	219,283,301

In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911, there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the **Local Taxation Accounts** of England, Scotland and Ireland, sums equivalent to the proceeds of certain excise licence duties, part of the beer and spirit duties, and part of the probate and estate duties. Certain other grants are also payable. The payments on account of the beer and spirit duties, the licence duties on the sale of intoxicating liquors, and (in Scotland) on account of the carriage licence duties, are now fixed at the amounts payable out of the Consolidated Fund for 1908-09. The payments in respect of other licence duties, and those in respect of the probate and estate duties, depend on the current yield of these duties.

The payments actually made to the Local Taxation Accounts in 1911-12 [redacted] given as follows:—

	On account of beer and spirit duties	On account of licence duties	On account of estate duties	Other grants, &c.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Payments:					
England	1,107,200	2,050,054	3,706,905	40,000	6,904,159
Scotland	152,348	465,889	517,700	90,161	1,274,010
Ireland	124,667	[redacted]	281,723	847,008	1,467,301
Total payments	1,384,075	2,700,147	4,505,408	265,769	[redacted]

¹ [redacted] this amount are the gross profits from railways [redacted] Kingdom, 1910-11, 48,433,001¹; [redacted] quarries, 26,537,344¹; gasworks, 5,115,37W.; waterworks, 6,180,531¹; canals, docks, &c., 4,171,891¹; ironworks, 3,333,472¹.

The following statement shows for the year ended March 31, 1912, the net amount estimated to be contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, the revenue expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish services:—

	England	[REDACTED]	Ireland	From other Sources	Total
Net Revenue as contributed:—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	26,926,000	3,463,000	3,207,000	—	33,596,000
Excise	29,738,000	5,164,000	2,348,000	—	37,250,000
Estate, &c. duties	21,251,000	2,684,000	926,000	311,000	25,182,000
Stamps	5,530,000	644,000	359,000	37,000	6,564,000
Land tax	716,000	32,000	—	—	748,000
House duty	1,950,000	190,000	—	—	2,140,000
Income	35,421,000	3,919,000	1,504,000	400,000	41,244,000
Land value duties	419,000	74,000	1,000	—	494,000
Total from taxes	127,951,000	16,140,000	9,940,000	506,000	154,437,000
Postal service	16,521,000	1,608,000	947,000	—	19,076,000
Telegraph service	3,615,000	245,500	197,500	—	4,058,000
Telephone	2,558,500	711,000	62,000	—	3,331,500
Crown lands	484,500	23,500	22,500	—	530,500
Receipts from Suez Canal	—	—	—	1,261,600	1,261,600
Shares and Sundry Loans	—	—	—	1,527,500	1,527,500
Miscellaneous	837,500	78,000	110,000	—	1,025,500
Total non-tax revenue	24,410,500	2,508,000	1,339,000	2,800,000	29,057,500
Aggregate revenue	152,361,500	18,648,000	11,279,000	3,617,000	185,895,500
Expenditure (Exchequer issues) —					
Debt, Army and Navy	—	—	—	4,322,000	4,322,000
Civil Government Charges					
(a) On Consolidated Fund					
(1) Civil List and Miscellaneous charges	351,000	149,500	135,500	839,000	1,475,000
(2) Development of road improvement funds	—	—	—	1,710,000	1,710,000
(d) Payments to local taxation accounts, &c.	6,995,000	1,174,000	1,467,000	—	9,636,000
(b) Voted	2,661,500	4,455,000	2,197,000	4,097,500	13,311,000
Total Civil Government charges	35,007,500	5,778,500	3,799,500	7,346,500	51,932,000
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	3,169,000	493,000	269,000	—	3,931,000
Post and telegraph services	16,440,000	2,040,000	1,465,000	603,000	20,548,000
[REDACTED] expenditure	12,028,500	2,211,500	11,533,500	1,071,500	26,844,500

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

The expenditure on account of National Debt is nearly six times the amount paid in 1775, at the beginning of the War of Independence of the United States. The total charge for interest and management was then only a little over 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty-two years' warfare with France, from 1793 to 1815, added 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, making it over 32½ millions, decreased by slightly more than a million in 1817, in the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequers. Since this date, the aggregate gross liabilities of the State have been steadily decreasing, excepting for the years of the Russian and the South African wars. In 1854 the gross liabilities stood at 802 millions, and in 1857 at over 837 millions. In 1899 they decreased to 798 millions, but in 1903 amounted to 798 millions; in 1911 they stood at 725 millions.

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State ■■■■ 31, 1912 :—

Liabilities :		£
Funded Debt	602,200,292	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	33,044,389	
Unfunded Debt	39,500,000	
		874,744,481
Other Capital Liabilities :		
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1907	7,801,166	
Naval Works Acts, 1895 to 1905	18,063,611	
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 to 1902	3,631,176	
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895	386,235	
Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	431,074	
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	585,555	
Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1911	10,472,679	
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	186,382	
Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,315,511	
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	197,738	
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,410,804	
Cunard Agreement Act, 1904	2,080,000	
Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	3,000,000	
		50,061,047
Total Gross Liabilities		724,806,528

Assets :		
Suez Canal Shares, market value (31 Mch. 1912)	44,046,000	
Other Assets	3,704,386	
		47,750,386
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		11,468,591
The total ■■■■ on account of debt in 1911-12 were—		
Inside the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge	24,700,000	
Charges connected with other Capital Liabilities	3,720,351	

Total debt provision ■■■■ 1911-12

■■■■ this amount, £20,358,678 was for repayment of principal.

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.

Local Revenue.

Receipts from	England and Wales (1909-10)	Scotland (1909-10)	Ireland (1909-10)
Rates	£ 68,390,040	£ 6,614,929	£ 3,900,624
Water Undertakings	4,999,301 ¹	1,930,107	526,566
Gas	7,444,429	1,951,847	378,935
Electric Light Undertakings	3,663,015	579,276	148,357
Repayments ²	1,293,315	28,099	—
Tramways and Light Railways	8,472,347	1,363,301	308,875
Tolls, Dues, &c.	7,079,453	1,337,375	403,936
Rents, interest, &c.	3,167,713	274,487	297,048
■■■■ of Property	122,346	151,693	—
Government contributions	20,914,877	2,608,168	1,456,906
Loans	41,248,933 ¹	2,155,706	1,790,064
Miscellaneous	6,161,886	743,594	680,188
Total receipts	168,187,555	18,554,650	8,762,498

Exclusive of Metropolitan Water Board receipts, but loans ■■■■ of £2,570,459.
■■■■ account of Port of London Authority.

² Repayments ■■■■ account ■■■■ private improvements executed by ■■■■ authorities.

Local Expenditure

Expenditure by	Eng & Wales 1909-10	Scotland 1909-10	Ireland 1909-10
Town [REDACTED] Municipal Authorities for Police, &c	94,197,485	9,767,417	■ 786,003
Unions [REDACTED] for Poor Relief, &c	17,192,895	1,687,125	1,374,581
County Authorities for Police [REDACTED]	19,267,826	1,826,243	■ 117,854
Rural District [REDACTED] Parish Councils &c	4,567,761	15,824	1,590,193
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Secondary Education Committees	—	4,044,791	—
Harbour Authorities	29,346, [REDACTED]	1,412,742	709,864
Other Authorities	992,196	121,389	160,660
Total	166,104,550	15,916,661	■ 598,445

■ Including expenditure by Port of London Authority

■ By Parish Councils only

■ By Rural District Councils and Rural [REDACTED] Authorities

■ Irish Police and education [REDACTED] mainly provided for from Imperial funds

The estimated receipts and expenditure of the London County Council rate and debt accounts for [REDACTED] ending March 31 1913 (including balances) amounted to 115,16,01. Of this amount 7,06,1001 would be raised by rates. The outstanding debt of London in 1911-12 amounted to 110,770,4191.

At the end of the financial year 1909-10, the outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 538,063,294, that of Scotland to 69,527,1821, of Ireland to 2,006,9441, total 613,446,418 (including 49,29,2221 outstanding in respect of loans taken over or raised by the Metropolitan Water Board).

Defence.

Important questions of naval and military policy are considered by the Committee of Imperial Defence, of which the Prime Minister is *ex officio* president. The usual members are the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, War, the Colonies, and India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First [REDACTED] Lord of the Admiralty, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Director of Naval Intelligence, the Director of Military Operations. Other Naval and Military officers and high officials are from time to time called in. The Committee has a permanent secretariat.

I. ARMY.

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army and of the Territorial Army. Of these, a large part of the Regular Army serves in British Dominions overseas, and it is customary to refer to these troops as the 'British Army,' in contradistinction to the 'Native Army' in India and to the 'Local Forces' in South Africa and in British Colonies. The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, is paid for by the Imperial exchequer except in India (although certain colonies pay contributions towards its upkeep), India [REDACTED] a contribution towards the cost of troops at home owing to those serving as a depot for the regular troops in India. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time. The rank and [REDACTED] for Regular Army [REDACTED] Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment.

The Regular Army in peace time consists of the permanently embodied troops, the Army Reserve, and the Special Reserve.

Service in the permanently embodied portion of the Regular Army and the Army Reserve is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years under certain circumstances. Of the original 12 years, from 1 to 4 are spent 'with the colours,' i.e., on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve; the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards. Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age. The peace establishment of the regular troops at home is considerably below the establishment; in South Africa and the Colonies it is higher; in India it is practically the same as the establishment. On mobilisation for war the ranks, after eliminating recruits and young soldiers, are filled up from the Army Reserve, and also, to a small extent, from the Special Reserve.

The permanently embodied portions of the Regular Army consist of 31 cavalry regiments (17 at home), 14 horse artillery batteries (14 at home), 150 field batteries (99 at home), 9 mountain batteries (all abroad), 1 composite of garrison artillery (43 at home), 84 companies of engineers (63 at home), 11 battalions of Foot Guards (8 at home), 148 battalions of infantry of the line (74 at home) besides departmental services and depôts. Horse and field batteries are grouped in 'brigades' of 2 and 3 batteries respectively, of 12 guns each. Infantry of the line is organised for recruiting purposes in 69 regiments of 2 or 4 permanent battalions, and 1 or 2 Special Reserve battalions (*vide* below) half the permanent battalions of each regiment are at home and half abroad. For training and command purposes infantry battalions are for the most part formed into brigades of 4 battalions each. For recruiting purposes and relief, cavalry regiments are linked in pairs, 1 at home and 1 abroad; for training and command they are generally grouped into brigades of 2 regiments each.

The Special Reserve consists in the main of troops not permanently embodied, but its units also act as permanently embodied depôts. The period of service of special reservists is for 6 years; recruits, with certain exceptions, undergo 5 months' preliminary training; the trained men are called up annually for 3 weeks, with 6 days' musketry in addition for infantry. The Special Reserve consists of two cavalry regiments, 12,000 (establishment) field artillery men, 2 regiments of garrison artillery, 11 battalions of engineers, 101 battalions of infantry, forming part of the 148 regiments of infantry of the line above-mentioned, and departmental services. Of the 101 battalions, 74 are Reserve battalions, forming depôts for the permanently embodied battalions of their regiments; the other 27 are 'Extra' Reserve battalions, intended to act as units on mobilisation. The bulk of the Special Reserve are for the most part non-professional. The Special Reserve (which was created out of the Militia in 1907) is available for service abroad in time of war. Special reservists can re-engage for 3 years terms, and can enlist into the permanently embodied forces.

On mobilisation for war, the bulk of the Regular Army at home becomes absorbed into the 'Expeditionary Force' to consist of 1 cavalry division, 11 divisions, and certain 'army troops,' and 'line of communication troops' with a total establishment of 5,873 officers and 168,279 other ranks (Parliamentary White Book of March, 1911). The cavalry division consists of 4 cavalry brigades (3 regiments each), 2 artillery brigades, 1 engineer troops, 1 signal squadron, 1 signal troops, 1 cavalry train, and 1 ambulances; establishment, 486 officers, 10,301 other ranks, 10,570 horses, 11 A consists of 11 infantry brigades

¹ Commonly referred to as the 'Regular Army.'

■ battalions each, 4 field artillery brigades (1 Howitzers), 1 heavy battery, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies of engineers, 1 signal company, 2 mounted infantry companies, 1 divisional train 1 field ambulance, total establishment, 618 officers, 14,931 other ranks, 6,152 horses, 76 guns. 'Army troops' include 2 mounted brigades' each consisting of either 1 cavalry regiment and 1 mounted infantry battalions or of 2 cavalry regiments and 1 mounted infantry battalion, with 1 horse artillery battery, 1 ammunition column, 1 signal troop, 1 train and 1 ambulance. All batteries have 6 guns except the heavy batteries which have only 1. The war establishment of a cavalry regiment is 26 officers, 537 other ranks, 562 horses in three squadrons. The establishment of a battalion of infantry is 29 officers, 995 other ranks in eight companies.

The Territorial Army is intended for home defence, although nearly 1000 officers and men have accepted liability for service abroad in war. The terms of service are for four years. The age limits for enlistment are from 17 to 35 inclusive. The requirements of training are 1 fortnight in camp and a certain number of drills, the number varying in different branches, also a musketry course for arms in which it is necessary, unless exempted, the soldier must attend camp for eight days and make himself efficient, subject to a penalty of £5. All officers in the Territorial Army, except certain of the generals and staff in non-professional. The Territorial Army is confined to Great Britain, there is none in Ireland.

The Territorial Army consists of 36 regiments of yeomanry, 14 horse artillery batteries, 57 brigades of field artillery, 14 heavy batteries, 84 companies of gunnery artillery, 103 companies of engineers, 1 railway battalion, 194 battalions of infantry, 13 cyclist battalions with depot, mental troops. The bulk of it is organised so as to form 14 mounted brigades, and 14 divisions. The establishment is practically the same in peace and war, and these brigades and divisions are complete war units so far as establishment is concerned. Batteries in the Territorial Army have only 4 guns, otherwise the divisions correspond very nearly in their composition to the Regular Army on war footing. The mounted brigades each include 1 horse artillery battery besides their three yeomanry regiments. On mobilisation of the Regular Army the Territorial Army is embodied, practically automatically.

For purposes of command the United Kingdom is divided up into seven 'commands' and the London district. The commands are (1) Aldershot of very limited area (2) Eastern including the eastern and southern counties (3) Irish, (4) Northern including the northern midlands and north eastern counties (5) Scottish, (6) Southern including the southern midlands and south western counties, (7) Western including Wales, Lancashire and north western counties. These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army. The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands and the London District each include from 1 to 1 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 1 Territorial divisions. The Regular Army, being for the most part quartered in the south of England and Ireland, is somewhat irregularly distributed amongst the commands, there are two nearly complete divisions each in the Aldershot and the Irish command, one complete division in the Eastern and one in the Southern command. At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the 'general officer commanding in chief'). He is assisted by a general officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions.

The land forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed

of the Secretary of State for War, and the heads of the departments into which the War Office is primarily divided, these officials are—The Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defence, for military training, for intelligence work, and for the higher education of officers, the Adjutant General, who is responsible for recruiting, interior economy, discipline, and for the medical service, the Quartermaster General who is responsible for equipment, supply, transport, and remounts, the Master General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for armament and works, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, who is responsible for the Territorial Army, the Finance Member who is responsible for finance. The Inspector General of the Forces keeps the Army Council informed as to the state of efficiency of all branches of the forces. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College whence officers are obtained for cavalry and infantry, and the Staff College which trains officers for the staff. The Officers' Training Corps, in two divisions representing respectively the universities and public schools, is intended to provide officers for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army. The military wing of the Royal Flying Corps comprises 7 aeroplane squadrons and 1 airship squadron.

Cavalry and infantry are armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle, calibre 303. The Regular Army has a 13 pounder for horse artillery, a 18 pounder for field artillery, a 40 pounder field Howitzer, and a 60 pounder for heavy batteries.

The establishment of the land forces for the financial year 1912-13 was fixed as follows. The number of effectives of all ranks on January 1st, 1912, are also given.

	Establishments 1912-13	Effectives Jan 1 1911
Regular Force: Home and Colonial	17,052	16,434
Colonial and Native Indian Troops	5,871	5,801
Army Reserve	110,000	117,682
Special Reserve	40,411	41,411
Militia Reserve	150	171
Militia (L. K.)	—	1,440
Channel Islands Militia	216	211
Malta and Bermuda Militia	2,644	2,682
Territorial Army	311,307	284,414
Isle of Man Volunteers	136	11
Officers' Training Corps	1,004	704
Total	789,617	652,484
British Troops serving in India	75,556	71,557
Grand Total	865,173	724,041

1 Partially embodied abroad

2 Embodied abroad

3 Oct 1 1911

In the case of the permanently embodied troops, the regimental establishment for 1912-13 was fixed at 134,280 in home and (excluding especially enlisted Colonial corps and native Indian troops paid for by the Imperial Exchequer) 36,829 in South Africa and the Colonies, this leaves staff establishments of account. It should be noted that the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army are considerably below establishment.

Details of the Army Estimates for 1912-13 are given in the section on Finance (page 44).

The following table shows the numbers borne on the establishment of the Regular Army for the year 1912-13:—

Branches of the Service.	Officers	N.C.O.'s, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File	Total
Staff and Departments	964	133	11	1,1
Regimental Establishments—				
Cavalry	546	1,330	12,878	14,754
Horse and Field Artillery	726	1,441	10,916	13,083
Garrison Artillery	444	1,499	11,804	13,747
Engineers	704	1,517	7,592	9,813
Infantry	3,436	4,622	83,021	91,079
Army Service Corps	455	1,215	4,847	6,517
Army Medical Corps	683	585	3,332	4,600
Colonial and Native Indian Corps .	302	568	8,001	8,871
Departmental Corps	275	1,416	1,520	3,211
"Additional Numbers"	—	—	3,790	3,800
Total	7,408	19,409	153,576	180,493
Staff of Territorial Force	—	2,401	8	2,409
Miscellaneous Establishments . . .	379	826	276	1,481
Grand Total	7,787	22,636	154,460	180,883

The total estimated cost of the Army (exclusive of India) in the year 1912-13 was 27,860,000*l.*, of which 3,905,000*l.* was for non-effective personnel.

II. NAVY.

Naval Estimates total:—

1912-13	45,085,400 ¹	1909-10	35,142,700
1911-12	44,392,500	1908-09	32,319,500
1910-11	40,603,700	1907-08	31,419,500

¹ Includes 1,000,000*l.* supplementary.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by statutes and orders fixed with much precision by the Legislature. Its administration was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but by the Act 1 Will. IV, c. 2, this office was vested in a Commission. With the exception of various periods in which the office has been revived—in the person of the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of William III., of Prince George of Denmark (1702-8), and of the Duke of Clarence (May, 1827—August, 1828)—it has continued to be held in commission by the Board of Admiralty. The Board consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and eight other commissioners.

Under the 1912 Admiralty reorganisation scheme, the various members are responsible for special business as follows:—First Lord, general direction of all business; First Sea Lord, Organisation for War; Second Lord, Distribution of the Fleet; Second Sea Lord, Personnel; Third Sea Lord, material; Fourth Lord, Stores and Transport; Civil Lord, Works, Buildings, and Greenwich

DEFENCE

Hospital ; Additional Civil Lord, **Control** and Dockyard business ; Parliamentary Secretary, Finance ; Permanent Secretary, Admiralty business.

In January, 1912, a ' War Staff ' was created.

For the details of Naval expenditure see under *Finance*. The number of officers, **and** marines provided for in the estimates for 1912-13 and 1911-12 **:**—

		1911-12
<i>Sea Service</i> —		
and men	108,849	106,245
Coast Guard	3,100	3,100
Marines	17,202	16,960
<i>Other Services (training, &c.)</i> —		
Pensioners		287
Boys (training)	4,690	4,912
Cadets and Engineer Students	1,482	605
Various		1,691
Total of all ranks	136,461	134,000

Royal Naval Reserve seamen numbered, 1st January, 1912, 20,416 ; Fleet Reserve, 24,153 ; Royal Naval Volunteers, 4,063 ; Total Reserves, 48,632.

SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

Class.	Complete by end of		
	1912	1913	1914
Super-Dreadnoughts ¹	6	11	16
Dreadnoughts ⁴	14	15	17
Pre-Dreadnought battleships			
Cruisers	51	50	50
Light Cruisers	60		
Scouts ²			
Torpedo gunboats		14	
Sloops, gunboats, &c.	17	17	23
Destroyers	about		
Torpedo boats ³	300	300	
	79		

¹ ' Super-Dreadnoughts ' are those carrying **or** **No** **is** **being** simply **battleships** and **Dreadnought** "cruisers"—the 1913 revised official classification is followed.

² Including ' **trappers** ' and many very old torpedo boats.

³ Of these the 8 latest **also** known as "lightly armoured cruisers."

⁴ There **an** **Dreadnought** not included **the** list.

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There are also various shallow draught river gunboats.

Certain Cruisers are subsidised for in of war.

In the following tables the ships are grouped in classes according to type. The dates of the Naval Estimates under which they are sanctioned are given; these dates correspond to the date of the design of the ships concerned.

[Ships the of which are in italics are not yet completed for sea.]

Pre-Dreadnought Battleships.

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armament		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Max speed
			Tons	Belt	Big Guns				Knots
Majestic	1893-1894	Majestic Magnificent Maro Prince George Victorious Jupiter	15,000	9	12	4 12in., 12 6in	5	12,000	16
	1894-1895	Canopus Illustrious Hannibal	15,000	9	12	4 12in., 12 6in.	5	12,000	16
	1896-1897	Canopus Glory Ocean Goliath Albion Vengeance	12,050	8	12	4 12in., 12 6in.	4	11,500	18.5
London	1897-1898	Formidable Irresistible Implacable	15,000	9	12	4 12in., 12 6in	5	15,000	16
	1898-1899	London Bulwark Venerable	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in	4	15,000	16
Queen	1899-1900	Duncan Exmouth Cornwallis Russell	14,000	7	12	4 12in.; 12 6in	4	18,000	19.5
	1900-1901	Albatross	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	5	15,000	16
King Edward	1901-1902	Queen Prince of Wales	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	5	15,000	16
	1901-1902	King Edward Dominion Commonwealth	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	5	15,000	16
	1902-1903	Zealandia Hindustan	10,850	9	12	4 12in.; 4 9.2, 10 6in	5	18,000	18.5 to 19
	1903-1904	Hibernia Africa Britannia	15,000	9	12	4 12in.; 12 6in.	5	15,000	16
Chatham	1904-1905	Swiftsure Triumph	11,800	9	12	4 10in.; 14 7 1/2in	2	14,000	16

Note.—One of the Duncan class, the *Montagu*, has been lost.

Pre Dreadnought Battleships—cont

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse power	Speed
				Belt	Belt				
			Tons	inches	inches				Knots
Lord Nelson	1904-1907	Lord Nelson	11,600	11	14	4 12 in 10 12 in	—	16,770	18.5

Dreadnoughts

Dreadnought	1904-1907	Dreadnought	17,000	11	11	10 12 in	—	23,000	21
	1904-1907	Invincible	17,000	—	—	8 12 in	1	43,000	20
	1906-1907	Bellicose	14,000	11	12	10 12 in	—	24,000	21
	1907-1908	St Vincent	19,350	11	12	10 12 in	—	24,000	21
	1908-1909	Collingwood	19,350	11	12	10 12 in	—	24,000	21
	1908-1909	Vanguard	24,000	11	12	10 12 in	—	24,000	21
	1908-1909	Neptune	24,000	11	12	10 12 in	—	24,000	21
	1908-1909	Indefatigable	24,000	11	12	10 12 in	—	24,000	21
	1909-1910	Heracles	24,000	11	12	10 12 in	—	24,000	21
	1910-1911	Colossus	24,000	11	12	10 12 in	—	24,000	21

1 Gift of New Zealand to the Imperial Navy ordered 1910

— Battle Cruisers

There is also a sister of the *Indefatigable* named *Australia* launched 1911, which belongs to the Commonwealth

Super-Dreadnoughts

1909-1910	Orion	24,000	11	11	10 12 in	—	27,000	21
	Thunderer							
1910-1911	Monarch	24,000	11	10	8 12 in	—	27,000	21
	Conqueror							
1910-1911	Lion	24,000	11	10	8 12 in	—	27,000	21
	Princess Royal							
1910-1911	King George	24,000	11	10	8 12 in	—	27,000	21
	Centurion							
1910-1911	Ajax	24,000	11	10	8 12 in	—	27,000	21
	Andromeda							
1910-1911	Queen Mary	24,000	11	10	8 12 in	—	27,000	21
	—							
1911-1912	Iron Duke	24,000	11	10	8 12 in	—	27,000	21
	Marlborough							
1911-1912	Tiger	24,000	11	10	8 12 in	—	27,000	21
	—							

For 1912-13 four armoured ships were provided—*Queen Elizabeth*, *War-spire*, *Valiant* and *Barham*; also *Malaya*, gift from the Malay States.

Cruisers

Type	Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Sp.
				Belt	Big Gun				
			Tons	inches	inches				
Cressy	1897—	Cressy Hogue Butler	12,000	6	6	20 2in, 12 6in	2	21,000	■
	1898—	Aboukir Furyus Bacchant							
Drake	1899—	Drake Good Hope Ipswich	14,100	6	6	20 2in, 16 6in	■	20,000	■
	1900—	King Alfred							
County Class	1899—	Essex Kent Montmouth	9,880	4	6	14 6in	2	22,000	■ to
	1899—	Berwick Cornwall							
	1900—	Suffolk Chamberlain							
	1901—	Dorset Lancaster							
Devonshire	1901—	Devonshire Argyll	10,800	6	6	4 7 1/2in, 6 6in	■	21,000	22 1/2
	1902—	Antrim Roxburgh Carnarvon Hampshire							
Black Prince	1902—	Black Prince	12,850	6	■	6 4 2in, 10 6in	■	■	22 1/2
	1903—	D of Edinburgh							
Warrior	1903—	Warrior Achilles	14,850	■	■	8 9 2in, 4 7 6in	■	24,500	22 6
	1904—	Natal Cochrane							
Minotaur	1904—	Minotaur	14,500	■	■	4 9 2in, 10 7 1/2in	■	27,000	22 1/2
	1905—	Shannon Defence							
Edgar	1899—	Edgar Hawke	7,350	■	6	20 2in, ■	■	12,000	■
	1900—	Theseus Endymion							
Crescent	1899—	Gibraltar	7,700	5	6	20 2in, 10 6in	■	■	19
	1899—	Crescent Royal Arthur	7,700	5	6	19 2in, 12 6in	■	■	■

■ — One of the County class, Bedford, ■ been lost

knots respectively. There are also 9 cruisers of the *Pelorus* class, 7 of the *Astræa* class and some 14 or so of the *Apollo* class, of which about half are mine layers. *Niobe* of *Diadem* class is in Canadian navy. *Encounter* of *Challenger* class in Australian. Eight light cruisers building under estimates 1912-13.

There are a variety of gunboats, store-ships, &c. A unique feature of the British Navy is its very small equipment of repair ships and other auxiliaries. Destroyers built may be classified as follows:—

Modern	114	Practically obsolete	11
Fairly modern	32	Quite obsolete	14

The submarines are of four general types, A, B, C, D, and E.

During 1912 the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps was founded. At the end of the year 2 (or 3) dirigibles were on order, and one small one in existence. Also a number of hydro-aeroplanes.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

General distribution of the surface in 1911 (Woods and Plantations in 1908):—

Divisions	Total surface (land and water)	Woods and plantations (1908)	Mountain and heath grazing land	Permanent pasture	Arable land
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England	32,564,000	1,720,000	2,469,000	13,963,000	10,574,000
Wales	1,778,000	187,000	1,342,000	2,046,000	724,000
Scotland	19,162,000	875,000	9,069,000	1,487,000	3,840,000
Ireland	20,731,000	302,000	—	9,767,000	4,048,000
Isle of Man	141,000	1,000	28,000	19,000	74,000
Channel Islands	44,000	170	2,000	10,000	22,000
Total	77,720,000	3,085,170	11,905,000	37,242,000	19,467,000

1 Area under woods and plantations in Ireland in 1912, 202,000 acres.

2 Corresponding figures not available.

Distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live stock;—

—	1904	1900	1910	1911	1912
<i>Great Britain</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops	6,853,034	7,023,101	7,045,528	7,040,749	7,154,742
Green crops	3,036,026	3,083,901	2,994,891	3,040,016	3,115,696
Flax	—	295	—	449	—
Hops	47,799	32,539	32,888	33,056	34,831
Small fruit	77,947	87,116	84,309	84,308	85,127
Bare fallow	432,690	289,141	354,010	329,402	280,746
Clover and ma- ture grasses	4,671,495	4,214,575	4,157,037	4,119,808	3,991,029
Permanent pas- ture	17,098,056	17,452,405	17,477,040	17,446,870	17,335,721
Total	32,317,610	32,183,073	32,145,980	32,094,658	31,998,739

	1904	1900	1910	1911	1912
<i>Great Britain</i>					
Live stock:—	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
.....	1,560,236 ¹	1,552,993 ¹	1,545,376 ¹	1,627,393 ²	1,610,891 ⁴
Cattle . . .	6,858,352	7,020,982	7,037,327	7,114,264	7,020,844
Sheep . . .	25,207,178	27,618,419	27,102,945	26,494,992	25,045,261
Pigs . . .	2,861,644	2,380,887	2,349,946	2,822,154	2,655,719
<i>Ireland</i>					
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops . .	1,279,189	1,251,795	1,300,079	1,254,431	1,265,597
Green crops . .	1,050,483	1,001,671	1,012,167	1,013,727	1,022,128
Flax . . .	44,293	38,110	45,974	66,618	54,917
Fruit . . .	9,360	12,688	12,994	14,045	15,827
Clover, and mature grasses . .	1,279,164	2,326,592	2,468,015	2,594,988	2,479,159 ⁴
Permanent pasture . .	11,567,635	9,949,391	9,821,896	9,766,120	9,711,000
Total . . .	15,230,124	14,580,142	14,661,045	14,709,929	14,548,128
<i>Live stock —</i>					
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . . .	531,064 ¹	528,806 ¹	539,517 ¹	616,331 ²	617,532 ³
Cattle . . .	4,676,718	4,699,564	4,688,888	4,711,720	4,848,498
Sheep . . .	3,827,919	4,138,358	3,979,516	3,907,486	3,828,829
Pigs . . .	1,315,126	1,149,179	1,200,005	1,415,119	1,328,957

¹ Horses for agriculture, mares kept for breeding, and unbroken horses.

² The total number of horses on farms.

³ The total number of horses in Ireland, including ponies.

⁴ Area under hay.

In addition to the live stock shown above, Ireland had, in 1912, 80,911 mules and jennets, 243,437 asses, 252,722 goats, and 25,525,724 poultry.

The following table shows the area (in acres) under each of the heavy crops and green crops in the years named:—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Turnips and Swedes
<i>Britain</i>						
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1908	1,696,783	1,667,437	3,166,918	296,024	163,789	562,105
1909	1,823,498	1,664,386	2,881,677	314,464	185,910	575,461
1910	1,808,854	1,728,051	3,020,974	270,000	166,726	582,686
1911	1,906,018	1,597,930	3,019,671	311,633	167,903	571,891
1912	1,925,737	1,644,301	3,021,054	255,060	202,310	612,671
<i>Ireland</i>						
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1908	36,877	154,346	1,080,201	1,744	397	587,114
1909	47,000	163,100	1,085,733	1,676	264	574,790
1910	47,681	166,003	1,078,696	1,880	—	592,935
1911	46,066	158,180	1,040,165	1,648	—	591,259
1912	44,846	166,806	1,046,021	1,431	379	605,218

The following table shows the produce of each of the principal crops

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNITED KINGDOM

in Great Britain and Ireland in thousands of bushels and tons for the years named :—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1908	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.
Wheat	7,680	6,869	7,632	7,010	174	315	307	307
Barley	7,617	7,059	6,574	6,412	1,001	822	852	852
Oats	15,378	15,229	14,294	13,786	5,548	5,746	5,078	5,078
Peas	1,117	1,064	960	—	3	10	—	—
	550	501	462	—	1	1	1	1
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
Potatoes	2,674	3,477	3,425	3,180	2,209	2,903	2,871	2,805
Turnips and Swedes	2,124	25,015	16,997	21,278	5,417	4,970	4,624	5,278

† Partly estimated.

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops :—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	23.09	20.24	22.57	20.12	23.02	23.02	20.95	20.95
Barley and Bere	26.61	22.67	21.91	21.12	44.30	40.09	39.12	39.12
Oats	41.26	40.23	37.36	36.28	49.40	53.79	50.96	48.70
	23.66	22.42	25.21	27.61	40.15	44.58	41.90	35.92
	26.80	26.17	26.37	—	24.90	27.44	27.44	27.44
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	6.29	6.44	6.69	5.19	5.45	5.52	4.84	6.25
Turnips and Swedes	16.15	16.41	16.49	15.11	19.41	17.96	16.80	19.47

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.
The number of holdings in each of the 4 classes into which they are grouped (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows for 1911 :—

Number of Holdings, 1911	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1—5 acres	82,538	10,210	17,846	110,594
5—50 "	167,628	32,112	34,809	234,549
50—200 "	110,116	17,965	22,122	150,103
Over 200 "	14,377	379	2,679	17,335
	274,659	40,667	57,456	372,782
Average number of acres per holding	66.3	—	—	—

Of the holdings in England, 48,124 were owned, or mainly owned, and 326,529 rented; of those in Wales, 6,052 and 54,605 respectively; in Scotland, 6,041 and 71,908 respectively. The acreage under crops and grass occupied by holdings was 2,970,632 acres in England, 276,839 in Wales, and 569,831 in Scotland: total, 3,817,302 acres in Great Britain.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, makes the County Councils and the Councils of County Boroughs responsible for the provision of small holdings and allotments. A small holding is from one to fifty acres, or more, in extent, but its annual value does not exceed £10. An allotment may be provided up to 1 acre, but the Council is not obliged to provide one of more than 1 acre, and the applicant must be of the agricultural labouring class and resident in the borough, district, or parish. In England and Wales up to the end of 1911, County Councils had acquired or agreed to acquire for small holdings 124,000 acres, of which 78,871 acres were purchased for 2,493,121/., and 45,631 acres leased for 55,637/ per annum. Of this land, 94,154 acres were let to 6,916 small holders, 186 acres sold to 11 small holders, and 4,597 acres let to 1 Co-operative Small Holdings Association, who sublet the land to 1 of their members. The land unallotted was estimated to provide for another 2,000 applicants. In addition, 2,644 applicants had acquired 82,000 acres from private landowners. Up to the end of 1911, County Borough Councils had acquired for small holdings 1,303 acres, let to 161 individual tenants, and 11 members of Co-operative Associations. The total number of allotment authorities under the Act of 1908 is approximately 8,800. The total quantity of land let for allotments by the local authorities in England and Wales up to the end of 1911 was 29,604 acres, let to 109,191 individual tenants and 22 associations. The Councils owned 6,693 acres and leased 22,911 acres.

IRELAND

Number and Size of Holdings in the year 1911 -

Size of Holdings	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Ireland
not exceeding 1 acre	30,411	27,361	21,176	7,138	86,086
above 1 acre not exceeding 5 acres	17,681	12,744	20,041	12,198	62,664
" 5 " " "	2,049	19,799	42,464	40,572	104,384
" 15 " " "	22,246	24,106	53,664	31,808	131,824
" 30 " " "	1,001	22,674	2,419	12,720	26,814
" 50 " " "	14,446	23,228	14,764	6,487	58,925
" 100 " " "	1,024	9,480	3,693	2,712	22,909
" 200 " " "	1,000	2,000	900	1,401	7,701
above 200 acres	48	887	1	470	1,406
Total No. of Holdings	124,118	142,428	203,546	126,076	607,900

In 1911 the total number of holdings was 524,210, in 1905, 593,804; in 1911, 607,900. Of the holdings in 1911, 389,751 were owned and 218,209 rented.

The Irish Land Acts are of two classes—The Fair Rent Acts, and the Land Purchase Acts. The Fair Rent Acts commenced with Mr Gladstone's Land Act of 1881, which gave the tenant the '3 Fs'—Fair Rent, Free Sale, and Fixity of Tenure. Under the 1903 Act, the great body of agricultural tenants had Fair Rent judicially determined. The law is now fixed by the Land Commission in terms of 11 years, and, on the expiration of each term, a new rent may be fixed for another term. Up to March 31, 1912, 454,425 applications and orders in the Irish Fair Rent and a Statutory Term

disposed of, 161,193 for ■ Second Statutory Term, and 767 for ■ Third Statutory Term.

The Land Purchase Acts nominally began with the 'Bright Clauses' of the Act of 1870, but really the system was commenced by the 'Ashbourne Act' of 1885, under which 10,000,000£ was advanced for Land Purchase. A ■ system ■ adopted under Mr. Balfour's Act of 1891, which created a special Land Stock for Land Purchase purposes. Under the Irish Land Act of 1891 State advances ■ made to tenants to purchase their holdings under the supervision of three Estates Commissioners. Money for advances was to be raised by the ■ of Land Stock bearing interest at 2½ per cent. The State ■ secured by ■ Guarantee Fund which consists of the various Funds voted by Parliament for Irish Local purposes. Deficiencies in repayment of Land Purchase Annuities are made up out of this Guarantee Fund, which it ■ estimated will secure advances up to 152,000,000£. Tenant Purchasers repay the advances by ■ annuity calculated at 3½ per cent ■ the Purchase Money of their holdings. Of this annuity 2½ per cent is for interest and ½ per cent for ■ sinking fund, the accumulation of which will repay the advance in 68½ years. The Land Stock could not be issued except at a large discount, and the Land Act of 1909 provides that for future purchasers the money may be raised by the issue of ■ 1 per cent stock, and in making advances the Treasury may give such stock instead of paying cash. The advances are repayable by the tenant purchasers by 3½ per cent annuities. Under this Act the Congested Districts Board is reconstituted, the ■ of its work extended and its income increased. Compulsory powers of purchase ■ given to the Estates Commissioners and to the Congested Districts Board.

The following table shows the amounts advanced for land purchase under the Irish Land Purchase Acts up to the 31st March, 1912.

	£
Act of 1870	518,983
Act of 1891	210,801
Act of 1895	9,992,536
Acts of 1891-96	13,146,892
Act of 1903	49,128,508
Act of 1909	1,488,039
Total	74,515,709

Down to March 31, 1912, 3,586,829£ had been advanced by the Land Commission to Rural District Councils, for the purposes of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, ■ (this amount ■ not included above).

In England and Wales, the Board of Agriculture made grants to ■ institutions in 1911-12 for agriculture instruction which act ■ connection with and ■ some ■ mainly supported by county councils. The grants amounted to 18,840£. There are ■ private agricultural colleges, and important experimental work ■ carried on privately at Rothamsted, Woburn, and other places. In Ireland the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction provides itinerant lecturers who give instruction in agriculture, horticulture, bee keeping, butter making, poultry keeping, &c. Lecturers are trained at the Royal College of Science, the Albert Agricultural College (Glenties), and ■ Munster Institute. There are 3 agricultural stations for apprentices, ■ numerous centres for agricultural schools. ■ are also rural schools ■ domestic economy.

FORESTRY AND INDUSTRY

Forestry.—The woodland of Great Britain in was 2,781,963 acres (England, 1,720,330; Wales, 186,723; and Scotland, 874,910). Included in these figures 127,509 acres of plantations, *i.e.*, land planted within preceding 10 years (England, 72,008; Wales, 11,355; and Scotland, 44,146).

In Ireland in 1911, 299,791 acres were under woods and plantations. In 1911, 903,341 trees felled, of which 566,839 used for mining purposes.

II. FISHERIES.

Quantity and value of fish of British taking landed the United Kingdom (excluding salmon).—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	664,097	607,744	655,664	720,114	730,505
Scotland	412,267	371,159	425,468	404,170	410,691
Ireland	37,873	49,654	51,007	42,363	40,102
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	1,114,237	1,028,557	1,132,139	1,166,647	1,181,298
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	7,746,151	7,497,139	7,965,653	8,051,450	8,844,519
Scotland	2,512,162	2,289,107	2,400,367	2,470,420	2,450,619
Ireland	287,216	304,937	316,500	270,951	280,364
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	10,545,529	10,091,183	10,682,520	10,792,821	11,575,502

The value of the shell-fish taken in 1912 was 419,2987.

Statistics of men and boats employed in British fisheries in 1911 :—

	Number of boats on Register December 31, 1911			Boats employed some time during year	Men and boys required to work boats employed
	Sailing	Steam	Total		
England 	7,295	2,106	9,401	9,001	39,081
 	7,243	1,342	8,585	8,210	40,004
Ireland	6,046	70	6,116	5,151	21,031
Isle Man 	535	15	550	493	1,410
Channel Islands 					
Total, 1911	21,120	3,486	24,606	22,855	101,516
Total, 1910	21,837	3,155	24,992	23,100	101,985

Imports and Exports of into and from the United Kingdom are given as follows. imports represent of foreign taking preparation,

are therefore not included in the table above giving fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom —

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports (fresh cured or salted)	3,375,596	4,197,851	3,901,020	3,918,971
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh cured salted)	1,741,111	1,213,447	6,427,120	1,725,861
Ditto (herrings only)	1,684,917	4,034,304	4,313,396	5,000,000
Net exports (fish of foreign and colonial origin)	1,374,385	1,190,916	1,224,342	1,150,000

* Partly estimated

III. MINING AND METALS

General summary of the mineral products of the United Kingdom for 1911

Mineral	Minerals raised	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Minerals contained in the Ores	Value at the average market price
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore	15,19,424	4,035,891	5,020,510	16,146,340
Iron pyrites	10,114	4,247	—	—
Laid ore	23,110	219,314	17,190	254,259
Tin ore (dressed)	7,746	537,917	4,672	981,017
Copper ore	3,195	14,620	—	23,461
Copper pyrites	127	1,118	—	—
Zinc ore	17,151	52,690	6,098	1,59,598
Bog ore	2,700	540	—	—
Alum shale	10,516	1,071	—	—
Bauxite	6,000	1,294	—	—
Manganese ore	1,967	997	—	—
Uranium ore	67	—	—	—
Wolfram ore	216	24,629	—	—
Gold ore	2,712	992	Ounces 42	1,415
Silver	—	—	118,454	12,123
Value of chief metallic minerals		5,230,762		
Value of metals from British mines				17,523,108

1 Value not stated. Value of 251 tons only.
Information not supplied. Aluminium and sodium

Non metallic Minerals	Tons	Value at Mines and Quarries	Non metallic Minerals	Tons	Value at Mines and Quarries
Coal	271,691,599	110,783,682	Arsenic and arsenopyrites	3 14	15,709
Clay and shale	13,885,035	1,758,466	Barium (Compounds)	44 118	40
— limestone	4,014,907	1,194,420	Ocher, Umber &c.	11 55	13,732
Slate	425 12	1,050,667	Fluor Spar	2 231	18,041
Limestone	181 33	1,268 9	Mica	2 1	5,745
Salt	2,062,068	101 128	Others	77 11	18,534
Oil shale	3 114 803	8 1,120			
Igneous rocks	6 224 11	1,241,967			
Chalk	4 554 029	133 373	Total non metallic (1911)		119,348,11
Gravel, sand	2,375,177	172 211	Total minerals (1911)		121,570,31
Gypsum	276,154	101 371	" (1910)		122,107,582

There was an increase on 1910 of 2,475,731/ in the value of the minerals produced, and a decrease of 556,462/ in the value of the metals produced from the minerals. Of the total mineral produce in 1911, the value of 83,805,239/ was raised in England, 24,333,125/ in Wales, 16,157,983/ in Scotland, 222,006/ in Ireland, and 31,261/ in the Isle of Man.

The total number of persons employed at all mines under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts in 1911 was 1,096,238. The number of mines at work was 3,977. 881,002 persons (males) worked underground and 208,778 males and 6,460 females above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 82,863 (excluding persons occasionally employed), of whom 52,055 (including 3 females) worked inside the quarries, and 30,810 (including 1 female) outside.

Coal raised in the United Kingdom, and coal, coke, and patent fuel exported:—

Year	Coal raised		Coal, coke, etc., exported	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
1900	225,181,900	121,642,196	44,694,224	35,610,956
1905	236,128,996	82,035,559	49,910,272	26,061,120
1909	303,775,112	106,274,468	65,084,207	47,120,974
1910	264,435,028	104,377,007	64,520,120	37,813,900
1911	271,691,599	110,783,682	67,271,555	45,447,364

¹ Including the net amount of the export duties levied 2,104,655/ in 1905.

Coal production of the various districts, 1911:—

District	Tons of Coal	District	Tons of Coal
England —		England (contd.) —	
Durham	41,718,916	Other districts	14,387,580
Yorkshire	39,137,115	Wales —	
Lancashire	23,674,817	Glanorgan	33,163,974
Staffordshire	14,049,512	Other districts	6,381,084
Derbyshire	17,171,451	Scotland:—	
Northumbria	14,652,717	Leith	17,504,906
Monmouthshire	13,798,747	Other districts	24,213,257
Nottinghamshire	11,623,250	Ireland	84,564

Total, United Kingdom 271,691,599

Exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1911, from United Kingdom to countries named. —

Countries	Weight	Value	Countries	Weight	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
France	10,118,137	630,762	Denmark, etc.	3,000,528	1,540,287
Italy	9,111,035	543,426	Holland	2,146,709	1,054,727
Germany	8,980,041	4,180,720	Brazil	1,903,101	1,442,816
Sweden	1,010,656	2,091,59	Norway	2,007,009	1,015,246
Spain (all mines)	3,232,142	1,127,808	Portugal, etc.	1,108,454	693,170
Argentina	3,310,394	2,100,104	Belgium	1,711,079	754,125
U.S.A.	3,119,715	2,008,082	Algeria	1,229,490	605,028
Russia	3,522,070	1,911,102	Aust-Hungary	1,031,711	542,606

Export from the principal ports 1911 —

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value
		£			£
Cardiff	11,785,014	11,867,391	Merthyr	2,664,869	1,702,088
Tyne Ports	1,452,881	1,347,181	Burntwood	1,751,375	658,221
Newport	1,454,214	3,000,706	Glasgow	2,040,861	1,082,600
Swansea	2,619,680	2,374,941	Port Talbot	1,660,209	1,017,811
Llith	1,000,160	1,661,938	Grimsbj	1,662,121	981,207
Cumberland	2,640,038	1,410,217	Grangemouth	1,005,467	766,418
Hull	3,361,777	2,820,119	Leith	1,702,419	622,221

Iron ore produced in and imported into the United Kingdom —

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1907	15,731,604	11,433,416	7,641,934	7,276,301
1908	15,031,025	3,724,165	6,057,510	4,910,677
1909	14,804,382	3,678,802	6,328,623	4,986,360
1910	15,226,015	4,022,269	7,020,799	6,056,883
1911	15,519,424	4,035,893	6,346,599	5,645,588

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1911, 3,945,605 tons, valued at 2,489,260£., came from Spain. Including 687,441 tons of 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1911 was 22,496,727 tons. • •

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

11

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation :—

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal used	Pig iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1907	389	25,123,759	10,114,281	21,119,547	1,943,939
1908	322	22,795,268	9,056,851	18,742,464	1,296,521
1909	318	23,691,241	9,531,987	19,463,471	1,140,695
1910	336	24,864,109	10,012,098	20,485,514	1,210,728
1911	336	23,712,131	9,526,272	19,218,491	1,209,113

Various unmanufactured metals imported :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Copper and regulus Tons	175,692	180,126	154,445	167,153	151,469
Copper „	87,901	122,264	134,004	90,817	103,525
Lead „	204,695	237,608	207,660	218,936	213,707
Lead „	13,394	23,484	15,542	18,093	17,269
Tin „	43,394	47,730	41,725	46,285	45,906
Tin ore „	20,871	25,013	24,086	26,072	28,837
Zinc (crude), „	89,327	90,102	102,576	121,117	115,232
Zinc ore „	65,032	60,687	73,814	92,572	74,394
Platinum Troy oz.	24,797	10,437	22,086	48,162	48,528
Quicksilver lbs	2,958,603	3,270,412	3,237,321	3,344,669	3,491,016

IV. TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

In 1907 there were employed in the textile factories of the United Kingdom 1,087,223 (407,360 males and 679,863 females), of whom 816,804 (310,983 males and 504,821 females) over 18 years of age, 238,772 (81,270 males and 157,502 females) between 14 and 18, and 32,647 (15,137 males and 17,510 females) under 14 (half-timers). The total number in cotton factories was 576,820 (359,078 females), and in wool, worsted and shoddy factories, 261,192 (152,354 females).

Statistics of cotton factories in the United Kingdom —

—		England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	U K
Factories	1890	2,257	■	7	2,363
	1903	2,399	68	9	2,476
Spindles	1890	39,814,303	639,563	58,068	40,511,934
	1903	43,314,641	558,471	32,120	43,905,232
Spinning	1890	3,421,907	564,550	3,428	3,992,885
	1903	3,408,945	540,619	2,860	3,952,424
Doubling	1890	585,662	28,093	1,959	615,714
	1903	665,088	17,685	847	683,620
Power looms	1890	■	■	■	■
	1903	■	■	■	■

In Lancashire alone there were in 1912, 58,140,220 spindles, and 758,712 looms.

The following information is furnished by Mr Thomas R. Ellison of Liverpool —

A century ago the value of cotton, woollen, and linen yarns and piece goods produced in Great Britain and Ireland was about 22,000,000/ — say woollen 17,000,000/, linen 4,000,000/, and cotton 1,000,000/. Of recent years the value has been about 200,000,000/ — say, cotton 120,000,000/, woollen 55,000,000/, and linen 25,000,000/. The total amount of capital employed is about 250,000,000/, and at least 5,000,000 people—men, women, and children—are dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. Moreover, one half of the value of British and Irish products exported consists of textiles. The progress made by each branch is shown in the subjoined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported —

Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported in Thousands of £'s			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1859-1861	245.2	149.4	191.8	586.4	18,077	4,967	2,118	25,162
1869-1871	1,022.6	309.4	212.0	1,544.0	49,000	15,043	6,119	70,060
1879-1881	1,616.0	564.0	220.0	2,400.0	72,114	24,176	6,872	103,060
1890-1891	1,666.0	624.0	236.0	2,526.0	66,094	22,825	7,697	96,616
1899-1901	1,679.0	623.0	190.0	2,492.0	70,740	20,818	6,657	97,995
1902-1904	1,886.0	582.0	192.0	2,660.0	76,663	22,066	6,429	105,157
1905-1907	1,941.0	677.0	226.0	2,844.0	100,676	■	7,696	108,372
1908-1910	1,750.0	710.0	217.0	2,677.0	94,161	24,292	8,234	126,687
1910-1912	2,080.0	765.0	290.0	3,045.0	121,145	34,277	9,273	164,795

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1883.

—		1883			1910	1911	1912
Cotton.		mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	.	1,734	1,732	2,128	1,973	2,207	2,806
Exported	.	249	271	203	■	■	324
Retained for consumption	.	1,485	1,461	1,925	1,717	1,916	2,482
Actual consumption	.	1,498	1,529	1,785	1,622	1,963	2,097

	1883	1888	1900	1910	1911	1912
	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
<i>Wool.</i>						
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported	508	661	718	843	832	855
From sheepskins imported	14	18	33	42	40	42
Produced at home	129	134	139	143	136	133
Woollen rags imported	81	71	68	139	141	115
Total	732	884	958	1,167	1,149	1,145
Foreign wool exported	277	24	12	37	31	341
Domestic wool exported	—	—	—	—	—	47
Total	277	24	12	37	31	388
Retained for consumption	455	860	946	794	818	757
<i>Flax and Tow.</i>						
Imported	185	205	214	198	179	247
Produced at home	47	46	15	20	27	26
Total	232	251	233	218	206	273
Exported	7	9	—	6	1	8
Retained for consumption	225	242	233	212	205	265
<i>Peace-Goods Reported</i>						
Cotton	4,539	5,038	5,216	6,018	6,054	6,813
Woollen	256	271	160	209	193	190
Linen	162	177	148	221	194	218
Total	4,957	5,486	5,524	6,448	6,441	7,221
<i>Yarn Reported</i>						
Cotton	—	256	247	192	224	244
Woollen	33	43	59	68	—	63
Linen	18	15	17	19	18	18
Total	—	314	323	279	250	325
<i>Value of Kinds Reported.</i>						
Cotton	78.4	72.0	64.9	105.1	120.1	117.1
Woollen	21.6	24.0	20.1	34.1	34.2	34.3
Linen	—	6.4	5.3	9.5	9.1	9.7
Total	100.0	102.4	90.3	148.7	163.4	161.1

Commerces.

The principal imports on which customs duties are levied are beer, rum, and spruce, chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, motor spirit, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, sugar, tobacco, tea, and wine yielding bulk of the entire levies. In 1911 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 613,503,379*l.*, 10 per cent., and those subject to duty to 66,654,148*l.*, 10 per cent. of the total imports.

Value of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and foreign merchandise transhipped under bond) of the United Kingdom:—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1903	542,600,280	200,800,108	69,573,564	260,373,672
1904	551,038,828	300,711,040	70,304,281	371,015,321
1905	585,019,917	329,816,614	77,779,913	407,596,527
1906	607,888,500	375,575,338	85,102,480	460,677,818
1907	645,807,942	426,035,083	91,942,084	517,977,167
1908	592,951,487	377,103,824	79,623,697	456,727,521
1909	624,704,957	378,180,347	91,344,819	469,525,166
1910	678,257,024	430,384,772	103,761,045	534,145,817
1911	680,157,527	454,119,248	102,759,134	556,878,382
1912	744,896,514	487,434,002	111,837,905	599,271,907

Average share, per head of population in the above trade:—

Year	Imports	Exports of British Produce	Net Imports (i.e. imports less re-exports)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1903	12 16 11	6 17 5	5 8 11
1904	13 15 8	7 1 2	6 14 6
1905	13 2 11	7 13 6	5 9 5
1906	13 0 7	8 18 3	4 17 10
1907	14 15 4	9 14 10	4 0 4
1908	13 8 10	8 11 0	5 0 10
1909	14 0 9	8 9 11	5 10 20
1910	15 2 1	9 11 11	5 10 10
1911	15 0 11	10 0 7	4 19 14
1912	16 11 5	10 13 0	6 0 5

¹ The value of goods imported into the United Kingdom is generally taken to be that at the port of entry, including incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned to the market for sale, the value in England required and recorded in the declaration is ascertained from the declaration by the importers, and is checked by the expert

knowledge available in the Statistical Office, and by the price-list and market reports of day. Exports, value in port shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) taken Imports are now entered as from country the goods consigned to the United Kingdom Prior to 1904, only the countries goods last shipped recorded Since then, both countries of shipment and countries consignment have been recorded Thus, countries with (e.g. Switzerland and Bohemia) used not to appear in returns, much of the imported produce of Central Europe was entered and Belgium These other countries are, however, now credited the imports consigned from them, whether coming direct to United Kingdom or countries.

Exports are credited the country of ultimate destination as by exporters, but prior 1904, only the countries to which goods shipped ded

Of the total imports from foreign countries and colonies in 1911, per cent. direct into England and Wales, 6.9 into Scotland, and into Ireland; of the total exports, 91.2 per cent. direct from England and Wales, 8.5 from Scotland, and 0.3 from Ireland.

The total estimated value of the imports and exports of Ireland (including the trade with Great Britain) is given by the Irish Department of Agriculture Technical Instruction, follows:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Imports	62,119	6,561	64,213	61,480	66,793
Exports	9,160	57,415	61,611	69,987	65,208

Trade of the United Kingdom according to countries (figures for 1912 are provisional) —

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Foreign Countries	43,164	40,664	19,512	19,767	8,804	7,992
Russia	11,994	14,231	6,347	7,131	1,127	474
Sweden	6,251	6,006	4,850	5,970	476	466
Norway	20,661	22,120	5,804	5,804	529	
Denmark (including Islands)	173	126	174	309		25
Greenland	36	39	50	51	2	3
W. India	85,281	70,074	39,254	40,377	18,186	19,223
Germany	230	240	455	478		
Africa	125	140	180	150		
East Africa						
the Pacific	116					
Netherlands	18,665	21,140	12,112	14,206	4,721	
Java	4,468	5,143	4,345	5,142	88	51
the East Indies		1,658	900		6	
West Indies	50	51	55			2
	961	319	68	60	12	
			11,372	12,260	7,226	7,361

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in 1st column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to countries in 1st column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Tunisia	41,631	4,480	21,253	25,605	11,170	12,007
Algeria	1,312	1,403	924	99	7	5
French West Africa	773	—	1,307	1,303	50	46
French Somaliland	51	71	187	171	2	1
Madagascar	152	231	67	17	2	1
French Indo China (Cochin, Annam, and Tonquin)	143	100	110	87	1	2
French Possessions in the Pacific	210	256	52	41	2	—
French West India Islands	—	—	77	—	25	16
Switzerland	10,036	10,617	3,934	4,041	521	713
Portugal	2,674	2,534	4,802	3,040	555	504
Azores	60	5	17	9	9	17
Madras	23	30	11	242	25	—
Portuguese West Africa	91	149	640	561	12	12
Portuguese East Africa	105	81	1,624	1,727	109	139
Portuguese Possessions in India	15	211	179	57	2	2
Spain	13,697	11,535	5,497	6,591	71	710
Canary Islands	1,452	1,373	1,404	1,741	215	172
Spanish Ports in North Africa	5	7	10	15	12	1
Italy	1,011	944	11,212	14,022	1,477	933
Austria Hungary	1,012	7,011	4,679	4,039	1,462	1,211
Greece	2,24	115	1,705	2,056	47	45
Bulgaria	337	411	940	1,002	14	46
Roumania	31	2	919	919	1	—
Holland	1,753	1,777	2,710	2,131	50	91
Turkey, European	1,110	1,174	3,671	3,215	173	124
Greece	57	1	67	73	4	—
Turkey, Asiatic	4,304	5,028	9,341	4,842	51	93
Egypt	1,451	2,783	10,900	9,461	147	113
Syria	107	15	120	90	12	16
Tunis	921	712	440	927	10	22
Morocco	517	170	1,175	1,744	907	261
Congo Free State	6	23	257	451	13	15
Liberia	59	41	55	61	14	—
Peru	673	966	529	851	7	1
Chile	121	223	1,035	1,095	15	16
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and Wei-hai Wei)	4,943	4,957	12,192	10,779	121	113
Japan (including Formosa)	3,352	3,940	11,565	12,199	293	240
Korea	—	1	200	319	2	4
United States of America	122,094	134,607	27,519	30,123	28,560	34,585
Philippine Islands and Guam	1,940	2,159	985	1,103	95	45
Porto Rico	3	1	82	75	—	1
Hawaii	—	14	—	104	2	1
Cuba	1,295	9,339	2,240	2,558	502	675
Haiti and Santo Domingo	516	811	418	347	5	5
Mexico	2,229	2,525	2,800	2,503	190	—
Guatemala	271	399	349	55	0	—
Honduras (not British)	1	20	123	154	1	2
San Salvador	83	80	383	428	—	0
Nicaragua	66	74	578	200	—	—
Costa Rica	1,163	1,223	271	236	11	8
Colombia	1,046	1,220	1,006	1,447	18	26
Panama	22	36	470	—	39	—

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British produce.		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Venezuela	714	—	1,007	978	7	8
Ecuador	59	42	602	570	21	14
Peru	5,101	3,208	1,392	1,411	—	115
Chile	1,337	4,964	6,139	6,165	132	349
Brazil	10,561	9,383	11,538	12,640	149	111
Uruguay	1,430	2,751	2,856	2,914	86	87
Bolivia	1,566	1,620	325	360	13	17
Argentine Republic	27,259	40,805	18,602	20,567	713	774
Paraguay	—	2	146	97	2	1
Total (including those not specified above)	509,509	558,546	295,275	310,474	89,602	97,375
British Possessions (in- cluding Protectorates)						
Channel Islands	1,736	1,778	1,798	1,395	241	254
Gibraltar	27	24	689	734	96	90
Malta and Gozo	45	13	931	804	126	107
Cyprus	180	919	137	102	4	5
West Africa:						
Gambia	40	48	161	179	14	18
Sierra Leone	243	129	518	662	56	68
Gold Coast	590	896	1,652	1,784	111	187
The Colony & Protector- ate of Southern Nigeria	2,595	3,000	2,407	3,191	27	283
Protectorate of Northern Nigeria	19	182	11	216	5	8
Ascension	1	—	6	5	1	1
St. Helena	1	5	21	9	7	8
South Africa:						
Rhodesia	158	117	1,047	823	69	54
Bechuanaland Protector- ate	—	—	17	13	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	5,314	3,609	5,461	6,893	872	937
Natal	2,091	2,478	4,540	4,768	315	389
Basutoland	—	1	15	27	1	1
Orange Free State	1	1	51	580	94	89
Transvaal	301	197	6,652	6,057	494	479
Swaziland	121	18	1	1	—	—
East Africa:						
Zanzibar and Pemba	110	99	52	103	5	6
East Africa Protectorate	214	215	407	461	41	85
Uganda Protectorate	973	401	35	49	1	1
Nyasaland Protectorate	141	157	94	194	2	3
Somaland Protectorate	3	—	1	2	—	—
Mauritius & Dependencies	880	574	543	367	38	42
Reunion	—	25	26	17	1	1
India and Dependencies	270	326	263	446	—	36
British India	45,424	52,165	52,346	57,826	1,616	2,144
British Settlements and Dependencies, including Labuan	12,008	14,084	4,595	5,028	106	114
Malay States	1,090	2,266	618	561	18	29
Ceylon and Dependencies	6,754	7,495	2,637	2,462	103	122
Borneo (British):						
British Borneo	33	—	36	28	—	—
Sarawak	—	2	33	28	—	—
Hong Kong	785	848	2,779	2,512	196	—
Australia	39,006	30,120	30,881	24,865	8,650	2,448

1. The value of diamonds exported from the Cape of Good Hope. The exports of diamonds from the Cape to the United Kingdom (Cape returns) in 1911 were £8,267,000.

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise Consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Territory of Papua			17	19	2	
New Zealand	17,800	20	9,509	10,162	790	795
Fiji Islands		30	14	172		
Canada	24,511	26,881	19,77	23,512	1,011	2,750
Newfoundland and coast of Labrador	719	8	34	760	97	
Bermudas			174	161	20	20
Bahamas	36		61	61		7
British West India Islands	1,901	1,878	2,618	2,541		891
British Honduras	117	108	105	128		19
British Guiana	103	343	786	643	116	118
Falkland Islands	117	260	103	101	12	11
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above).	171,700	151,053	159,514	177,000	14,007	14,468
Grand Total	1,401,178	744,817	464,119	497,434	102,750	111,848

Gold and silver bullion and specie —

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1908	46,145,314	49,969,099	10,326,889	13,283,658
1909	54,691,829	47,249,536	11,814,889	12,785,182
1910	57,321,767	50,898,445	14,100,310	18,825,768
1911	48,691,763	40,100,540	14,293,747	16,923,537
1912	52,688,881	46,538,469	16,778,304	18,888,019

Imports and domestic exports (by groups) for 1911 and 1912 (figures for latter year ■ provisional) —

Import Values C I F Export Values ■ ■ ■	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign ■ Colonial Exports	
	1911	1912	1911	■	■	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
■ ■ ■, Drink, ■ ■ ■ Tobacco—						
■ ■ ■ Flour	75,761	86,507	3,674	4,341	1,556	1,928
■ ■ ■ including Animals ■ ■ ■ Food	49,722	49,098	1,027	1,101	1,156	1,425
■ ■ ■ and drink			22,280	24,723		
(1) ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	78,638	77,317			4,269	5,591
(2) Dutiable ■ ■ ■	59,552	59,468			6,106	5,923
Tobacco	5,285	6,874	2,171	2,615		217
Total, Class I.	203,968	250,764	29,687	■ ■ ■	14,811	18,094

Import Values C I F Export Values F O B	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign Colonial Exports	
	1910	1911	1911	1912	1911	1912
I Raw Materials—	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	30	277	38,447	42,541	1	—
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and Steel	6,211	413	401	—	—	11
Other Metallic Ores	1,860	1,050	111	110	66	641
Wood and Timber	2,862	2,811	191	224	753	881
Cotton	1,155	80,299	—	—	10,720	10,587
Wool (including Woollen Bags)	30,037	35,568	3,902	4,818	13,142	14,000
Other Textile Materials	11,611	18,576	4,400	4,771	3,731	4,703
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats and Gums	7,048	7,447	4,704	4,770	1,867	2,771
Hides and Undressed Skins	11,107	13,720	1,685	2,025	6,441	8,214
Materials for Paper Making	4,700	5,567	519	921	245	—
Miscellaneous	34,900	31,694	2,860	3,178	18,077	21,000
Total, Class I	245,114	375,716	51,126	60,437	10,958	67,855
III Manufactured Articles—	11,134	12,971	43,780	48,131	439	—
Iron, Steel and Manufactures	27,561	31,200	11,024	12,299	8,417	6,066
Other Metals and Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	5,731	6,091	7,305	8,122	1,391	1,821
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	14	14	3,119	4,170	196	296
Machinery	749	1,981	30,961	33,162	1,141	1,270
Ships (new)	—	—	—	7,032	1	1
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	4,351	2,674	2,037	—	240	316
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Cotton	11,280	11,121	120,013	1,222	—	2,257
(2) Wool	1,567	10,112	37,239	77,741	1,161	1,266
(3) Silk	13,441	14,816	1,382	1,230	1,568	1,834
(4) Other Materials	1,401	8,969	12,198	14,670	2,164	268
Apparel	1,200	6,041	18,521	15,713	939	961
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colorants	11,411	12,002	20,011	21,073	1,427	1,831
Leather and Manufactures	12,227	14,143	4,679	1,952	1,270	2,276
Earthenware and Glass	4,049	4,270	4,713	1,975	308	110
Paper	1,175	7,483	3,311	1,353	203	166
Railway Carriages and Trucks (not of Iron)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Cars, Cycles, Parts, &c	6,111	7,641	4,135	9,706	730	614
Miscellaneous	22,564	23,974	30,610	12,400	3,145	3,211
Total, Class III	166,517	175,001	111,223	115,211	11,111	10,187
IV Miscellaneous	2,464	2,115	2,133	10,098	245	—
Total, British	480,158	744,897	434,119	434,434	102,769	111,834

The subjoined tables exhibit value of the great articles of imported, and home produce exported, in each of the last four years.—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORT

Principal Imported	1908	1910	1911	1912
Wheat	45,372	44,161	35,910	46,450
Wheatmeal and Flour	6,870	8,511	9,277	5,518
Maize	12,123	16,294	10,713	18,593
Barley	7,144	5,396	5,396	7,876
Oats	5,428	4,324	5,391	6,389
Animals, Hiving (Food)	5,579	4,029	3,861	1,007
Bacon	—	13,591	14,469	14,358
Beef (fresh, salted, etc.)	—	12,465	13,311	15,825

Principal Articles Imported (cont.)	1900	1910	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Mutton (fresh, salted, etc.)	8,141	10,168	9,016	9,005
Butter	24,425	24,499	24,602	24,854
Cheese	6,643	6,813	7,119	7,414
Eggs	7,224	7,296	7,968	8,395
Fruits (fresh and preserved)	12,900	14,191	14,189	15,600
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	21,602	21,551	20,587	25,118
Tea	11,617	11,381	12,983	13,210
Wine	3,716	4,219	4,160	4,291
Raw Materials—				
Iron ore	1,960	6,977	5,666	6,076
Wood and timber	28,912	20,307	21,862	28,351
Cotton, raw	60,295	71,712	71,156	80,239
Wool, sheep or lambs	31,884	44,412	42,976	33,245
Potash and soda	6,131	5,665	5,661	7,317
Rubber	11,138	36,097	18,731	21,566
Oil Seeds (Cotton, Flax or Linseed, and Rapeseed)	8,170	9,805	9,579	9,549
Manufactures				
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	7,972	9,686	11,174	12,071
Copper (regulus, wrought, manufactures, &c.)	10,160	8,127	8,400	—
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs)	5,604	7,160	6,739	8,970
Yarns and textile fabrics	See previous table			
Leather undressed	4,561	5,072	4,110	6,518
dressed, varnished, &c.	4,615	4,578	4,464	5,208
Motor cars and parts thereof	4,317	8,135	5,991	7,116

Partly estimated.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal Articles Exported	1900	1910	1911	1912
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
United Kingdom Produce—				
Fish	4,746	5,241	6,427	6,726
Coal	95,319	36,100	36,511	40,490
Iron and Steel and Manufactures—				
Pig and Puddled Iron	3,106	1,199	3,554	4,679
Tinned plates and sheets	5,763	6,345	6,613	6,820
Galvanised sheets	6,496	7,426	7,614	8,507
Total Iron, &c., including items not specified	38,102	42,977	48,780	48,699
Cotton	11,622	13,338	15,663	16,321
piece goods	68,279	78,686	90,513	91,629
Other cotton manufactures	12,290	12,618	12,427	12,950
Woolen and worsted yarn	5,004	6,649	6,477	5,900
Woolen tissues	10,207	12,546	13,303	16,110
Worsted tissues	6,576	7,871	7,124	6,712
Linen piece goods	5,727	6,115	5,643	6,130
Apparel (including boots, hats, &c.)	9,824	12,718	13,821	15,718
Foreign and Produce—				
Food and drink	11,730	12,608	14,057	14,577
Cotton, raw	7,790	9,810	10,720	10,587
Wool (including woollen rags)	16,167	14,638	13,142	14,060
and manufactures	7,014	7,038	6,841	8,265
Rubber	9,115	14,854	12,451	16,287
Tin	4,060	4,877	6,480	6,765

The principal articles of food and drink imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom are given as follows:

Articles		1901	1910
Wheat wheat meal and flour (in equivalent in grain) lbous cwt	108 1	11 857	116 6 110 101
Maize	1	35 11	30 31
Rice (in cwt) and flour	171	11	5 111
Butter	41 6	11 6	1
Margarine	506	1	1 114
Cheese	41	1	31
Cocoa	91	1	1
Cocoa beans	11	4 311	4 4
Prepared	30 1	10 86	14 30
Tea	10	51 30	11 30
Beef (fresh & frozen) lb	cwt	50 1	5 14
Mutton	1 1	1 6	3 317
Bacon and ham	1 75	41	4 41
Other meat	1 4	1 11	85
Potatoes	6 01	1 1 5	1 614
Cereals dried	11	1 14	1 211
Rising	1	1 41	1 41
Wheat (quantity of refined)	1 301	11 1	41 95
Wine	11 3	11 311	1 1 11
Spirits (British and foreign)	Thous Prt	11 071	11 0 1
Bear (home made) lbous stand Brs	1 11	11 94	11 330

1 Including rats and other produce of meat from live animals imported in slaughter
- Including Chocolate (confectionery) previously excluded

In 1912 the United Kingdom imported about 59,000,000 cwt of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 50,000,000 cwt from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were —

Argentina	18,781,700 cwt	Australia	11,908,500 cwt
United States	19,974,000 „	Russia	9,005,000 „
Canada	21,551,100 „	India	25,379,400 „

Wheat flour imported 1912, 10,189,000 cwt, of which 4,213,000 from the United States, and 4,004,000 from Canada

Quantity of the principal food imports, tobacco, spirits (British and foreign) and bear (British) retained for home consumption per head of population —

Article		1908		1910	1911
Bacon and ham . . . lbs	16.26	17.23	14.21	11.20	14.05
Beef ¹ . . . "	22.42	20.44	20.47	20.69	21.18
Mutton ¹ . . . "	11.86	11.23	11.97	18.46	18.22
Other meat . . . "	6.19	6.78	6.65	7.20	7.25
Butter . . . "	10.57	10.55	10.04	10.82	10.31
Cheese . . . "	5.94	5.71	5.87	6.96	5.68
Eggs . . . no	50.51	49.13	47.47	48.59	50.03
Wheat . . . lbs.	247.55	229.32	245.61	261.80	241.58
Flour . . . "	33.91	32.69	27.66	24.50	24.59
Potatoes . . . "	20.86	17.54	10.48	8.26	7.05
Sugar (equivalent of refined) . . . "	78.84	77.19	80.42	78.01	80.24
Tea . . . "	6.36	6.24	6.36	6.39	6.48
Rice, rice meal, and flour . . . "	13.21	15.67	14.06	20.35	15.08
Tobacco . . . "	2.05	2.01	1.96	2.00	2.05
Spirits . . . proof gall	0.91	0.86	0.70	0.85	0.88
Beer . . . gall	27.81	26.88	26.12	26.32	27.22

¹ Including estimated produce of meat from live animals imported for slaughter.

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was : 1907, 18,824,473l.; 1908, 15,960,086l.; 1909, 17,697,460l.; 1910, 17,359,441l.; 1911, 19,219,081l.

Shipping and Navigation.

Vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom at the end of ■■■ year :—

	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Net Tonn	No.	Net Tonn	No.	Net Tonn
1905	10,059	1,670,766	10,522	9,064,816	20,581	10,735,582
1908	9,542	1,402,781	11,626	10,138,613	21,168	11,541,394
1909	9,392	1,301,060	11,797	10,284,818	21,189	11,585,878
1910	9,090	1,112,944	12,000	10,442,719	21,090	11,555,663
1911	8,830	980,997	12,242	10,717,511	21,072	11,698,508

The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1911 ■■■ 39,154, of 18,533,498 tons net (sailing tonnage, 1,854,746; steam tonnage, 11,678,752).

Vessels built in the United Kingdom (including vessels built for foreigners) :—

	Other than War Vessels						War Vessels	
	Sailing		Steam		Total		For British Royal Navy	For Foreigners
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	Tons Displacement	Gross Tonnage
1907	532	39,790	1,215	977,177	1,757	1,036,967	137,442	760
1908	562	37,892	752	515,621	1,314	553,513	52,206	15,046
1909	511	31,915	684	556,679	1,195	628,594	100,974	21,359
1910	446	28,250	790	670,211	1,236	698,461	136,249	11,106
1911	374	38,044	1,024	1,061,752	1,398	1,107,796	225,123	9,130

The mercantile vessels built for foreigners in 1911 (included in above table) were: sailing vessels, 88 of 11,115 net tons, steam vessels, 234 of 182,019 tons.

Total shipping of the United Kingdom engaged in the home and foreign trade:—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total Tonnage (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1907	5,741	1,245,914	33,049	9,001	10,042,641	244,087	11,287,711
1908	6,112	1,140,581	30,111	9,160	10,027,991	241,166	11,167,571
1909	5,813	1,017,407	29,334	9,220	10,123,844	241,073	11,140,601
1910	5,011	894,537	21,811	9,117	10,409,402	240,473	11,303,211
1911	3,961	690,332	20,725	9,546	10,614,571	260,172	11,514,206

Of the 281,300 persons employed in 1911, 205,065 were British, 30,783 were foreigners, and 45,452 were Lascars.

British shipping engaged in the home trade (i.e. the United Kingdom or ports between the Elbe and Brest) and foreign trade, 1911:—

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed
Home	3,604	211,315	13,419	5,107	697,174	50,851
Partly foreign	47	6,856	282	19	524,182	11,467
Foreign	312	161,184	7,027	4,102	9,653,015	192,280
Total	3,963	379,355	20,728	9,228	10,874,371	264,672

Total net tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade) and tonnage with cargoes only entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom:—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
1907	411	2,823	1,241	405.2	26,138	97,031	81	1,963	199,211
1908	38,936	1,379	1,367	38	1,917	6,877	77	3,854	446
1909	39,616	1,148	310	40,161	21	66,968	3,64	53,314	183
1910	37,642	2,017	1,661	40,173	27,136	17,961	39,616	1,148	1,148
1911	37,778	2,837	671	41,108	26,737	19,741	61	7,074	119

With cargoes only

1907	2,146	1,137	31,104	17,141	20,138	37,845	16,41	3,234	1,247
1908	28,011	1,131	190	3,284	21,32	36,601	14,431	39,464	99,791
1909	28,311	11,810	111	36,241	20	7,144	64,597	92,918	9,510
1910	28,111	12,437	11,619	3,31	21,085	727	1,911	28	141
1911	28,211	1,411	41,381	3,100	113	1,63	11,3	94,04	101,00
1912	21,113	1,911	46,345	3	11,31	12,010	18,1	39,843	108,315

Of the foreign tonnage (57 023 887 tons) entered and cleared at British ports in 1911

Germany	111 14 017 403	France	111 14 141 131	Aust. Hung.	111 16 141 41
Norway	1 2 119	Spain	1 2 119	U.S. America	430 11
Denmark	7 130	Belgium	7 130	Greece	1 17 141
Sweden	130 010	Russia	1 42 371	Japan	1 17 130
Italy	11 111	Italy	1 114 11		

The total net tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed at ports, with cargoes and in ballast, excluding those coastwise, 1911 —

London	4 31 3 9	Blyth	3 10 0 1	Manchester	3 11 1
Cuthbert	15 015 036	Dover	4 2 346	Metall	134 1
Faversham (incl. including Brakenhead)	91 311 12	Plymouth	7 11 191	Graysouth	1 11 818
Tyne Ports	1 7 36 11	Swansea	1 6 1 10	Goole	1 1 41
Southampton	10 702 446	Southampton	1 100 186	Hartlepool	2 061
Hull	7 141 434	Middlesbrough	4 0 3 602	Burtholmead	1 3 1 1
Glasgow	7 010	Glasgow	3 12 1 277	Harwich	1 901 21
Newport	4 3 7 766	Leith	1 0 1	Bristol	2 101 131

Vessels entered coastwise with cargoes and in ballast 1911, 290,341, of 62,508,897 net tons, cleared, 289 836 vessels of 62,096,225 net tons

Internal Communications

I RAILWAYS

Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase	Year	Line Open	Yearly Increase
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
1900	20,073	178	1909	23,280	107
	21,856	213	1910	23,387	
	22,847		1911	23,417	

Of the total length open December 31, 1911, England and Wales had 16,200 miles Scotland 3,815 miles, Ireland 3,402 miles. Of the whole length of line 10,311 miles were single, 11,642 double, ■ triple, and 1,173 quadruple ■ more, 2,868 miles had a gauge of 5ft 3in, 19,854 had a gauge of 4ft 8½in, that of the remainder varying from 4ft 6in to 1ft 11½in.

Further statistics for the United Kingdom —

Year	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total Capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of Passengers conveyed (ex-clusive of season ticket holders)	Weight of goods and minerals conveyed	Gross Receipts				Working Expenses	Net Receipts
					From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	Total in-cluding Miscellaneous			
	Miles	Million £	Million	Million tons	100,000	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £
1900	21,481	111.0	1,142.3	424.1	4,354	3,471	104.50		4,411	10,065
1910	22,411	119.6	1,111.0	461.1	4,500	6,412	113.41		6,065	14,311
1909	21,250	131.4	1,152.1	413.1	1,211	1,167	130.174		686	1,131
1911	23,117	131.5	1,301.5	141.1	1,158	11,479	12.14		6,970	47.1
1911	23,117	132.0	1,321.5	151.1	1,111	13.5	1		5,116	48.8

The number of holders of season and period tickets in 1911 stated in terms of the equivalent number of holders of annual tickets was 779,173.

Of the total capital at the end of 1911 the English railways had 1,092,258,694/ Scottish 185,778,249/ and Irish 44,986,418/. Of the receipts in 1911, England and Wales took 106,189,731/, Scotland 18,498,609/ and Ireland 4,511,227/. The percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts was 61.8 in 1911, the same as in 1910. The percentage of net receipts to the total paid up capital was 3.67 in 1911, against 3.60 in 1910.

At the end of 1911, the length of railway line (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity was 206½ miles, and the length partly worked by electricity was 254 miles.

On March 31, 1912 there were in the United Kingdom 2,642 miles of tramway and light railway open. Gross receipts 1911-12, 14,726,068/ working expenses, 8,924,420/ total paid up capital, 76,062,966/ Total passengers during the year, 3,127,314,732.

II — CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS

Statistics for 1905

Canals —	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
	Miles	Tons conveyed	£	£
Not belonging to rail ways —				
England and Wales	2,457	28,019,089	1,905,697	1,804,876
Scotland . . .	100	149,734	15,494	14,507
Ireland . . .	753	776,704	115,996	88,848
United Kingdom	3,310	28,945,517	2,037,187	1,908,231

	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
Belonging to railways —	Miles	Tons conveyed	£	■
England and Wales	965	4,776,649	349,738	324,500
Scotland	■	1,031,990	44,665	28,556
Ireland	95	25,336	4,761	6,219
United Kingdom	1,144	5,833,975	399,164	354,275
Controlled by railways				
England and Wales	219	8,382,135	244,359	128,707
All canals in United Kingdom	1,671	43,161,927	2,680,710	1,891,219

The paid up capital (from all sources) of the canals, &c., not belonging to railway companies was, in 1905—in England and Wales 74,175,694^l, in Scotland, 1,254,017^l, in Ireland, 1,543,762^l, total 36,973,508^l, of the canals belonging to railways—in England and Wales 4,225,486^l, in Scotland 1,499,969^l, of the railway controlled canals in England and Wales, 4,851,861^l, total paid up capital of canals, 47,550,768^l.

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length and 28 ft in depth. The bottom width of the canal is not less than 120 ft except for ½ mile near Latchford, where it is 90 ft. The maximum width of ■ locks is 65 ft with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 80 feet wide. A new dock (No. 9) 2,700 ft long, 50 ft wide and 22 ft deep was opened in July 1909. The other large docks are 25 feet deep. The smaller docks are 20 feet deep. The canal is ■ direct communication with all the large canals of the Kingdom. The authorised capital of the Company is 15,774,240^l. The revenue of the canal in 1911 amounted to 560,411^l and the working expenses to 905,977^l, leaving a balance of 774,964^l, in addition to which the net revenue from the working of the Bridgewater department amounted to 46,371^l, making the total net revenue for the year 1911-1912

III.—POST, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONS

Post-offices in the United Kingdom, March, 1912, 24,244, besides 47,630 road and pillar letter boxes, employed by the department, persons 243,811 (177,378 males, and 56,433 females), of these 114,031 (22,196 women) were established officers. Letters delivered:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)				Number of Letters per head of the Population			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions				
1905	2,233.0	229.7	155.9	2,624.6	■	50	■	61
1906	2,482.6	256.9	167.9	2,907.4	70	56	■	■
1910	2,517.1	256.8	173.2	2,947.1	70	53	■	65
1911	2,606.2	264.8	176.5	3,047.5	73	56	40	68
1912	2,729.8	273.8	183.2	3,186.8	75	■	■	70

Post-cards, &c., delivered in 1911-12 :—

	England & Wales	Per head of pop	Scotland	Per head of pop	Ireland	Per head of pop	Kingdom	Per head of pop
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Millions	
Post cards	779.5	31	65.1	18	57.9	6.7	905.5	30
Halfpenny packets	904	21.9	110	23.9	51.8	11.5	1,067	28
Newspapers	153	4.2	74.1	5.1	21.2	4.6	198.8	4.4
Pareels	109	2.5	13.5	2.5	9.2	1.9	125.2	2.8

Number and value of money orders issued —

Year ended March 31	Inland Orders		Total (incl. Colonial and Foreign)	
	Number	Amount £	Number	Amount £
1905	10,697,000	35,971,000	13,105,000	43,161,000
1909	10,232,000	39,307,000	13,391,000	48,142,000
1910	10,105,000	39,508,000	13,419,000	48,892,000
1911	10,620,000	41,951,000	11,136,000	52,880,000
1912	10,514,000	42,391,000	14,658,000	51,226,000

The table includes telegraph orders, the number of which, issued inland, in 1911-12 numbered 685,000 to the amount of 2,307,000£, while those issued to or from foreign and colonial countries numbered 34,573 to the amount of 395,098£.

The inland orders in 1911-12 were as follows :—

	Number	Value £	Number per cent of Population
England	10,400,000	43,514,000	24.1
Scotland	1,014,000	4,490,000	21.4
Ireland	90,000	2,387,000	13.6
Total, U.K.	10,514,000	42,391,000	28.2

Postal orders issued in the United Kingdom :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
1905	91,249,000	36,663,000	1910	121,513,000	45,557,000
1909	122,893,000	43,115,000	1911	127,368,000	47,212,000
1912	115,838,000	44,059,000	1912	128,844,000	48,080,000

The postal orders issued abroad numbered 5,889,000, value £8,368,000.

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870, of March 31, 1912, the British Post Office had to deal with 313,805 miles of public telegraph wire, 2,234,215 miles of telephone wire, and 62,630 miles of leased and other wire maintained by the Post Office; total, 2,610,650 miles of wire. This total, 111,973 miles were aerial, 1,729,181 underground, and 10,546 submarine.

Number of telegraphic messages forwarded from offices in the United Kingdom —

Year ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1905	74,791,000	9,071,000	5,107,000	88,969,000
1909	70,795,000	8,690,000	5,340,000	84,825,000
1910	72,692,000	8,747,000	5,455,000	86,894,000
1911	72,461,000	8,734,000	5,512,000	86,707,000
1912	74,343,000	9,964,000	5,893,000	89,200,000

The total number of telegraph offices at post offices was (March 31, 1912) 11,717 at railway stations 242, total 12,964. In 1911 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's the wireless telegraph stations on the coast of the United Kingdom. The Marconi Company, however, retains its licence for its long distance stations at Poldhu and Chisden. The licences existing on March 31, 1912 granted under the Wireless Telegraphy Act numbered 4 for private business (excluding lightships) and 258 experimental. The Post Office collects and delivers telegrams to and from ships at sea and in 1911-12 so dealt with 1,690 outward and 5,745 inward telegrams.

It is intended to erect a chain of wireless telegraph stations to connect distant parts of the Empire with the United Kingdom. The stations at present suggested will be in England, Egypt, British East Africa, South Africa, India, and the Malay Peninsula. It is hoped that Australia and New Zealand will also erect stations to form part of the chain.

On March 31, 1912, there were 711 trunk wire centres open for telephone business, there were 2,993 trunk circuits containing 27,730 miles of wire, the number of conversations during the year 93,499,496. The London exchange system had 1,031 miles of working wire, and 292,009 telephones. The provincial telephone service had 44,559 miles of working wire, and 171,972 telephones. These figures include the system of the National Telephone Company which was taken over by the Post Office at midnight December 31, 1911. For private wires the rental amounted to £21,429.

The [REDACTED] and expenditure of the Post Office —

	1905	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12 Estimated
	£	£	£	£
Total postal receipts	18,121,574	18,710,000	19,741,007	20,000,700
Expenditure	13,457,190	13,739,233	14,363,496	14,922,102
Net postal revenue	4,664,384	4,970,767	5,377,511	5,078,597
Total telegraph receipts	3,099,727	3,110,875	3,168,691	3,147,705
Expenditure	4,191,711	4,257,214	4,353,090	4,382,583
Telegraph deficit	-1,091,984	-1,090,339	-1,184,399	-1,234,878
Total telephone receipts	1,522,000	1,750,000	1,952,597	2,062,736
Total telephone expenditure	1,570,193	1,769,925	1,949,191	2,701,510
Net telephone deficit on [REDACTED]	-58,193	-39,617	-46,654	201,221
Net post and telegraph revenue	4,556,197	3,780,766	4,284,561	4,504,990

Money and Credit.

Value of [REDACTED] issued from the Royal Mint of imports and exports of British gold and silver [REDACTED]:—

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	14,800,000	815,751	155,580	6,021,420	14,263,004	311,088	429,780
1909	13,800,000	1,389,599	121,811	6,939,681	19,341,269	193,890	413,415
1910	25,800,000	2,520,591	151,452	6,717,334	24,682,858	205,560	1,761,300
1911	33,132,828	2,381,286	140,305	4,028,905	18,719,829	330,144	1,756,896
1912	33,350,249	2,455,640	323,235	4,244,812	24,323,539	274,694	722,702

There is no State bank, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. Statistics of the Bank of England for the end of December:—

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Billion	Capital and 'Reserve'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Reserve'	Coin in the 'Reserve'
1874	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1884	35,784	15,000	20,784	17,646	26,761	34,056	9,842	709
1894	35,562	15,750	19,812	17,669	34,206	40,467	10,525	—
1904	47,065	16,800	30,265	17,721	37,223	31,272	21,889	2,282
1908	46,884	18,450	28,434	17,752	53,495	51,071	18,680	1,493
1909	47,930	18,450	29,480	17,667	50,573	48,888	17,895	1,493
1910	50,286	18,450	31,836	17,692	61,009	56,481	21,428	792
1911	48,959	18,450	30,549	17,741	55,988	52,533	20,389	807
1912	50,132	18,450	31,732	17,727	61,154	67,186	20,989	706
1912	47,740	18,450	29,290	17,790	61,900	49,810	18,470	1,080

Statistics of the joint-stock banks (including the national banks) June 30 of the years stated:—

	1906	1907	1910	1911	1912
England and Wales:—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Deposits	712,282	736,964	782,017	796,800	819,139
Cash in hand and at call	223,351	240,125	242,962	247,032	249,553
Notes in circulation	27,309	28,329	30,973	28,330	29,306
Scotland:—					
Deposits	108,718	105,815	106,786	106,633	112,209
in circulation	7,411	7,162	7,192	7,125	7,331
Cash and call	26,970	25,699	25,749	25,599	30,129
Ireland:—					
Deposits	58,306	60,509	62,426	65,418	67,506
in circulation	6,386	6,336	6,969	7,115	7,229
Cash and call	12,114	12,296	12,786	14,131	13,679

There were in June, 1912, joint-stock banks making England and Wales, with 5,433 branches; 1 in the Isle of 8 branches; 1 in the Channel Islands; 1 in Scotland, 1,227 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 744 branches. There were 88 London of colonial joint-

stock banks, with 3,758 branches; [REDACTED] 42 of foreign banks, with 2,895 branches. Of 9 private banks, which made returns in England and Wales, the deposits amounted to 27,140,000*l.*, cash in hand and at call, 6,750,000*l.*, partners' capital and reserve, 3,559,000*l.*; notes in circulation, 54,920*l.*; total liabilities, 32,083,000*l.*

Some statistics of the joint-stock banks for June, 1912.—

	English		[REDACTED]		Foreign ⁵
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital	233,990	25,525	26,349	64,818 ⁴	117,861 ⁴
Paid-up capital	61,924	9,281	7,300	44,055	126,280
Market value of capital	167,990	32,658	17,362	76,476	239,242
Reserve funds and undivided profits	38,515	9,045	4,484	38,444	77,230
Notes in circulation	59,364	7,731	7,229	14,074	5,486
Deposit and current accounts	820,233	112,209	67,506	370,447	766,000
Total liabilities ¹	999,067	145,048	57,065	496,966	1,187,728
Cash in hand and at call	249,741	40,129	18,079	126,017	160,049
Investments	166,323	41,044	24,557	35,560	40,147
Discounts, advances, &c.	532,850	71,569	47,604	513,411	880,274 ⁴
Total assets ¹	999,097	145,048	67,065	496,966	1,187,728

¹ Including other items besides those preceding.

² Includes exchange operations.

Including (Channel Islands and Isle of [REDACTED])

⁴ Partly computed.

⁵ Banks with London offices.

The amount of bills, cheques, &c., paid at the Bankers' Clearing House amounted to 1,961,773,000*l.* in 1912, against 11,613,577,000*l.* in 1911.

The Post Office Savings Banks at the end of 1911 had 12,370,640 depositors, of whom 11,142,184 [REDACTED] in England and Wales, 592,459 in Scotland, and 636,008 in Ireland. There were 3,917,468 (3,531,800 in England and Wales, 193,581 in Scotland, and 192,087 in Ireland) accounts open at the end of 1911 with balances of less than 1*l.* which had been dormant for five years and upwards. The following are statistics of these savings-banks:—

	England and Wales ¹	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
	£	£	£	£
1905 { Received ²	41,313,924	1,828,833	2,725,066	45,867,823
{ Paid	38,221,110	1,535,001	2,339,928	42,096,037
{ Capital ³	135,668,450	6,205,339	10,237,351	152,111,140
{ Received ²	43,635,116	2,060,779	2,847,642	48,543,537
{ Paid	41,062,368	1,745,936	2,587,096	45,395,400
{ Capital ³	143,160,340	6,651,414	10,836,460	160,648,214
1909 { Received ²	43,129,463	2,130,705	3,108,339	49,168,507
{ Paid	40,877,920	1,812,013	2,580,723	45,270,656
{ Capital ³	146,211,883	6,970,106	11,414,076	164,596,065
1910 { Received ²	44,841,578	1,182,508	3,181,245	50,165,381
{ Paid	41,280,677	1,915,105	2,665,399	45,861,181
{ Capital ³	149,772,784	7,187,509	11,929,922	168,890,215
1911 { Received ²	48,678,112	2,300,970	3,255,780	54,234,862
{ Paid	41,995,232	1,906,117	2,705,230	46,606,569
{ Capital ³	156,455,604	7,582,362	12,480,482	176,518,508

¹ Including islands in the British Seas.

² Including interest.

³ Amount due to depositors at end of year.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, ██████████ ██████████

In November, 1911, the trustee savings-banks had 1,849,048 accounts open, of which 1,187,656 were in England, 14,494 in Wales, 590,898 in Scotland, and 56,495 in Ireland.

The following ██████████ statistics of ██████████ savings-banks :—

—		England ¹	██████████	Scotland	██████████	United Kingdom ¹
1905	Received .	7,331,662	90,948	5,329,323	466,197	13,218,125
	Int. cred.	794,671	15,962	438,392	60,866	1,307,891
	Paid .	8,128,474	121,259	5,306,876	526,828	14,083,437
	Capital ²	31,373,168	648,630	18,212,898	2,488,740	52,723,436
1908	Received .	7,278,679	87,633	5,479,826	448,502	13,294,640
	Int. cred.	779,676	18,355	437,068	61,586	1,291,685
	Paid .	8,710,254	100,087	5,656,976	556,653	15,023,970
	Capital ²	30,394,407	549,175	18,305,689	2,466,679	51,715,950
1909	Received .	7,403,872	89,119	5,748,442	507,951	13,749,384
	Int. cred.	770,261	13,368	454,174	62,370	1,300,173
	Paid .	8,279,486	104,117	5,668,503	531,418	14,583,524
	Capital ²	30,289,054	547,545	18,839,802	2,505,582	52,181,983
1910	Received .	7,446,782	54,065	5,711,586	509,629	13,722,062
	Int. cred.	768,944	12,605	459,212	63,605	1,304,466
	Paid .	8,266,407	101,402	6,039,918	532,968	14,940,695
	Capital ²	30,238,373	512,813	18,970,682	2,545,938	52,267,806
1911	Received .	7,764,167	83,678	5,924,527	512,014	14,284,380
	Int. cred.	772,020	12,429	467,685	65,284	1,317,368
	Paid .	8,371,930	101,936	5,834,214	528,884	14,836,964
	Capital ²	30,402,630	506,984	19,528,680	2,594,302	53,032,596

¹ Including Channel Islands.

² Amount due to depositors at 30th November in each year.

The payments include purchases of Government Stock for depositors, and ██████████ capital ██████████ exclusive ██████████ Government Stock held for depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, ██████████ 7·9881 grammes, '916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87·27 grains ██████████ 5·6552 grammes, ██████████ (or thirty-seven-fortieths) fine, and thus contains 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins consist of ██████████ mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, ██████████ 9·45 gram██████████. The standard ██████████ value ██████████ gold. Silver ██████████ legal tender up to ██████████ shillings; bronze up to 12d., but farthings only up to 6d. Bank of England notes are not legal tender. ██████████ amount of gold coin in the United Kingdom at the end of 1910, including ██████████ in banks, ██████████ estimated by the ██████████ to have been 113,000,000l.

Standard units are : of length the standard yard, of weight the standard pound of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard gallon containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., ██████████ 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

ISLE OF MAN.¹

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown, the Legislative Council, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown, numbering 9 members, including the Governor, and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 7 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local subdivisions, and the 4 municipalities. Number of voters 1911, 16,148. The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

Local Governor Lord Rialan, C.B. (1,800/)

The principal towns are Douglas (population in 1911 21,101, Ramsey (4,216), Peel (2,590) Castle town (1,817). Baths (1910) 1,023 deaths, 841, marriages, 309, birth rate per 1,000 in 1910, 18.6, death rate, 15.3. In 1911 there were inspected 49 elementary schools, 43 being board schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 3,246, and the average attendance 7,244. The expenditure of school boards and of primary schools for the year 1910-11, amounted to 29,988/. There were, in 1911, 2 secondary schools, 1 supplementary classes and 18 evening classes, pupils on register, 1,038. The expenditure of higher education boards in 1910-11 was 5,482/. On December 31, 1911, 978 persons received poor-relief (195 indoor and 843 outdoor). In 1911 the police force numbered 85, in the year there were 736 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived mostly from customs. In 1911-12 the total revenue amounted to 88,597/, and total expenditure to 77,494/, of which 10,000/ was paid to the Imperial Exchequer as contribution from the Customs revenue. Estimates, 1912-13 revenue, 87,500/, expenditure, 81,880/. Government debt (1912) 195,731/.

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats and barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses. The total area of the island, excluding water, is 140,956 acres, the total area of arable land in 1912 was 78,308 acres and of permanent grass, 16,745 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1912 was 22 acres, including 19,802 under oats, and 2,593 under barley here. There were also 8,017 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,558 under potatoes, and 41,684 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1912 above 1 acre was 1,776. Of these, 512 were owned or mainly owned by the occupiers, the aggregate acreage being 23,528 acres. The live stock in 1912 consisted of 6,978 horses, 21,188 cattle, 80,422 sheep, and 4,329 pigs.

The island has considerable mineral resources, the output in 1911 being the value of 31,261/. The chief products (1911) were lead ore, 930 tons (9,034/); zinc ore, 1,860 tons (12,049/), salt, 8,736 tons (5,851/), besides igneous rocks, limestone, slate, sand and gravel. In 1911 there were 221 fishing boats of an aggregate tonnage of 3,172 net tons, employing 832 men and boys, engaged in the fisheries.

The registered shipping (1911) comprised 50 sailing vessels (4483 net tons) and 27 steamers (5,808 net tons); total tonnage, 10,291 net tons. The tonnage entered at ports of the island (1911) was 809,944 tons (808,494 coastwise), cleared 805,149 tons (803,468 coastwise). The railways have a length of 44½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railways.

¹ Area and population, see p. 12.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence, it is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Bailiff also appointed by the Crown. The Bailiff presides in the States, which consist of 12 Jurats elected by the ratepayers for life, 12 rectors of parishes, 12 constables or mayors of parishes, and 14 deputies: the constables and deputies being elected for 1 year. The Lieutenant Governor has a veto on legislation. He may address the States but not vote. The 2 Crown officers may speak and vote. The qualification for a vote is the possession of a minimum value of 80/ real or 120/ personal property. The Royal Court consists of a tribunal of first instance and an appeal court. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are under the Lieutenant Governor but Guernsey and Alderney have government of their own and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. The States for deliberation and legislation consist of a Bailiff, 12 Jurats, 10 rectors, 2 Crown officers, 15 delegates of parishes and 9 deputies elected by the ratepayers of the whole island. The sheriff and jurats are chosen by indirect election. On May 10 1905 a law was passed for the Island of Guernsey requiring the approval of the Lieut Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition, or leasing, or occupation of immovable property by share or alien companies, registration and liability to local rates &c being also provided for. The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them.

Lieutenant Governor of Jersey—Major General Sir A. N. Rockford, K. C. B., C. M. G.

Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey, &c—Major General Sir F. O. F. Hamilton, K. C. B.

Jersey, (1911) revenue 94,469/ , expenditure 91,581/ , public debt, 318,000/ Guernsey &c 1911) revenue, 48,154/ expenditure, 46,394/ , public debt, 214,184/

The total area, and the acreage under crops and grass and the numbers of live stock in 1912 were—

	Jersey	Guernsey	Total
	acres	acres	
Area under—	26,717	15,770	44,487
Wheat		217	784
Oats	1,123	642	1,765
Other corn (110) &	211	111	
Potatoes	5,542	625	9,170
Clver, sainfoin and grasses under rotation	4,293	1,700	5,494
Total arable land	16,184	3,596	21,710
permanently	3,275	5,000	9,178
	number	number	number
Horses	2,196	1,530	8,726
Oxide	4,807	6,449	18,858
Sheep	160	352	512
Pigs	4,514	3,952	8,466

Agricultural holdings in 1911 above 1 acre in Jersey numbered 1,960 (average size, 10 acres), and 1,147 in Guernsey, &c (average size, 11 acres). These, 592 holdings (total acreage, 6,058) were owned mainly by their occupiers in Jersey, and (total acreage, 6,058 acres) in Guernsey, &c.

¹ Area and population, &c.

² The area of Jersey includes water, that of Guernsey, &c, excludes water.

The imports from the Channel Islands to the United Kingdom in 1911 amounted to 1,735,880*l*, of which potatoes accounted for 523,515*l*, tomatoes, 391,730*l*, stones and slates, 271,745*l*, and Irish flowers, 126,227*l*. The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1911 were valued at 1,528,884*l*. The total imports in 1912 were 1,778,839*l*, and exports 1,618,524*l*.

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II INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

In the following pages the sections of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong—1 Europe, 2 Asia, 3 Africa; 4 America, 5 Australasia and Oceania.

The Colonies proper form three classes—(1) The *Crown Colonies*, which are entirely controlled by the home government, (2) those possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home government retains the control of public officers, and (3) those possessing *Responsible Government*, in which the home government has no control over any public officer, though the Crown appoints the Governor and still retains a veto on legislation.

The Colonial Office is divided into three branches, the first of which, called the *Dominions Department*, deals with business connected with the self governing colonies, and is linked with the secretariat of the Imperial Conference. The *Second Department*, called the *Crown Colonies Department*, deals with the administrative and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The *Third or General Department*, which is also a *Legal Department*, deals with matters common to all Crown Colonies such as currency, banking, posts and telegraphs, education, &c. Connected with this department are standing committees to deal with promotion, railways and finance, and pensions.

The expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies and Protectorates (exclusive of India) amounts to over one million sterling annually for grants and administrative expenditure.

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1912-13, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, and in Egypt, 45,592 of all ranks. The distribution of these troops (including colonial corps and corps lent by India), the colonial contributions, and the total expenditure for military purposes in the colonies is as follows—

Colonies, &c.	Number all ranks	Colonial Corps (included in pre- vious column)	Colonial Contribution	Total military expenditure
			£	£
Gibraltar	4,027	—	—	335,000
Malta	7,469	137	1,000	606,000
Cyprus	121	—	—	4,000
South Africa	11,187	—	—	1,152,500
Mauritius	1,420	146	30,000	164,000
West Africa	—	2,216	—	121,000
Egypt	6,167	200	1,400,000	528,000
Brumada	1,319	—	—	124,000
Jamaica	1,060	636	—	96,500
Ceylon	1,283	926	94,000	99,500
Straits Settlements	2,506	1,010	17,000	167,000
Hong Kong	4,270	2,267	1,000,000	291,500
North China	2,033	417	—	152,500
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total	1,700	8,571	611,000	3,861,500

The Indian contribution for home charges is estimated (1912-13) at 1,731,5917. The Indian establishment is estimated at 75,886 all ranks.

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., salary, 5,000*l.* sterling. *Colonial Secretary.*—Sir F. Evans, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation. Area, 1½ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population, including port and harbour (census 1911), civil, 19,586; military, 5,840; naval, 441; total, 25,867. Settled population mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Average births per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 24·8. Deaths per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 16·0. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.* Several private English schools; Government aided elementary schools, 13 (10 Catholic). Pupils, 2,656 in 1911-12. Government grant, 2,541*l.* One magistrate's and a supreme court. In 1911 there 10 convictions of serious crime, and 634 summary convictions.

Chief of revenue, 1911 :—Customs, 41,610*l.*; post office, 14,614*l.*; rents of Crown property, 10,371*l.*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 10,955*l.*; port dues and wharfrage, 6,964*l.*; interest investments, 6,194*l.*; licences and internal revenues, 3,787*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1911 :—Establishments, 54,042*l.*; public works, 11,623*l.*; pensions, 2,913*l.*; ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil*. Public debt, *nil*. Total net assets, 190,514*l.* Industries unimportant. There import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, and tobacco, and these articles the duties are low.

		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	92,005	83,804	82,524	85,541	80,930	94,573
Expenditure	69,513	71,670	79,523	82,318	76,410	73,890

Government savings-bank, with 4,403 depositors had 470,886 pesetas and 135,980*l.* deposits at the end of 1911.

Gibraltar a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which largely increased in strength and stability. A deep harbour of 260 has been formed, and for the new dockyard of fore-shore and water have been reclaimed. The length of the three new docks is as follows : (double), 550 feet, and feet. As constructed, the harbour suffices for the wants of the Mediterranean (Fourth Battle Squadron), of which is the principal base. The vessels registered at the p (1911) steamers of 1,110 net sailing of 13 tons; total, 13 vessels of 1,173 tons. Vessels entered, 1911; 3,874, tonnage, 5,908,529 (British, 1,784, tonnage, 3,581,165); cleared, 3,782, tonnage, 5,806,634 (British, 1,855, tonnage, 3,561,918). Three miles of internal telegraph under military, and about one under the Eastern Telegraph Company. Postal communication daily with England. Letters and post-cards 1911, 3,682,095; and book

packets, 627,029 There is cable communication with the Continent, through the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, via ~~the~~ Tele-
graph Company's lines

The legal currency is that of Great Britain, but Spanish money continues to be freely current

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MALTA.

General —Lieut General Sir H M L Rundle, G C B, G C V O,
K C M G 1890

Chief Governor and Chief Secretary to Government —Major Sir J F
Clouston C V O, K C M G, K E

Assistant Secretary and Clerk of the Council —Edgar L Bonavia

Malta was blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800 and was finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 Malta is 17 miles long, area, 91½ miles, and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 28 miles, total area (with Comino), 118 square miles Population, according to Census taken — 2nd April, 1911, 228,534 Birth rate, 1911-12, 33.43 per 1,000, death rate of civil population, — 42, number of marriages, 1,016 Chief town and port, Valetta Education—172 public schools with 21,983 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1911-12, a university with 4 faculties and 149 students, a lyceum with 484 students 2 secondary schools, one for boys with — pupils, and one for girls with 210 pupils and 3 technical manual schools with — pupils The cost of university and secondary schools in 1911-12, 11,845/ There are about 70 unaided private schools with 4,100 pupils In 1911-12, 13,863 persons were committed to prison, 72 persons were convicted of serious crime and 25,037 summarily

Malta is one of the most important ports of call — the world, and — the base and resort for repair and refitment of the British fleet in the Mediterranean Its harbour, is a naval station, is too small for the fleet A new breakwater was constructed in 1909

The Governor is assisted by an executive council and a council of government consisting, according to the Letters Patent of June 3, 1903, of the Governor as President, a Vice President, the Lieut Governor and Chief Secretary, nine official members, and eight elected members The right to legislate by Order in Council — of necessity is provided for The constitution was amended — December 30, 1909, two elected members of the Legislative Council having been given seats (with salaries) on the Executive Council Italian continues to be the official language of the law courts, but parents have the right to decide whether their children shall learn English or Italian at school, and 97.5 per cent decided — favour of the former in 1911-12

The — and the expenditure — years have been —

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	438,348	457,520	436,200	441,444	448,114
Expenditure	454,669	445,014	458,012	467,873	467,783

Chief — of revenue, 1911-12 Customs, 250,865/; rents, 45,785/;

postage, 21,609/ , interest, 31,535/ , licences, 8,087/ . Contribution from Home Government, 21/ Chief branches of expenditure, 1911-12 — Establishments, 295,871/ , interest, 22,596/ . pensions, 24,215/ , public works, 81,223/ Public debt, 79,081/ Savings bank (1911-12) had 7,559 deposits, and deposits, 542 851/

Chief products potatoes, oranges, figs, grapes, mandarines, honey, and corn Area cultivated, 41,866 acres ■ about 11,100 holdings, of ■ 7 acres per holding, ■ leases of 4 to ■ years Manufactures cotton, alginate Chief industry, farming, ■ 1911-12, horses mules and asses numbered ■ 439 hoiined cattle, 5,724 sheep, 16,424, goats, 16 925

There ■ import duties ■ beer spirits, wine, tobacco, sugar, wheat, maize, barley, vaggina, flour, living cattle and sheep, horses and mules, fresh and frozen ■ at, oil potatoes seeds, pulse and biscuits

	1900 01	1901-10	1910 11	1911 12
Imports	1 279 019	2 844 310	2 934 041	2 617 010
Exports	190 336	197	54 41	037 544

Transshipment trade ■ excluded Principal imports, 1911 12 coal, 348,704/ , iron and steel manufactures, 55,876/ , cotton goods, 91,064/ , meat, ■ 353/ , wheat, 337,913/ , beer, spirits wine, 149,801/ , bullocks, 104,460/ , sugar, 83 195/ , bullion and specie, 201,162/

Of the total imports in 1911 12, 1,141,140/ was from the United Kingdom 62,641/ from British possessions and 1,411,788/ from foreign countries Of exports, 34,890/ ■ to the United Kingdom 30,802/ to British possessions 359,075/ to foreign countries and 344 156/ bunker coal shipped on merchant vessels

Vessels entered (1911 12), 2 931, of 4,119,221 tons cleared, 2,911, of 4,121,599 tons Of the total entered 997 vessels of 2 219,648 tons were British Belonging to the port of Valetta on Jan 1, 1912, were 67 sailing vessels of 8,078 tons, and ■ steamers of 372 tons total 102 vessels of 4,450 tons

Railway, 8 miles of main gauge (belonging to and worked by the local government) telephones, 768 miles of wire The Post office traffic in 1911 12 was Inland letters and postcards received, 971,962, newspapers received, 265,343, despatched, letters and postcards, 691,863, newspapers 213,915, ■ foreign correspondence, received, letters, 1,037,881, postcards 148,512, newspapers, 717,002, despatched, letters, 1,568,216, postcards, 252,018, newspapers, 153,062, parcels, received 47,462, despatched 18 760

British coins ■ the only legal tender The amount in circulation on March 31, 1912, is roughly estimated at 490,000/ The notes of the Anglo Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta are in circulation, but ■ the Banks ■ not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known.

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ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab el Mandeb. It forms an important coaling station on the highway to the East, and is strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othman on the mainland with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir.

In April 1905 after demarcation of the frontier Ottoman and British Commissioners signed an agreement which determines the boundary of the hinterland from Sheikh Muad on the Red Sea to Bana river, and thence north east to the great Desert. The settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident, who is also General Officer commanding the troops.

Political Resident—Major General Sir James A. Bell, K.C.V.O.

The only Government revenue is from duty on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines, local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund. There is a Port Trust, the harbour is being dredged.

Area 75 square miles, including the Protectorate about 9,000 square miles of Perim, 5 square miles. Population, in 1911, 46,165 (31,290 males and 14,875 females), against 13,974 in 1901. Imports (1911 12), by sea, 2,472,494/; by land, 170,782/; treasure, 613,967/. Exports, by sea, 2,203,745/; by land, 114,850/; treasure, 613,772/. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1911 12, 1,510 merchant steamers of 3,594,888 tons (net) entered the port of Aden, of these, 804 were British, local craft, 982, of 30,307 tons. At Perim 517 merchant vessels entered, of which 372 called for coal.

Chief exports Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco. Chief imports Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco. Aden itself is unproductive, and the trade is purely transshipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia.

The island of Sokotra off the coast of Africa is under British protection, and the Kuria Muria islands, off the coast of Arabia are attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population about 12,000, mostly pastoral and migratory inland, fishing on the coast. Religion, at present Christian, Moham medan since the end of the 17th century. The island came under British protection in 1876, by treaty with the Sultan. Chief products, dates and gums, sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful, butter is exported. The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable.

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BAHRAIN ISLANDS

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, miles off the coast of Hassa, in Arabia. Bahrain, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide, Moharek, to the north east of Bahrain, miles long, ½ mile wide. Other islands are, to the east, Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, half its area being fertile, Nahi Saleh, about miles in circumference, very fertile, Jazayir, a small islet with a date plantation, to the west three rocky and uninhabited islets, Umi Nahsan, Idi, and Raka. The population of the two islands put at about 90,000. Manamah, the capital and commercial centre, extends miles along the shore, 25,000 inhabitants. Moharek on the island of that name has about inhabitants. Other towns Budeya, Bahrain Island, and Hud. Moharek Island. There about 100 villages the islands. There are thousands of tombs in the shape of conical mounds situated in the interior of the islands. They vary considerably in size, of them being as much as 100 yards in diameter, and 40 feet in height, containing the labour of construction. Inside are regular masonry burial chambers. No certainty as to origin yet existing owing to want of inscriptions, but they would offer great interest to any archaeologist, as they undoubtedly extremely ancient.

The ruling family, Al Khafsa, and most of the townsmen Mohammedans of the Sunni (Maliki) sect. The town population consists of Arabs who have come from Nejd within the last 200 years, and negroes. The agricultural population and the Bahrain pearl divers are mostly of the Shiah sect. The present chief of Bahrain is Sheikh Essa. His uncle, Mahomed, deposed by the British in 1867, and Sheikh Ali, his father, installed in his place. In 1869 Ali was killed, and Sheikh Essa succeeded to power.

The great industry is the pearl fishery, in which 900 boats, of from 8 to men each, are engaged. The Bahrain Islands also produce dates, and remarkably fine breed of donkeys. Sail cloth is manufactured intensively, and also reed mats. In 1910-11, imports amounted to 1,777,194, exports, 1,305,555. There are 5 per cent *ad valorem* import duties. The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited.

The chief imports in 1910-11 were specie, 605,197, pearls, 398,338, rice, grain and pulse, 295,472, coffee, 41,515, cattle, 25,653, dates, 32,749, cottons, 70,670. Of the exports, the only natural exports pearls, 928,633, and oyster shells, 28,543, but owing to its situation, harbour, and good service of steamers, the port largely used a place of transshipment for mainland goods, and there were exportations of rice, grain and pulse, 56,627, dates, 24,315, cottons, 31,253, coffee, 10,449. Of the imports in 1910-11, 56.7 per cent were from British Empire, 12 per cent from Turkish Arabia, and 8.7 per cent from Persia. Of the exports in 1910-11, 72.6 per cent went to British Empire, 7.3 per cent Turkish Arabia, and 2.0 per cent to Germany.

In 1910-11, the following shipping entered the port of Bahrain —

	Steam		Sailing	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
German	11	166,167	—	2,440
Turkish	17	35,287	31	929
Persia	—	8,810	520	609
Trucial Oman	—	—	10	—
Koweit	—	—	75	1,780
Qatar	—	—	100	—
	—	—	49	—
Totals	—	200,264	817	28,279

There ■ ■ British Post office which ■ worked as ■ Indian Inland office with the exception of insurance. Letter rates between England and Bahrein the ■ ■ between England and India. An up mail steamer and ■ down mail steamer call fortnightly.

Coins in ■ ■ British sovereigns, Indian rupees worth 16*d.*, Austrian (Maria Theresa) dollars worth from 19*d.* to 24*d.*, and Turkish lire worth from 18*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* according to the rate of exchange. The rupee is the coin in general use. There is also an imaginary coin, the *kran*, commonly quoted by small shop-keepers and peasants; it has the fixed value of 6 ■ ■ and ■ pies (6½*d.*). The measure employed is the *dhiraa* of 18½ inches. The weights are: the *misal shirazi* of 72 grains; the *misal bar* of 720 grains; the *rubaa* of 4·114 lbs. avoird.; the ■ ■ of 57·6 lbs. avoird.; and the *rafau* of 576 lbs. avoird.

The political relations between the Government of India and the Chief of Bahrein ■ ■ conducted through the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf (headquarters at Bushire) and ■ Political Agent residing at Bahrein.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf (Bushire).—Lieut.-Colonel Sir P. Z. Cox, C.I.E., C.S.I.

Political Agent at Bahrein.—Major A. P. Trevor, R.E.

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■ ■ ■ ■ ■ (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor.*—A. C. Pearson.

British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kina Balu being 13,700 feet high, but most of the surface is jungle.

Area, about 31,106 square miles, with ■ coast-line of ■ 900 miles. Population (1911) 208,188, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers ■ the coast and aboriginal tribes inland, with a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and coolies. Chief towns, Sandakan (population 6,000), ■ the east coast, and Jesselton, ■ the west coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu (Royal Charter in 1881). The territory is administered by a Governor (appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State) in Borneo and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, ■ British Government proclaimed ■ formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. In 1898 certain border lands ■ acquired from the Sultan of Brunei, and ■ recently certain inland territories have been occupied. For administrative purposes the whole district ■ divided into nine provinces. In December, 1904, an area of about 200 square miles was transferred to Sarawak in exchange for rights ■ coal mines on Brunei Bay.

A large area has been alienated on leases for tobacco planting, tapioca sago, rubber, cocoa-nuts, and coffee. ■ total labour force employed in the country at the end of 1910 was about 18,000 coolies.

There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The laws are based on the Indian penal, criminal, and civil procedure codes, and local proclamations and ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law. Native and Indian constabulary, 800 under European officers.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	141,284	145,017	231,322	221,444	319,456
Expenditure	1,011,000	117,87	161,995	151,562	110,758
Exports	05 0	99 165	11,421	53,711	14,909
Imports	140 71	21 117	940 461	145 4 6	37,021

The revenue includes sums realised by land sales, and the expenditure includes sums spent on capital account for railways and telegraphs.

Sources of revenue: Opium, spirit taxes, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import and export duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried through Singapore and Hong Kong with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gum, coffee, many fruits, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta serena, rubber, camphor, rattans, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found. The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds' nests, seed pods, bêche-de-mer, &c. Exports of leaf tobacco in 1908, valued 277,217; 1909, 294,231; 1910, 273,802; 1911, 252,268. Exports of rubber in 1911, 260,900 lbs., value 50,844. Shipping: 1908, entered 151,218 tons, cleared 151,607 tons; 1909, entered 190,711 tons, cleared 189,872 tons; 1910, entered 157,605 tons, cleared 158,394 tons.

A railway, 130 miles, runs from Brunel Bay into the interior, and from there to Jesselton on Gaya Bay. Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world. There is a telegraph line from Menumbok, where the cable reaches land, to Sandakan, where there is also a telephone exchange, also a line along the railway to Jesselton and Kudat, and from Darvel Bay to Sandakan.

At Sandakan there are agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and of the National Bank of China, and the North Borneo Company transacts banking business.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents), nickel coinage of 1, 2, and 5 cents, also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars, and of 10 and 20 cents to the extent of 400,000 dollars. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

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Brunei.—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. On January 2, 1906, by treaty, the Sultan of Brunei handed over the general administration of his State to a British Resident. The Sultan, Mohamed Jamal ul alim, born 1889, succeeded his father in May, 1906. He receives an allowance of 1,400/ a year from State funds, and his two principal ministers 700/ a year each. Area about 4,000 square miles, and population estimated at 30,000. The chief town, Brunei (pop. 10,000), is built on the water on the Brunei river.

Distance from Labuan about 13 miles. Communication by steam launches regularly maintained.

British Resident.—M. S. H. McArthur (Huvey Chevalier, acting)

Sarawak. Area about 42,000 square miles, coastline 400 miles, many rivers navigable. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861, 1885, and 1890. The Rajah, H. M. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G. C. M. G., nephew of the late Rajah, born June 3, 1829, succeeded in 1863. Population estimated at 500,000, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Munis, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 100 miles inland, the Sarawak River, and Sibn, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs and the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn loans, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. There are import duties on tobacco, salt, kerosene oil, wines, and spirits, export duties on sago, gambier, pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, &c. The revenue in 1910 was 164,220/; expenditure, 147,380/; 1911, revenue, 165,716/; expenditure, 156,539/; public debt, nil. Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. In 1910, imports, 787,926/; exports, 951,259/; 1911, imports, 661,085/; exports, 838,125/. The exports (1911) included sago flour, 187,753/; pepper, 151,888/; gutta jelutong, 53,415/; gutta manufactures, 192,760/; and gold, 115,840/. The trade is mostly with Singapore. There are military and police forces, the former consisting of 600 Dyaks under an English army officer. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads besides bridle paths. There are 25 post offices (1911). The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, but no telegraph. Distance from London, 8,700 miles, transit, 30 to 35 days. Telegrams sent by post from Singapore.

British Agent for Sarawak and British North Borneo, and High Commissioner for Brunei.—Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K. C. M. G. (Governor of the Straits Settlements).

British Consul for Sarawak and British North Borneo and Resident, Brunei.—M. S. H. McArthur.

CULTURE

Constitution and Government

THE authentic history of Ceylon begins in the fifth century B.C., when an ~~dynasty~~ of Hindus from Northern India established the *Ankshala* dynasty. The country was developed by Tamil colonists from South India. Buddhism was introduced from India in the third century B.C., and in comparative purity is still the religion of the majority of the inhabitants.

In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements in the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the Presidency of Madras. In 1798 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 the whole island fell under British rule.

According to the terms of the Constitution established in 1831, 1833 and 1910, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of seven members—viz., the Officer commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Controller of Revenue, the Colonial Treasurer, and two members nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 35 members, including the Executive Council, four other office holders and ten unofficial members, six nominated by the Governor and four elected as representing the different races and classes in the community.

Governor —

Colonial Secretary — Hon. J. I. Stables (Salary 2,000)

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, with assistants and subordinate holderns. There are three municipalities and twenty-one local boards, mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population

The population for 1911 shows an increase of 14.98 per cent on the population of 1901. The enumerated population was 4,105,535 at the end of March, 1911, exclusive of the military and shipping. The following are the statistics of the census of 1911 (excluding the immigrant population on the tea estates, the military, and the shipping) —

Provinces	Area English sq. miles	Population 1911		Provinces	Area English sq. miles	Population, 1911	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,452	1,052,917	741	Western	2,007	419,007	190
Central	2,300	1,052,917	170	North Central	4,007	562,919	140
Northern	—	—	—	Uva	1,171	141,000	120
Southern	2,144	1,052,917	26	Sabaragamuwa	1,901	1,110,000	160
Eastern	4,036	1,052,917	47	Total	23,312	4,105,535	141

Total number of Europeans (including military, shipping, and estates), 7,625.

The distribution of the population in the provinces of 1911 was as follows:—

	Population 1911 (excluding im- migrants, etc.)	Population 1911 (including im- migrants, etc.)
Europeans	5,278	7,825
Bughaers or Eurasians	25,173	28,857
Singhalese	2,676	2,714,616
Tamils	599,771	1,059,354
"Moors" (non Malay Mohammedans)	260,842	268,454
Malis	11,870	13,089
Veddahs (aborigines)	5,342	{ 17,540
Others	7,991	
All races	3,592,397	4,105,585

Of the 3,565,954 persons (exclusive of the Military, the Shipping and the Prisoners of War) at the census of 1901, the occupation of 2,848,164 or 80 per cent (of whom 1,057,357 were earners and 1,290,807 dependents) was returned in agriculture, 613,689 or 17.2 per cent (275,789 earners and 197,950 dependents) manufactures, 126,747 or 3.5 per cent (57,712 earners and 69,035 dependents) commerce.

The population on estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India numbered, at the census of 1901, 441,601, and formed 12.4 per cent of the total population. Since 1891 this population has increased 68.4 per cent.

The birth rate in 1910-11 (18 months) was 39.0 per 1,000 of population and the death rate, 28.0.

The urban population is 11.9 per cent of the total population. The principal towns and their populations, according to the census of 1911 are: Colombo 213,396; Galle 40,187; Jaffna, 10,549; Kandy 30,146.

Religion and Instruction.

The principal religious creeds were in 1911—Buddhists, 2,144,605; Hindus, 500,375; Mohammedans, 276,361; Christians, 169,947.

Buddhism in Ceylon (unlike that in Tibet, China, and Japan) is, in its philosophy, materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education is under a separate Government department with a Director of Public Instruction and a staff of Inspectors.

The numbers of vernacular schools in 1910 were: Government schools, 734 (attendance, 71,148 boys and 19,761 girls); Aided schools, 1,899 (attendance, 111,191 boys and 59,354 girls); Unaided schools, 1,548 (36,754 children). There were also 236 English and Anglo-vernacular schools, attended by 31,131 boys and 7,033 girls.

The total amount spent by Government on vernacular education during 1910-11 (18 months) was 85,000.

English education has obtained such a hold upon the people that it is becoming gradually self-supporting. The Royal College (284 pupils in 1910) and other high English schools receive grants in aid. The total grants to English schools in 1910-11 (18 months) amounted to 15,700. The Government also gives two scholarships of 500 a year, each tenable for three years, with outfit allowances of 500 each and free passages, to enable the two best

students of each year to complete their course of education in England, and other scholarships are given locally. The Cambridge local examinations and certain examinations of the London University are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. Technical education is given in the "Technical Schools" (137 students in 1910), and by means of Government scholarships obtainable at Madras Engineering College. There is a Government Training College and thirty six industrial schools.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The law is Roman-Dutch, modified by colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. There are a Supreme Court, police courts and courts of requests, and district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. Village councils deal with petty offences. In 1910-11 (18 months) the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates courts was 119,431. The number of "true" cases of cognisable crime in the same period was 693, and the convictions and committals, 15,408. 8,149 convicted persons were sent to prison. Police force, 30 June, 1911, 2,300 of all ranks.

There is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12 each per mensem.

Finance.

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	₹	₹		₹	₹
1906	2,337,977	2,171,340 ¹	1909	2,422,100	2,397,411
1907	2,436,254	2,372,768	1910	2,452,629	2,340,552
1908	2,471,223	2,335,470	1911-12	3,141,748	2,831,067

¹ Exclusive of expenditure of Rs. 92,000 in 1907 of Rs. 1,00,000 in 1908 for various public works.

The principal sources of revenue are (1911-12) customs, 12,554,583 Rs., land sales, 1,680,046 Rs., amuck, rum and toddy licences, 5,807,874 Rs., stamps, 1,506,335 Rs., port and harbour dues, 2,924,518 Rs., Government railways, 14,052,651 Rs.

The principal items of expenditure are (1911-12) (1) establishments, 12,243,997 Rs., (2) military expenditure, 1,724,681 Rs., (3) pensions and retired allowances, 1,474,528 Rs., (4) interest on loans, 4,333,121 Rs., (5) public works (annually recurrent), 2,890,124 Rs., extraordinary, 2,060,108 Rs., (6) other charges, 11,086,205 Rs.

Public debt on June, 1912, 5,935,100¹, incurred entirely for public works, such as the construction of railways, harbour works, waterworks, etc. There is also a local debt of about Rs. 600,000, incurred on account of irrigation and harbour and railway works.

Defence.

The harbour of Colombo, on the west, is protected, the colony having erected batteries of the newest form, the Imperial Government supplying the armaments. Considerable additions are being made to the defences of Colombo by the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

The establishment of British forces in Ceylon in 1912-13 was 1,283, including 928 Colonial troops. The Colonial contribution in 1912-13 was Rs. 500.

Production and Industry.

The estimated area of the colony is 16,307,940 acres, 2,800,000 acres being under cultivation and 660,000 acres pasture land. Of this, 644,763 acres were (1911) under rice, 96,484 under other grains, 1,512 under coffee, 34,535 under cacao, 457,777 under tea, 253 under cinchona, 1,032,282 under coconut, 11,581 under cinnamon, 14,374 under tobacco, and 184,551 under rubber. Cardamoms, cola, and camphor are also produced, cotton, mango, and various fruits and vegetables are being introduced. Live stock 1911, 1715 horses, 1,465,410 horned cattle, 90,844 sheep, 195,155 goats, and 86,558 pigs. There is a Government Dairy and Model Farm, possessing over 200 head of cattle, imported from Scinde. In 1911 there were roughly 420 plumbago mines. Ceylon contains also gold, monazite, thorium, and mica. Moonstones, rubies, cat's eyes, sapphires, &c., are worked. There are 2,159 gum quarries. The pearl fisheries which were leased to a company for a term of 5 years, from January 1, 1906, at an annual rent of £10,000 Rs. have been resumed by the Government. Native manufactures include weaving, basket work, tortoise shell boxes, &c., earthenwares, jewellery, metal work, lacquer work, carving, &c.

Commerce

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1910	£ 25,113,000	£ 20,113,000	1910	£ 25,113,000	£ 20,113,000
1911	£ 25,113,000	£ 20,113,000	1911	£ 25,113,000	£ 20,113,000

1 Including bullion and specie.

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export. Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty. The Chamber of Commerce representing the trade of the island, assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied. Quantities of imports are ascertained from documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement. The destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents. In some cases, however, goods intended for transshipment abroad are not entered, e.g. to New York and London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port as well as goods landed into transshipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased in late years, but, as no bills of lading are required in respect of transshipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Exports in 1911—cacao, 158,052; cinnamon, 139,086; (and manufactures), 176,174; copra, 878,189; nut oil, 876,371; tea, 5,660,020; plumbago, 445,764; areca nuts, 477,876; rubber, 2,428,486.

Imports in 1911—cotton manufactures, 719,538; rice, 3,027,302; coal and coke, 788,574; spirits, 109,047; sugar, raw and refined, 275,048; manures, 446,763; bullion and specie, 508,113.

According to Ceylon returns total imports from the United Kingdom in 1911 amounted to Rs. 2,896,257, exports to Rs. 5,823,973.

In 1911 (Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 4,096,099/; in 1900, 4,096,241/. Other imports in 1911 were rubber, 1,302,868/; nut oil, 492,139/; nuts and kernels, 273,234/; plumago, 123,030/; cocoa, 123,357/. The exports of United Kingdom produce to Ceylon in 1911 were cottons, 512,863/; coal, 219,047/; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 327,933/; machinery, 195,25/.

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1911, 14,926,764 tons (British, 9,385,882 tons). On January 1, 1911, 120 sailing vessels of 9,460 tons, and 7 steamers of 1,889 tons, total 127 vessels of 11,349 tons, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

11 miles of railway were open at the end of 1911.

In 1911 there were post offices, 454; money order offices (1911), 168; telegraph offices, 118; postal packets or postcards passed through the post office (1911), 39,715,353. 4,868 miles of telegraph and 1,200 miles of telephone wire (1911); telegrams despatched (1911), 1,212,465.

Money and Credit.

The estimated amount of paper money in circulation on December 31, 1908, was 15,283,575 Rs. In circulation are also English sovereigns, silver, Indian rupees, and subsidiary Ceylon 50, 25, and 10 cent pieces; Copper, Ceylon 5, 1, and 1/2 cent pieces. Five banks have establishments in Ceylon: the Mercantile Bank, the Bank of Madras, the National Bank; the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The Ceylon Savings Bank on December 31, 1911, had 87,099 depositors, and deposits amounting to 5,152,880 Rs.; and the Post Office Savings Bank 89,074 depositors, and deposits (1911), 3,048,570 Rs.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India with cents in place of annas and pice; thus Ceylon has a decimal coinage. By Ordinance No. 6 of 1903, gold was made a legal tender (at 15 rupees = 1l.).

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 400 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Male, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is 1st Wazir, the Prime Minister, then the Fandiari, the head priest, a judge, and besides them 11 Wazirs are Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 12 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and edible sea-weeds. Population about 50,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner—Major Sir ■■■ J. Gould Adams, G. C. B. G., C. B., appointed 1911; salary, 8,000*l*. **Chief Secretary**—(Captain C. W. J. Orr, late ■■■ A. (800*l*).

The island ■■■ the third largest ■■■ the Mediterranean, 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 41 from the coast of Syria. It is administered by Great Britain, under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878. The British High Commissioner ■■■ assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer. The Legislature consists of eighteen members, six being office holders—the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer, the Chief Medical Officer, the Commissioner ■■■ Nicosia and the Principal Forest Officer—and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and ■■■ by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters ■■■ all male Ottomans, ■■■ British subjects, or foreigners twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and ■■■ payers of any of the taxes known ■■■ 'Verghis'. Municipal councils exist ■■■ the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l* to 20*l*, according to population.

Area 3,584 square miles. Population, Census 1911—189,383 males, 134,725 females; total, 274,108 (including 144 military population). Mohammedans 56,428; Christians (Greek Church), 214,480, others, 3,200. Inhabitants per square mile, 76.48.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 16,052, Larnaca, 9,282, Limasol, 10,302, Famagusta and Varosha, 5,327, Paphos and Ktima, 3,435; Kyrenia, 1,726. There are six administrative districts named after these towns.

Besides elementary schools there are (1911-12) ■ gymnasium, ■ 'Greek high schools' for boys and a 'high school' for girls, ■ for Greek-Christians, and one for Moslems. The Government contributes 7,300l per annum to education. Total number of elementary schools ■ 1911-12, ■ (191 Moslem and ■ Christian), teachers, 717. Total enrolment 31,780, comprising 5,926 Moslems, 25,656 Greek Christians, 100 Armenians and 98 Maronites. There ■ 8 weekly newspapers in Greek and 1 ■ Turkish.

The law courts consist of (1) ■ supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; (2) six ■ courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) ■ district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction; (4) ■ magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction; (5) ten village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part. In the year 1911-12 the number of offences was 10,096, there were 25 murders and 11 cases of attempts to murder. The number of persons committed to prison in 1910-11, 3,917; in 1911-12, 4,341. Strength of police force, March 31, 1912, ■ officers, and 753 men, total, 777.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended March 31, were —

—	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£ 311,810	£ 303,477	£ 309,774	£ 286,846	£ 319,572
Expenditure	203,029	244,061	251,264	251,521	285,256

Chief sources of revenue, 1911-12 — Tithes, 27,052l, customs, 48,132l, sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 14,780l, vergias, 26,489l, court receipts and stamps, 12,732l, port dues, &c., 14,294l, railway, 11,352l. Customs ■ 1908-09, 52,325l, 1909-10, 48,841l, 1910-11, 43,518l, 1911-12, 48,132l.

Public debt, 275,088l, for harbour, railways, and irrigation. A ■ of 92,800l (not included above) is payable annually to the Sublime Porte under the convention of 1878. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue (not included above), 1908-09, 50,000l, 1909-10, 50,000l, 1910-11, 40,000l, 1911-12, 50,000l.

Cyprus ■ essentially agricultural. Chief products in 1911 wheat, 2,320,000 bushels; barley, 2,160,000 bushels, vetches, 220,000 bushels, oats, 450,000 bushels, olives, cotton. Grapes ■ produced in large quantities. Other products ■ carobs, fruit, linseed, silk, cheese, wool, hides and (by the Department of Agriculture) organum oil. In 1911 there ■ 62,100 cattle, 35,200 pigs, 68,740 horses, mules and asses, 294,828 sheep and 274,345 goats. One-third of cultivable land under cultivation. Irrigation works for the storage and distribution of ■ water ■ completed in 1901. The Forestry Department is working towards ■ afforestation of denuded districts. Sponges ■ are successfully carried. ■ Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance, mining for copper has commenced; asbestos is mined.

The commerce, ■ shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for five calendar ■ were —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Merchandise —					
Imports	629,054	567,444	580,598	493,475	547,772
Exports	603,530	588,902	449,950	511,841	626,557
Bulk and specie					
Imports	74,710	51,610	27,558	95,688	88,111
Exports	31,525	64,687	70,867	139,227	76,246
Shipping entered and cleared	Tons 844,320	Tons 955,859	Tons 785,034	Tons 742,584	Tons 758,502

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other charges. The export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation. Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified by actual weighing and measuring. The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from bills of lading when necessary.

Chief imports, 1911 —Flour, 61,924; sugar, 23,297; olive oil, 1,415; tobacco leaf, 18,099; timber and firewood, 14,776; petroleum, 17,874; cotton yarn, thread, and piece goods, 97,783; woollen manufactures, 28,169; haberdashery and millinery, 13,280; machinery, 14,424; leather and leather manufactures, 27,908; soap, 16,790. Imports of specie, 97,655. Chief exports, 1911 —Animals, 94,932; carobs, 182,883; barley, 56,415; raisins, 49,686; wine, 53,685; cotton, 22,599; silk cocoons, 27,587; wool, 14,452; hides and skins, 10,735. Exports of specie, 76,246.

Imports from United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1911, 144,481. Exports to United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1911, 169,847.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Bank of Athens have establishments in the island. The Savings Bank (begun in 1903) had, at the end of 1911, 172 depositors, with 4,498 to their credit, £ 26 to each account. Coins current—English, gold; Cyprus, silver; copper piastres, 1 piastre and quarter piastre pieces (9 piastres=one shilling). Turkish weights and measures current.

There are 746 miles of good carriage road, exclusive of village roads, 11 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria. A railway from Famagusta (where harbour works have been completed) to Morphou (61 miles) is open for traffic. Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and book-packets, delivered in Cyprus, 1911-12, local, 981,214; received from abroad, 640,309; posted for foreign countries, 573,000.

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HONG KONG.

Government.

THE Crown Colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, August, 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1848. Hong Kong is the great centre for British trade with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Registrar General, and the Director of Public Works (special appointment), and two unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Registrar General (the last two being special appointments), and six unofficial members—viz, four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor—Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. Appointed 1912
Salary 6,000*l*

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 90 miles south of Canton. The island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, the Lyeemoon Pass, about half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao. Its area is 376 square miles, with about 91,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese.

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments (4,468 and 2,513 respectively), and that portion of the territory outside New Kowloon, was, according to the 1911 census, as follows:—

	Male		Total
Chinese	242,455	111,732	354,187
European and American	4,448	3,828	8,074
Other nationalities	2,774	1,110	3,884
Total	249,675	116,470	366,145

The population of the New Territories (exclusive of New Kowloon) was 90,594 in 1911 census, making a population of 456,739.

Of the coloured civil population at the census of 1911, 2,012 were Indians, 444,664 were Japanese, and 1,110 were Chinese. Their figures were as follows:—

of the New Territories. Of the resident white population nearly half is British and one third is Portuguese. A considerable proportion of the military strength consists of Indian troops.

The registered births and deaths for five years were as follows:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1 000 ¹	Deaths per 1 000 ¹
1907	1,420	7,286	4.31	22.12
1908	1,412	9,271	4.17	27.55
1909	1,412	7,267	4.4	21.13
1910	1,533	7,639	4.3	21.76
1911	1,768	7,748	4.7	20.74

¹ Birth and death rates are calculated only on the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon there being no jurisdiction by the sanitary authorities over the New Territories (except New Kowloon).

In 1907 the number of Chinese emigrants was 107,967, and the number of immigrants 145,822. In 1908, 71,081 and 157,809, in 1909, 77,430 and 144,821. In 1910 111,058 and 149,564 and in 1911, 135,565 and 149,894 respectively.

Instruction

The Government schools of the Colony (mostly with English teachers) include Queen's College, average attendance 667 boys, mostly Chinese; the Kowloon and Victoria schools, for children of both sexes of British parentage, average attendance 46 and 30 respectively, the Belknap Girls' School, English side (mixed), average attendance 223; three Anglo-Chinese District Schools, average attendance 728. There is also a Vernacular Girls' school with an average attendance of 204. There are 53 schools (mainly denominational) which receive grants from Government and are subject to Government inspection, average attendance 4,183 in 1911. The total expenditure on the above schools in 1911 was 209,170 dollars.

There is a police school with about 470 pupils and about 307 unaided schools with about 9,913 pupils.

There is a College of Medicine for Chinese which does good work without Government support. A Technical Institute maintained by the local Government, was started in 1906. Number of pupils in 1911, 310.

The Hong Kong University was formally opened in March, 1912, and the first session commenced in the following September. On December 31, 1911 the endowment fund amounted to £9981.

Justice and Crime

There are Courts of Justice consisting of a Supreme Court, the second court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and a third court—Appellate Court, a police magistrate's court, and a magistrate's court. In 1911 1,256 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences, in 1910, 1,212. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 595 in 1911, and 547 in 1910. There is a police force in the colony numbering 1,080 men, of whom 111 are European, 399 Indians, and 570 Chinese.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in five years. The dollar of Hong Kong is of variable value, for 1899 it is here taken as 1s 8½d., for 1910, at 1s 9½d., and for 1911 at 1s 9½d. —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1907	570	(1770)
1908	770	15,710
1909	73,319	41,750
1910	(109,078)	(104,111)
1911	(77,438)	(111,111)

The revenue is derived chiefly from land, taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor duties, and the opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. Expenditure on establishments in 1911, 3,662,511 dolrs (331,9167).

Public debt, 341,8007, raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works. Another loan, 1,143,937 in Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent, was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction. On December 31, 1911, the assets of the colony exceeded its liabilities by 1,926,978 dolrs (165,6707).

Defence.

The military contribution payable to the Imperial Government was 1,842,554 dolrs (121,6687) for 1911. The volunteer corps cost 48,014 dolrs (4,3517) for 1911. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron.

Industry, Commerce and Shipping.

The chief industries of Hong Kong are cotton spinning, sugar refining, ship-building and repairing, rope making, the manufacture of cement, and now brewing, and the manufacture of knit goods. Deep-sea fishing is important, especially for the New Territories.

The commerce of Hong Kong is chiefly with Great Britain (about one-half of the total imports and exports), India, Australia, the United States, and Germany. Hong Kong is a free port (except as regards the importation of intoxicating liquor), and there are no official returns of trade, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the imports average four, and the exports two millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, rice, coal, timber, hemp, bulk and refined oil (kerosene), ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The trade between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years is given as follows—

	1905	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports (consignment)	£	£	£	£	£
From					
Gt. Brit.	510,495	455,074	596,492	734,828	843,325
Hong Kong.					
Exports of British goods					
due to Hong Kong.	2,901,465	2,567,350	2,617,728	2,749,828	2,541,594

The principal items of trade for 5 years are given as follows:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports (consignments) into United Kingdom	■	■	■	■	■
Sugar and preserved ginger	69,543	59,972	60,629	50,108	63,882
Silk, all sorts	116,153	132,277	170,906	160,116	169,270
Drugs	97,781	41,304	28,797	29,525	29,124
Feathers	37,529	62,118	43,108	51,177	48,885
Exports from United Kingdom					
Cottons, yarns	1,335,334	1,103,016	1,962,213	1,673,515	1,871,018
Woolleens	439,155	259,604	316,473	403,663	291,028
Iron, and non-ferrous metal manufactures	306,067	271,020	225,995	243,382	210,525
Machinery	160,760	164,613	90,049	90,848	65,785
Tobacco	78,800	112,101	135,004	147,366	114,191

The registered shipping (Dec., 1911) consists of 73 sailing vessels of 14,822 tons, and 110 steamers of 35,162 tons, total tonnage, 49,984, 22,675 vessels, including 12,862 junks and 1,617 (4/5) steam launches, representing altogether 11,538,429 tons, entered in 1911, and 22,808 vessels including 12,472 junks, and 1,646 (4/5) steam launches representing 11,529,679 tons, cleared in 1911. The number of baling and other boats frequenting the harbour and bays of Hong Kong in 1911 may be estimated at 19,000.

There is an electric tramway of 9½ miles, and a cable tramway connecting The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria. The British section of the Hong Kong Canton Railway was begun in 1907, and opened to traffic on 1st October, 1910.

Money and Credit.

The British banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. There are also several foreign banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures are at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are—

The Mexican Dollar = 100 Cents

„ British =

„ Chinese Tael = 10 Mace

100 Candareens = 1,000 Cash = about 3½ d

Hong Kong 50, 20, 10, and 1 cent pieces, and 1 cent pieces (copper) imported from England, and the *Mil* (copper) no longer coined.

The Tael .

„ *Picul* = 13½ avoirdupois

„ *Catty* = 1½ lbs

„ *Chek* = 14½ inches

„ *Cheung* = 12½

the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general in the colony.

Books concerning Hong Kong.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Administrative Reports. Annual. Hong Kong.
Annual Report on Hong Kong. London.
Annual. Hong Kong.
Int. Annual. Hong Kong.
Convention United Kingdom and China respecting Extension of Hong Kong Territory. Treaty Series, No. 16. London.
Government Published weekly Fridays.
Statistical Abstract. Hong Kong.
Hand Living. Hong Kong.
Papers. Annual. Hong Kong.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

(E. J.), Europe China. [A History of Hong Kong.] London, 1895.
Ireland (A.), The Far Eastern Tropics. [Studies in the administration of Dependencies.] London, 1906.
Kyshe (J. W. Norton), History of the Laws Courts of Hong Kong. London, 1906.
Lucas (C. P.), Historical Geography of the British Colonies. 2nd ed. Vol. I. London, 1906.
Shortly (S. B. J.), Our Island. Hong Kong, 1893.

INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

INDIA, as defined by Parliament (52 and 53 Vict. c. 63, s. 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian Peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule or protection. In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but whose relations with India are a matter of the Foreign Department of the Government whose agent resides in the country concerned. These countries will be found included in the third part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. The term British India includes only the districts subject to British law, and does not include native States. The term is so used unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rs. stands for rupees. Rs. 1 = Re. 10.

Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Government of India Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106), which received the Royal Assent on August 2, 1858. By this Act, all the territories theretofore under the government of the East India Company were vested in His Majesty, and all powers were exercised in His name; all territorial and other revenues, and all tributes and other payments, are likewise received in His name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone. Under the Royal Titles Act, 1853 (17 & 18 Viet. cap. 10), the King of Great Britain and Ireland has the title of Emperor of India.

The administration of the Indian empire in England is committed to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of Ministers, and

ten and not more than fourteen members, appointed for seven years by the Secretary of State. At least nine members of the Council must be persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than five years previous to their appointment. A member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member sits in Parliament.

The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no appropriation can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes of the Council, which meets at least once a week, five being a quorum. In dealing, however, with questions affecting the relations of the Government with foreign Powers, in making peace and war, in prescribing the policy of the Government towards native States, and in matters of internal policy where the Government of India have addressed the India Office in a secret despatch the Secretary of State may act on his own authority. The Secretary of State regulates the transaction of business.

The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, is appointed by the Crown and usually holds office for five years. The Capital of the Empire and the seat of government was moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912 the latter being termed into a separate territory under a Chief Commissioner.

Viceroy and Governor General of India —The Right Hon. Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., born 1858. Raised to peerage 1910. After filling other posts in the diplomatic service, was Ambassador at St. Petersburg 1904-06, permanent head of Foreign Office, 1905-10, present appointment, November, 1910.

The salary of the Governor General is Rs. 2,50,800 (16,720 l.) a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office:—

Warren Hastings	1774	Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1846
Sir John Macpherson	178	Lord Canning	1850
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1791	Earl of Elgin	1819
Sir John Shore (Lord Cornwallis)	1793	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1844
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Duke of Mayo	1869
Earl Cornwallis	1805	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Earl of Minto	1807	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Earl of (Marquis) Hastings	1813	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Amherst	1819	Marquis of Lansdowne	1886
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Earl of Elgin	1893
Lord Auckland	1836	Lord Curzon	1899
Lord Ellenborough	1842	Earl of Minto	1905
Sir (Lord) Hardinge	1910	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	1910

Until 1858 these were Governors General of Fort William in Bengal, not of India.

The Council of the Governor General consists of six ordinary members, and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. The ordinary members are appointed by the Crown, and usually hold office for five years. There are six departments—Home, Foreign, Finance, Army, Public Works, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Legislative,

Education and Railways At the head of each, except the Railway Department is one of the secretaries to the Government of India. The President of the Railway Board is the head of the Railway Department and he is authorised to act as if he were a Secretary to the Government of India. Each department, except the Foreign Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of the Governor General, is assigned to the special care of one of the members of the Council.

The Council is expanded into a legislative council by the addition of other members nominated by the Viceroy or elected under the Act of 1909. The Legislative Council now consists of 68 members, 12 being official and 56 unofficial, special provision being made for the representation of Mahomedans. A Governor or a Lieutenant Governor is also an additional member when the Council sits within his province. This Council has power subject to certain restrictions to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public.

As the result of administrative changes in 1912, India is now divided into ten great and five smaller provinces as follows —

Madras Governor, Rt Hon B. B. Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E. (1912), salary, Rs 120,000 a year.

Bombay Governor, Baron Willingdon (April 1913), Rs 120,000.

Bengal Governor, Rt Hon Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (1912), Rs 120,000.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh *Lieut Governor* Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I. (1912), salary, Rs 100,000.

The Punjab *Lieut Governor*, M. F. Odwyer C.S.I. (May, 1913), Rs 100,000.

Burma *Lieut Governor*, Sir Harvey Adamson, K.F., K.C.S.I. (1910), Rs 100,000.

Bihar and Orissa *Lieut Governor*, Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I. (1912), Rs 100,000.

Central Provinces and Berar *Chief Commissioner*, Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (1912), Rs 62,000.

Assam *Chief Commissioner* Sir Archdale Reith, K.C.I.F., Rs 62,000.

N.W. Frontier Province *Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner* Lt Colonel Sir G. O. Ross-Koppel, K.C.I.E. (1912), Rs 54,000.

Ajmer Merwara *Chief Commissioner*, Sir L. Colvin, K.C.S.I., Rs 4,000.

Coorg *Chief Commissioner*, Lt Col Sir H. Daly, K.C.I.F., C.S.I., Rs 4,000.

British Baluchistan *Chief Commissioner*, Lt Col J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E., Rs 4,000.

Delhi *Chief Commissioner*, W. M. Hall, C.I.E.

Andaman and Nicobars *Chief Commissioner*, Lt Col A. Browning, Rs 3,000.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal are appointed by the Crown, and each of them has an executive council, consisting of two members of the Indian Civil Service, appointed by the Crown, and, under a recent Act of Edw. VII Ch. 4, the Secretary of State may increase the number to four, of whom two at least must have been in the Crown in India for not less than twelve years. The Lieutenant-Governors are

appointed by the Governor-General, with the approval of the Crown ; Chief Commissioners by the Governor-General in Council.

Governors of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the four Lieutenant-Governors each have legislative councils of their own. The Legislative Councils of the provinces are constituted as follows : Madras, 12 members (20 official, 2 unofficial, 2 experts) ; Bombay, 12 (18 official, 28 unofficial, 2 experts) ; Bengal, 50 (17 official, 2 unofficial, 2 experts) ; United Provinces, 20 (20 official, 2 unofficial, 2 experts) ; Bihar and Orissa, 17 (17 official, 2 unofficial, 2 experts) ; Punjab, 26 (10 official, 14 official, 2 experts) ; Burma, 17 (6 official, 2 unofficial, 2 experts).

Although all the provinces are under the control of the Government of India, they enjoy much administrative independence varying with their importance. Each province is usually broken into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which form the units of administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector, magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most districts) there is a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. There are 117 of such districts in British India.

The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree ; but they are all governed by the native princes, ministers or councils under the political supervision of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single State or a group of States. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States ; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit ; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction ; and the Supreme Government exercises any degree of control in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs are autonomous in their own territories. Some, but not all of them, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute.

A new Native State was constituted in 1911, comprising the greater part of what was known as the "Family Domain" of the Benares *semindari*. The parts affected are Bhadohi or Korb, a compact and homogeneous tract lying between the Ganges and the Rama, in the Mirzapur district, and Kaimangraur, or Chakia, a large tract in the same district. The native state thus formed has an area of 887 square miles and a population (1901) of 362,000. The Maharaja is Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There were at the end of 1910-11, 715 municipalities, with a population of about 17 millions. The municipal authorities have the control of roads, water supply, drains, markets, and sanitation ; they impose taxes, make bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, with the sanction of the Provincial Government. Their aggregate income in 1910-11 was about 4,600,000*l.* exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts. By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1882-84, the elective principle has been extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by ratepayers ; everywhere the majority of town committees consists of natives, and in many committees the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there were in 1910-11 and local boards, which are charged with roads, district schools, hospitals. Their aggregate income, including items, was about 3,250,000*l.*

Area Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF POPULATION.

The population in the following table is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population	Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population
1861	856,000	196.00	1891	964,993	221.38
1871	860,000	195.00	1901	1,097,901	231.60
1881	875,186	199.00	1911	1,097,821	244.27

Here follow the leading details of the census of March 15, 1901, and that of March 10, 1911 —

British Provinces ¹	Area in square miles (1901)	Population in 1911	Population in 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901-1911	Pop. per sq. mile 1901
Burma	236,774	12,115,217	10,490,624	1,624,593	44
East in Bengal and Assam ²	106,130	34,015,927	30,510,344	3,505,583	—
Bengal	115,819	52,068,260	50,715,794	1,352,475	435
United Provinces —					
Agra	83,144	24,624,040	24,869,106	245,066	—
Oudh	33,466	12,558,004	12,633,164	75,160	537
Total United Provinces	107,164	47,182,044	47,692,270	510,226	446
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	591,396	476,912	24,483	176
Punjab	97,209	19,974,806	20,830,337	855,531	209
North-West Frontier Province	10,466	2,196,933	2,041,634	155,299	—
Baluchistan (British) ²	45,804	414,412	352,108	62,304	—
Bombay (Presidency). —					
Bombay	75,918	16,118,042	16,304,766	608,270	201
Aden	47,666	2,612,425	2,210,918	401,507	68
Aden	80	46,165	43,974	2,191	—
Total Bombay	123,664	18,672,642	18,559,650	1,112,992	—
Central Provinces and Berar	100,345	13,918,308	11,971,452	1,946,856	119
Coorg	1,582	174,976	180,507	5,531	115
Madras	141,728	41,408,404	38,239,664	3,175,740	—
Andamans and Nicobars	8,143	26,459	24,640	1,819	—
Total Provinces	1,097,901	244,267,542	231,605,940	12,661,602	—

¹ Manipur and Hill Tippera.
² and administered territories.

³ Does not show the new provinces which were in 1912, subsequent to the census.

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In 1901 the population consisted of 117,653,127 males and 118,952,818 females; in 1911, of 124,873,691 males and 119,392,851 females.

The following Native States are more or less under the control of the Indian Government.

States or Agency	Area in square miles 1901	Population 1911	Population 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901-1911	Pop. per sq. mile 1901
Hyderabad . . .	82,698	13,374,676	11,141,142	2,233,534	134
Baroda . . .	8,099	2,032,798	1,952,692	80,106	238
Mysore . . .	29,444	5,806,193	5,539,399	266,794	185
Kashmir (including Ladakh, Baltistan, and Gilgit) . . .	80,900	3,158,126	2,905,578	252,548	30
Rajputana . . .	127,541	10,530,432	9,853,366	677,066	76
Central India . . .	78,774	9,356,980	8,497,805	859,175	112
Hombay States . . .	66,761	7,411,675	6,908,559	503,116	105
Madras States . . .	9,969	4,811,841	4,188,086	623,755	436
Central Provinces States . . .	31,188	2,117,002	1,671,140	445,862	52
Bengal States . . .	32,773	4,538,161	3,881,448	656,713	113
U.P. States . . .	5,079	832,036	802,097	29,939	153
Punjab States . . .	36,532	4,212,794	4,424,398	211,604	121
Baluchistan . . .	86,511	396,432	382,106	14,326	5
E. B. and Assam (Approximate) . . .	15,986	575,335	457,790	118,045	29
Sikhim . . .	2,818	87,920	59,014	28,906	21
N.W. Frontier . . .	—	1,622,094	83,962	1,538,132	—
Total States . . .	691,253	70,864,995	62,755,116	8,109,879	91
Total India . . .	1,789,154	315,182,537	294,361,056	20,771,481	166

The following are further details concerning the larger Native States :—

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Estimated Gross Revenue Rs.	Ruling Family
Hyderabad . . .	82,698	13,374,676	48,52,611	Sunni M
Baroda . . .	8,099	2,032,798	15,92,200	Malhartha (Hindu)
Mysore . . .	29,444	5,806,193	23,61,660	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	80,900	3,158,126	10,15,343	Dogra Rajput (Hindu)
Sikhim . . .	2,818	87,920	28,652	Tibetan by descent (Buddhist)
Rajputana States : Alwar . . .	3,221	791,688	3,47,812	Naruka Rajput (Hindu)
Bharatpur . . .	1,982	558,785	2,97,732	Jat (Hindu)
Bikaner . . .	23,311	700,983	3,30,000	Rathor Rajput (Hindu)

	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Gross Revenue Rs.	Ruling Family
Bundi	2,220	218,730	65,842	Chauhan (Hara) Rajput (Hindu)
Dholpur	1,155	261,000	97,847	Jat (Hindu)
Jaipur	15,579	2,636,647	6,60,000	Kachhwaha Rajput (Hindu)
Jaisalmer	16,062	88,311	18,345	Jadon Bhati Rajput (Hindu)
Jodhpur (Mewar)	34,963	2,057,553	6,24,800	Rathor Rajput (Hindu)
Katauli	1,212	146,507	55,689	Jadon Rajput (Hindu)
Kotah	5,684	639,089	3,07,403	Hara Rajput (Hindu)
Tonk	2,752	303,181	1,34,911	Pathan, M.
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,691	1,293,776	2,64,000	Sisodiya Rajput (Hindu)
Central India States				
Bhopal	6,802	1,050,735	3,00,000	Afghan, M.
Bhopawar	1,413	698,455	84,394	Prar Mahratta (Hindu)
Gwalior	25,041	3,090,798	11,57,000	Mahratta (Hindu)
Indore	9,500	979,300	6,30,000	Ditto
Malwa	2,080	389,741	75,000	Sundela Rajput (Hindu)
Bundelkhand	13,000	1,375,317	2,80,770	Bhagel Rajput (Hindu)
Bombay States				
Cutch	7,616 ¹	513,529	2,34,516	Jadeja Rajput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including Sontory Jagins)	3,165	433,441	1,89,790	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Khanpur (Sind)	6,050	223,788	1,71,289	M.
Madras States				
Travancore	7,124	3,128,975	11,30,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Cochin	1,361	918,110	3,78,666	Ditto
Banganazalle	255	49,341	25,600	Shah, M.
Pudukkottai	1,178	411,886	1,40,000	Kallai (Hindu)
Sandur	164	13,526	8,700	Mahrattah (Hindu)
Central Prov. States				
Bastar	13,002	433,310	36,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Bengal				
Cooch Behar	1,307	592,952	2,45,911	Kshatriya (Brahmo)
E. B. and Assam				
Hill Tipperah	4,086	229,613	1,67,670	Kshatriya (Hindu)

¹Excluding [redacted] of [redacted]

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Estimated Gross Revenue	Ruling Family
U.P. ———				
Rampur	—	531,217	3,60,000	Pathan (Shish. M.)
Tehri (Garhwāl)	4,200	300,819	65,794	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Punjab States				
Patiala	5,412	1,407,659	7,31,489	Sidhu Jāt (Sikh)
Bahāwalpur	15,000	780,641	2,73,623	Dandputra, M.
Jind	1,259	271,728	1,30,000	Sidhu Jāt (Sikh)
Nābha	—	248,887	1,54,290	Sidhu Jāt (do.)
Kapūthāla	—	268,133	2,50,000	Ahluwalia (Sikh)
Mandi	1,200	181,110	58,200	Rājput (Hindu)
Sirmur (Nāhan)	1,198	138,520	85,969	Rājput (do.)
Chamba	3,216	135,873	51,171	Rājput (Hindu)

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Native States in 1911 —

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Males	78·3	72·9	8·8	160·0
Females	52·5	78·7	26·4	152·6

Total Population classified by age and civil condition . . . 312·6

II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE.

The following table shows, for 1901, the chief linguistic families and sub-families with the population (in millions) assigned thereto —

A. Vernaculars of India	Indo-European family—Aryan.	221·16
Indo-Chinese family—	Semitic family	0·04
Mon-Khmer	Unclassed language	0·85
Tibeto-Burman	B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries	0·08
Sinense-Chinese	C. European languages	0·27
Dravidio-Munda family—	Language unrecognizable	0·10
Munda	„ not recorded	0·95
Dravidian		

— following are the languages more prevalent — English, with the population (in — and two decimal) who speak them —

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi	87·14	Gujarātī	9·98	Central Pahrī	1·27
Bengali	11·—	Urīyā	9·69	Pushtu	—
Telugu	20·70	Burmese	7·47	Gondī	1·12
Mahrāthī	—	Malayālam	6·03	Karon	0·89
Punjabi	17·07	Sindhī	3·01	Orīzā	—
Tamil	—	Santālī	1·79	Tulu	0·54
Rajasthani	—	W. —	1·71	—	—
—	—	Assamese	1·25	Gypsy	0·8

— language — in order with 252,338.

population was in 1881 89,798, in 1901 100,551, in 1901 98,658. In 1901, total number of not born in India, including French Portuguese possessions, was 641,854. Of these, countries contiguous to India, 189,221, other countries in Asia, 96,653, United Kingdom, 16,645, European, American, Australasian countries, 8,407 born in Africa, &c, at sea.

III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

Distribution of the population, male and female, according to occupation workers, and dependants 1901 —

State & Local Administrations	3 814	Glass, pottery and stone ware	2,148
Defence	386	Wood, making	3,700
Service of Foreign States	1 399	Drugs, dyes, gums, &c	456
Provision and cattle	3,977	Leather, horns, boxes, &c	3,242
Agriculture	1 11,642	Commerce	4,198
Personal, household, and sanitary	16 717	Transport and storage	1 529
Food, drink, stimulants	16,759	Learned & artistic professions	4,928
Light, fuel, and forage	1,461	Sport and amusements	128
Buildings	1,580	Earth work and general labour	17 958
Vehicles and vessels	182	Undeclared and disreputable	787
Articles of supplementary equipment	1,232	Independent	5,002
Textile fabrics and dress	11,214	Not returned	178
and precious stones	8,711		
		Total	294,361

IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

The ratio of births and deaths per thousand for British India officially but imperfectly recorded as follows:—

	Births			Deaths		
	1903	1909	1910	1903	1909	1910
Bengal	36 09	37 79	37 7	26 40	20 55	28 1
United Provs of Agra & Oudh	37 40	31 22	41 0	42 77	34	35 7
Punjab	41 8	35 10	42 7	50 73	30 59	
Central Provinces & Berar	52 84	51 63	55 4	38 12	38 09	44 0
Upper Burma		37 1	37 1	28 53		
Lower Burma	34 00	35 3	36 5		27 7	27 0
Eastern Bengal and Assam	41 14		38 6			33 7
Madras	32 4	38 10	33 6		21 80	34 7
Bombay	35 72		37 3	27 15	27 56	
N W Front. Prov	37 3	34 70	38 1		26 57	
Coorg	34 17	27 58	25 7	34 94	28 15	
Ajmer-Merwara	42 48	37 75	42 7	40 03	50 94	50 1
Total	37 70		39 52	38 21		

The number of coolie emigrants from India was in 1904-05, 15,939; in 1905-06, 21,125; in 1906-07 21 003; in 1907-08, 13,117; in 1908-09, 11,844; in 1909-10, 11,644; in 1910-11, 14,850. The go Natal, Mauritius, Demerara, Trinidad, Fiji, Surinam.

V PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The urban population of India in 1901 was as follows —

Towns with		Population
Over 100,000 .	31	6,605,837
50,000—100,000	52	3,414,188
20,000— 50,000	167	4,940,251
10,000— 20,000	471	6,457,339
5,000— 10,000	857	5,945,906
Under 5,000 .	570	1,890,701
Total	2,118	29,244,221

The population (1911) of the principal towns of India was as follows —

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	1,222,313	Meerut .	116,227	Jullundur (1901)	67,785
Bombay	979,445	Surat	114,863	Farrukhabad	67,398
Madras	518,660	Dacca	108,571	Imphal	67,093
Hyderabad	500,628	Nagpur	101,415	Saharanpur	66,254
Rangoon	298,316	Jubbulpore	100,651	Darbhanga	66,244
Lucknow	259,798	Baroda	99,345	Gorakhpur	64,148
Delhi	232,837	Multan	99,243	Jodhpur	60,487
Lahore	228,687	Peshawar	97,935	Hubli	60,214
Ahmedabad	216,835	Rawalpindi	86,483	Muttia	60,042
Benares	203,804	Ajmer	86,222	Kumbakonam	58,673
Bangalore	189,485	Moradabad	81,168	Monmoin	58,446
Agra	185,449	Umballa	80,131	Bellary	58,247
Cawnpore	178,557	Calcut	78,417	Balkot	57,956
Allahabad	171,697	Bhagalpur	74,349	Tirvandrum	57,882
Poona	158,856	Rampur	74,116	Tanjore	57,870
Amritsar	152,756	Shahjahanpur	71,778	Nagapattam	57,190
Karachi	151,903	Mysore	71,306	Alwar	56,771
Mandalay	138,299	Aligarh (Koil)	64,825	Jhansi	55,724
Jaipur	137,098	Sholapur	61,345	Kolhapur	54,376
Patna	136,153	Saltm	59,153	Navnagar	53,844
Madura	134,130	Bhopal	56,204	Patiala	53,545
Bareilly	129,462	Fyzabad	54,655	Coimbatore	53,080
Srinagar	126,344	Gaya	49,921	Bikaner	53,075
Trichinopoly	122,028	Lachkar	46,952	Cuddalore	52,216
		Mirzapur	32,446	Cuttack	51,864

Religion. The following are the Religious Statistics of 1911

PROVINCE, STATE, AND CITY	Total Population	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Muslims	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others.
PROVINCES.									
1. Almor-Mervara	313,428,981	217,389,920	8,014,466	1,949,182	100,160	9,876,196	30,080	10,296,168	—
2. Andamans & Nicobars	244,367,662	169,621,454	2,171,908	499,678	86,155	2,490,277	16,584	7,848,024	9,847
3. Baluchistan	601,395	389,486	20,922	20,902	202	5,452	27	8,879	—
4. Bengal	28,448	5,527	456	—	—	4,560	569	9,711	21
5. Bengal (Presidency)	414,412	26,511	5,290	10	166	377,883	5,080	—	1
6. Bihar	52,668,269	40,369,643	4,209	7,557	619	9,865,768	1,982	2,605,942	—
7. Bombay	19,872,642	14,922,845	11,081	212,819	80,740	4,024,465	286,240	170,858	648
8. Bombay (Presidency)	13,113,217	989,678	6,093	419	300	430,177	310,061	701,478	116
9. Provinces & Berar	13,016,806	11,487,460	2,201	70,368	1,728	564,900	41,697	1,744,921	—
10. Bengal and Assam	174,866	138,922	—	97	34	14,143	3,553	19,227	—
11. Madras	41,405,454	32,993,940	—	5,187	41	30,177,343	106,680	1,489,608	2
12. West Frontier Provinces (Districts and Administrative Territories)	41,405,454	32,993,940	—	5,187	41	30,177,343	106,680	1,489,608	42
13. Punjab	2,106,953	119,942	80,945	4	49	2,083,944	1,485	—	—
14. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	19,874,666	6,682,616	2,003,804	80,687	430	10,455,721	108,160	—	—
15. Andhra Pradesh	47,162,044	40,258,420	13,360	76,427	672	6,638,373	177,449	2,647,144	84,701
16. Baluchistan State	69,806,489	53,985,466	812,558	799,664	18,948	9,109,546	1,882,410	—	—
17. Baroda State	866,482	11,545	3,100	—	4	381,428	33	115,411	—
18. Bombay State	2,092,756	1,697,750	1,097,979	49,462	7,965	1,004,887	7,303	499,992	806
19. Bombay (Presidency)	4,153,161	3,153,161	51	768	1	1,004,134	88,580	189,870	—
20. Central Agency	7,411,678	6,665,051	1,301	277,648	2,381	877,481	12,411	—	—
21. Central Agency	9,356,480	8,262,766	1,884	87,471	1,881	311,900	3,865	488,394	—
22. Central Agency	2,117,002	1,311,420	188	1,159	20	36,120	38,704	745,494	—
23. Hyderabad	575,836	349,480	11	112	—	70,477	270	180,301	—
24. Hyderabad	18,874,676	11,626,565	4,726	21,026	1,420	1,486,400	34,306	285,722	—
25. Madras State	8,156,126	680,590	31,858	26,612	21	2,805,380	975	—	—
26. Madras State	4,811,841	3,321,737	—	120	16	314,498	1,154,209	19,938	—
27. Madras State	5,865,195	5,360,573	263	17,688	169	314,498	50,844	72,196	—
28. West Frontier Provinces (Districts and Administrative Territories)	13,536	2,680	1,114	—	—	9,605	133	—	—
29. Punjab State	4,212,704	2,000,901	769,925	7,138	97	1,311,724	1,435	—	—
30. Rajputana Agency	10,680,438	6,723,916	8,658	392,607	342	3,856,525	4,236	444,702	—
31. Sindh	87,920	68,775	—	—	1	48	20	—	—
32. United Provinces States	652,086	551,469	26	908	—	246,346	1,795	—	—

a. Pich-dinz-Suei b. Aden

Of the Christians the following are the chief sub divisions (1911 census) —

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics	1,430,664	Congregationalist	135,261
Anglican	1,073,317	Salvationist	52,107
Presbyterians	161,128	Other Protestants	15,574
Baptists	138,700	Syrian (Roman)	113,141
Lutheran	119,111	Syrian (others)	31,116
Methodists	171,404	Armenians, Greeks, &c.	5,817

Instruction

The following statistics are those of the census of 1911 —

	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	16,938,668	143,480,620	160,419,288
Females	1,600,768	151,897,030	152,997,798
	18,539,436	294,877,650	313,417,086 ¹

¹ This number falls short of the total population of British India by 1,311,117 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded.

The following was the educational expenditure in certain years, more than half from fees and provincial resources, the rest from local rates, municipal funds, endowments, &c. —

1900-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
£ 3,528,558	£ 3,734,207	£ 4,018,764	£ 4,397,552	£ 4,588,082	£ 4,791,200

There are the five Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab, which, though merely examining bodies, have numerous affiliated colleges. There are normal schools in every province, and inspectors visit all departmental schools. Medical colleges furnish a limited number of graduates and a larger number of certificated practitioners. There are eight art schools.

The following table shows the number of students in each of the provinces in British India who matriculated at the five Universities in the years named —

Province	1900-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Burma	10	71	105	164	157
Eastern Bengal and Assam	185	165	1,121	1,207	1,197
Bengal	2,546	1,045	2,012	2,308	2,515
United Provinces	1	1,357	771	864	721
Ajmer	46	26	1	39	15
Punjab	1	1,178	1,427	1,730	1,227
North-west Frontier Province	4	111	117	87	11
Bombay	1,492	1,604	1,111	1,121	1,173
Central Provinces and Berar	197	123	304	304	184
Madras	2,465	2,163	2,078	1,528	2,634
Coorg	6	1	5	2	6
Total	8,438	9,237	9,040	9,040	9,848

¹ As the University examinations were postponed till May-July, 1905, entry is small.

The following statistics are for March, 1911 —

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	174	11	310	34
General education				
Secondary	5	12	813	612
Primary	108	127	1,063	641
Special education				
Training and other special schools	36	5	148	14
Private institutions	3	1	31	11
Total	177	135	3,451	5,803
Grand Total	1	9	1	34

Of the total number of educational institutions in India (viz 172,292), 33,189 are public, 81,116 are aided and 57,987 are private and unaided.

Notwithstanding the recent great progress of education, the proportion able to read and write is still very small. In British India only 28.1 per cent. of the boys of school-going age attend school, and of girls 4.6.

During 1910 the following vernacular newspapers were published in Eastern Bengal and Assam, 53, Baluchistan 1, Burma 30, Bengal, 200, Bombay, 334, Burma, 31, Central India, 9, Central Provinces and Berar, 31, Madras, Mysore, and Hyderabad, 289, United Provinces 220, Punjab, 209, Rajputana 8 total, 1,416. They were published in the following languages or dialects—Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Oriya, Kanarese, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Burmese, Chinese, Urdu, Persian, Gujarathi, Marathi, Kairei, Pwo Kairei, Sargu Kairei, Lami, Ilong, Malayalam, Arabic, Hindustani, Khari, Ajmeri Marwari, and Gujurikhi. In 1909-10 there were in India 2,736 printing presses at work, 726 newspapers were published, 2,829 periodicals, and 12,046 books of which 9,844 were in Indian languages.

Justice Crime

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and also the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have each a supreme high court, with appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a chief court, with five judges, the Central Provinces and Berar, Oudh, North West Frontier Province, Coorg and Sind have judicial. Burma has a judicial and a chief court. For Assam, and Bihar and Orissa the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority.

The number of officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction on December 31, 1910, follows —

Courts	Civil	Criminal	Total
Provincial	171	176	347
District	602	611	1,213
Subordinate	1,310	5,501	6,811
Total	2,083	6,288	8,371

Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, ■ the courts of original jurisdiction ■ natives of India ; ■ Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the proportion of natives in the appellate court ■ considerable.

The following table gives certain details of criminal ■ (in thousands):—

Persons	190	■	■	1908	1909	1910
Under trial	1,767	1,806	1,817	1,844	1,856	1,885
Convicted	862	■	851	■	855	872
Of whom, fined	655	644	642	■	642	664

The following is a table of convictions —

Cases	1907	1908	1909	1910
Murder	1,106	1,203	1,143	1,092
Dacoity	428	■	■	■
Cattle theft	7,492	8,927	7,710	7,200
Ordinary theft	41,173	48,448	40,872	37,279

In 1910, 474 persons were sentenced to death

The civil police of 1910 were 188,935 in strength

Number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted —

Prisoners	1904	1907	1908	1909	1910
Male	97,022	99,347	101,803	101,305	100,516
Female	2,693	2,637	2,596	2,701	2,474
Total	99,715	101,984	104,399	104,006	102,990

Finance.

Years ended March	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
		Rs.	■	■
1901	97,08,61,088	68,77,92,076	25,80,14,355	94,58,06,431
1906	1,06,26,28,047	75,19,82,648	27,93,61,975	1,03,12,44,623
1907	1,09,71,68,304	78,52,01,565	28,81,26,120	1,07,33,27,685
1908	1,06,50,49,125	78,31,49,431	27,73,09,005	1,06,04,58,436
1909	1,04,64,23,032	81,86,11,296	28,38,77,835	1,10,24,88,131
1910	1,11,89,02,424	82,29,59,068	28,68,43,740	1,10,98,02,808
1911	1,21,02,87,096	85,74,69,334	29,37,23,445	1,15,11,92,779

Since January, 1898, the sterling value of the rupee has been nearly steady ■ ls. 4d., ■ which ■ 1900-01 the budget estimates have been prepared

The following table shows the ■ of revenue and expenditure for 1911-12 (revised estimate) and 1912-13 (budget estimate).—

FINANCE

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1911-1912		Heads of Expenditure	1911-1912	1912-1913
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land	31,11,49,000	31,91,29,000	Refunds, compensations, &c	2,31,90,000	2,24,00,000
Opium	8,53,71,000	5,43,37,000	Charges of collection	10,73,70,000	11,09,16,000
Salt	5,11,17,000	5,14,17,000	Interest	3,11,97,000	1,06,75,000
Stamps	7,17,19,000	7,30,17,000	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,10,47,000	4,80,77,000
Excise	11,47,03,000	11,86,18,000	Civil salaries, &c	24,10,03,000	20,31,00,000
Provincial rates	5,59,000	5,50,75,000	Miscellaneous charges	7,49,92,000	7,80,21,000
Customs	9,52,29,000	9,50,75,000	Famine relief and	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Assessed taxes	2,45,91,000	2,10,51,000	Railways, Interest and miscellaneous charges	1,24,27,000	1,77,71,000
Forests	2,57,93,000	2,90,17,000	Irrigation	4,70,18,000	1,91,24,000
Registration	61,90,000	60,74,000	Other public works	8,00,54,000	11,48,27,000
Tribute	5,54,000	50,50,000	Military services	31,44,27,000	30,81,88,000
Interest	2,17,21,000	1,64,09,000	Total	1,17,19,99,000	1,10,15,01,000
Post Office			Add—Portion of Allotments to Provin. Govts not spent by them in the year.	1,20,75,000	—
Telegraph and Mint	5,29,17,000	5,15,16,000	Deduct—Portion of Provin. Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—	2,98,00,000
Civil department	1,81,00,000	1,53,00,000			
Miscellaneous	1,09,95,000	94,00,000	Total expenditure charged against revenue	1,18,41,57,000	1,10,81,85,000
Railways Net Receipts	22,02,07,000	21,81,04,000		1,78,445,000	1,77,575,000
Irrigation	1,00,55,000	1,58,10,000			
Other public works	45,85,000	45,11,000			
Military receipts	1,00,06,000	1,07,70,000			
Total revenue	1,23,05,82,000	1,10,04,10,000			
(52,018,800)	(79,34,000)				

In addition to the above, there is capital expenditure on railways and irrigation works in 1911-1912 of Rs. 12,84,44,000. The estimated amount in 1912-13 is Rs. 13,87,84,000.

The following table shows the receipts from the most important of revenue, land, opium, customs, excise and salt in 1900-1 and 1906-7 to 1911-12. The falling off in the land revenue in 1911-12 is due to unfavourable agricultural conditions. The decrease in the opium revenue in 1911-12 is due partly to a curtailment of exports as a result of the policy adopted by the Government of India to co-operate with China towards the eventual extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese, and partly to a lower average price obtained at the monthly auctions, which also is due to the fluctuations in previous years; the increase in 1911-12 is due to the exceedingly high prices realised at the monthly auctions. The large falling off in the salt revenue in 1908 is attributable to the reduction of the duty to 1 anna a maund with effect from 20, 1907; it had previously been reduced from 2 annas a maund to 2 annas with effect from 18, 1908, and to 1½ annas with effect from 22, 1905. The duty on

ports of beer, and spirits tobacco, silver and petroleum were raised from February 25, 1910

Year ended March 31	Land ¹	Opium	Customs	License	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1901	26,22,64,530	7,65,33,633	5,05,73,957	5,90,58,032	8,95,05,516
1907	28 69,06,851	8,49,07,922	6,52,75,394	8,84,73,289	6,54,40,591
1908	28 07 89 837	7 86,74 786	7,50,67,404	9,34,05,154	5,00,84,820
1909	29,63,85,898	8,82,71,824	7,24,83,965	9 58,44,411	91,42,387
1910	31,99,82,121	30,20,245	7,44,76,760	9,80,67,802	4,97,92,767
1911	31,31,62,808	11,29 29 433	9,92,85,138	10 54,54,715	4,76,39,258
1912	31,13,48,000	8 85 71	9 85,29	11,47,98,000	5,11,47,000
(Revised)					

¹ Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation

The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates and holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras and districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the assessment was fixed permanently over one hundred years ago; while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of about two thirds of a rupee per acre of cultivated land, and represents on an average about one fifth of the rental, or about one twenty-fourth of the gross value of the produce. In the temporarily settled tracts the land revenue averages about 1½ rupee per acre of cultivated land, represents something less than one half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one tenth or one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR-BOOK for 1886, p 799. See also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was contributed in 1910-11 as follows:—

Administrations	Rs	Administrations	Rs
India, General	11,61,000	Punjab	2,18,14,072
Central Provinces and Berar	1,81,31,124	N W Frontier Province	21,57,781
Burma	4,01,01,866	Madras	1,62,70,191
Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,02,18,014	Bombay	1,10,90,826
Bengal	5,03,04,000		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,56,23,139	Total	31,62,806
			(20,877,521)

In British territory the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is only permitted in parts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. A limited amount is grown in the Punjab for local consumption and to produce poppy seeds. In the monopoly districts, the cultivator advances from Government to enable him to prepare the land for the crop, and he is bound to sell the whole of the produce at a fixed price. Government agents, by whom it is despatched to the Government factory at Ghazipur to be prepared for the market. Chests of manufactured opium are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly intervals for export to China. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the contingencies of bad seasons, and a considerable quantity is used by the Indian excise departments. Opium is grown in many of the Native States of Rajputana and Central India. N. N.

States have agreed to conform to the British system. They levy varying rates of duty on opium exported from their territories for the China market, and such opium pays the Indian Treasury a duty which is at present fixed at Rs. 1,225 per chest when the pass is granted at Ajmere, and at Rs. 1,200 when it is granted elsewhere.

The expenditure for the army for 1911 years is given as follows —

Year ended 1911	—	Year ended 1911	—
1909	Rs. 27,97,10,000	1911	Rs. 29,41,56,000
1909	28,71,58,960	(Revised)	
1910	28,47,17,717	1911	70,000
1911	28,69,77,000	(Budget Estimate)	

The debt of British India bearing and not bearing interest, is as follows in the years stated —

At March 31	Total Liabilities		
	In India	In England	Total
	£	£	£
1901	90,407,865	133,435,379	223,843,244
1908	108,797,123	157,481,074	266,278,197
1909	111,410,849	166,973,369	278,383,218
1910	114,080,864	176,105,911	290,186,775
1911	116,452,480	182,946,835	299,450,815
1912	120,440,000	132,970,000	253,410,000

The revenue and expenditure of each Government in 1910-11 —

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
India (General)	21,46,30,761	21,41,60,400
Central Provinces and Berar	2,48,61,161	2,07,44,123
Burma	6,76,91,378	4,47,71,394
Bengal and Assam	4,89,64,808	3,91,99,004
Bengal	28,62,09,593	8,66,28,571
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,15,17,622	6,64,84,774
Punjab	6,95,47,582	3,07,14,204
North-West Frontier Province	46,57,000	1,02,13,529
Madras	14,77,000	7,59,03,284
Bombay	16,31,14,660	8,94,10,148
In England	1,46,37,855	20,37,23,445
Total	1,21,02,37,096	1,15,11,92,779
	(80,682,478)	(76,746,184)

The above excludes the receipts and charges of municipalities and district and local boards. The income of the former is derived mainly from octroi, on houses, lands, vehicles, and animals, tolls, and assessed land; and of the latter from leases on land. The income for 1911 for municipalities which are with Government was Rs. 6,87,01,582, and expenditure Rs. 7,11,21,465; district and local boards Rs. 5,11,11,778 and Rs. 4,92,55,059 respectively. The following table

shows the amounts for the chief administrations (in thousands of rupees) —

	Income		Expenditure	
	Municipalities	District Boards	Municipalities	District
Burma	78.99	31.17	7.45	94.31
Eastern Bengal and Assam	16.77	47.72	76.11	47.47
Bengal	14.9	8.0	112.11	69.8
United Provinces	3.1	78.10	79.9	74.4
Punjab	1.93	51.85	59.99	41.1
Milias	0	134.66	54.1	122.10
Bombay	133.11	17.97	111.55	67.10

Defence

The military forces in India consist in the first place of the British troops and of the Native army, there are also the volunteers and the Imperial service troops. The army as a whole, is divided into a Northern and a Southern army. The Northern army comprises the Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut, and Lucknow divisions besides the three independent Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ishtad Brigades. The Southern army comprises the Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad, and Burma divisions, and the Aden brigade.

The British troops are made up of 9 cavalry regiments, 11 horse artillery batteries, 45 field batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 6 heavy batteries, 21 companies of garrison artillery, 52 infantry battalions, and a small proportion of engineers and departmental services. Units are supposed to be relieved after 14 years in India by units from home or the Colonies. They are maintained practically at an establishment. The total establishment (1912-18), 76,886 of all ranks.

The Native army comprises 40 cavalry regiments, 12 mountain batteries, 11 regiments (19 companies) of sappers and miners, 140 battalions of infantry, besides departmental services. The superior officers are British. Service in the ranks is voluntary and lasts for 8 years, with the option of extending to 22 years, 25 per cent of the men are Mahomedans, 63 per cent Hindoos, the rest are Christians, Jews etc. The infantry for the most part formed into single battalion regiments, but there are 10 regiments of Chukha rifles (each of two battalions). 5 battalions are stationed in China, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, paid for by the home government. About a third of the cavalry and infantry units are "class regiments", regiments consisting of a particular race and religion—Mahatta, Sikhs, etc. Units are kept practically at an establishment. The establishment is 159,144 of all ranks. There are 36,000 Europeans.

The volunteers consist practically entirely of Europeans and Eurasians, the latter predominating. The establishment is 1,461 officers, 29,597 other ranks, and 5,982 cadets. They are organized as 7 regiments of cavalry, 8 regiments of mounted rifles, 7 batteries of artillery, 7 companies of engineers, and 11 battalions of infantry.

The Imperial service troops are raised and maintained by Native states, and are trained under the supervision of British officers. They number all told about 20,000 and consist of all arms of service, but they provide a specially strong force of cavalry, about 6,600 all told. The two largest contingents of Imperial troops are provided by the States of Gwalior and Kashmir.

On mobilisation a proportion of the military forces are to be in cantonments, it is proposed to place 11 divisions and a proportion of cavalry brigades in the field. The mobilized divisions do not exactly correspond to the divisional commands existing in peace time. They vary in strength and composition.

tion, the Secunderabad division, ■ instance, comprising two cavalry and five infantry brigades, while the Quetta division only comprises two infantry brigades

A division in the field consists of 3 infantry brigades (1 brigade British infantry, 2 brigades Native infantry) and divisional troops, viz., 1 regiment Native cavalry, 1 battalion pioneers, 3 field batteries, 1 mountain batteries, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies sappers and miners, 1 signal company, 2 British field ambulances 3 Native field ambulances ■ training section, 1 photolitho section, 1 field post office divisional troops supply column, 1 divisional supply column Its establishment consists of ■ 708 British and 9 168 native troops total, 12,876, with 80 guns

A cavalry brigade consists of 1 horse battery 1 British cavalry regiment, ■ Native cavalry regiments 1 British field ambulance 1 Native field ambulance, field post office 1 supply column, 1 ammunition column

A British infantry brigade consists of ■ battalions 2 British field hospitals, 1 field post office 1 supply column

A Native infantry brigade consists of ■ battalions, ■ Native field hospitals, 1 field post office, 1 supply column

The total strength of the field army would be about 150,000

The military forces in India are administered by the headquarters staff and the army department both under the supreme control of the commander in chief The headquarters staff comprises the division of the chief of the general staff, the adjutant general's division, the quarter master general's division, the medical division, the ordnance division and the military works division The army department deals with supply and finance The separation of the forces into the Northern and Southern army ■ chiefly for inspection and training purposes, the commanders of divisions and independent brigades deal direct with headquarters on most questions

The estimated net charge for the military service for the year 1912-13 is 17,930,000

Production and Industry.

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture In every province of India there is a Department of Land Records and a Department of Agriculture, with one exception under separate heads Both collect agricultural statistics, the former primarily for assessment purposes and the latter with a view to survey and improvement of agriculture The latter also is concerned with the management of experimental and seed farms, the introduction of new appliances and ■ staples and the management and control of Colleges for teaching the ■ of agriculture There are ■ of experts in the provinces and there ■ an Imperial staff of experts with a fully equipped central station, Research Institute and College for post graduate training of those who have proceeded to Land Agriculture ■ provincial colleges There ■ also ■ Civil Veterinary Department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases and for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, horses, &c There ■ an Imperial Laboratory for research and the preparation of ■ and anti toxins

In provinces where the *zamindari* tenure prevails (i.e., where single proprietors ■ proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds ■ thousands of acres), ■ State revenue is assessed ■ an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental The ■ is payable on each ■ as ■ whole; ■ assessment remaining unchanged for ■ period of settlement In provinces where the *ryotwari* tenure prevails (i.e., where each petty proprietor holds directly from ■ State, as a rule cultivates ■ own land, and has ■ landlord, the ■ and ■ Government), the ■

■ separately assessed ■ each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable ■ once (or after a short term of grace in the ■ of uncultivated lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *raiyatwari* proprietor may throw up his holding, ■ any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindar* ■ large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table is for 1910-11 —

	Zamindari and Village Communities			Raiyatwari &c		
	Area Surveyed	Population of Surveyed	Revenue £	Area Surveyed	Population of Surveyed	Revenue £
Upper Burma	—	—	—	73,404,590	4,921,565	— 104
Lower Burma	—	—	—	74,000,000	4,410,000	1,067,630
Assam	5,431,07	(a)	68,454	2,801,000	1,12,749	432,786
Eastern Bengal	29,711,74	24,601,878	837,800	—	—	—
Bengal	74,091,000	41,874,111	1,940,527	—	—	—
Agra	3,071,91	34,54,10	3,15,151	—	—	—
Oudh	1,34,03	12,612,600	1,160,710	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	01,91	24,110	—	—	—
Manipur	—	—	—	91,000	1,10	1,09
Punjab	1,013,35	10,000,000	2,137,400	—	—	—
N.W. Frontier	8,447,191	0,56,14	100,000	—	—	—
Sind	—	—	—	0,211,151	8,19,499	1,18,900
Bombay	3,770,200	(a)	(a)	34,400,193	15,131,000	2,051,707
Central Provinces	40,655,4	1,13,000,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	(b)	(b)
Berar	—	—	—	11,127,449	2,004,011	561,110
Madras	0,178,944	10,100,000	19,180	0,177,400	27,216,418	3,745,114
Coorg	—	—	—	1,012,000	1,80,600	2,121

(a) included under Raiyatwari &c

(b) included under Zamindari &c

1 Includes 10,400 Acres of Government Forest

The following table shows the total receipts under the chief crops and the production in three years —

	1901-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
Rice	4,17,000	4,17,000	4,17,000	4,17,000	4,17,000	4,17,000
Wheat	2,110,500	2,110,500	2,110,500	2,110,500	2,110,500	2,110,500
Cotton	0,400,000	0,400,000	0,400,000	0,400,000	0,400,000	0,400,000
Indigo, pure	2,01,100	2,01,100	2,01,100	2,01,100	2,01,100	2,01,100
Rape and mustard	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Sesamum, pure	4,31,000	4,31,000	4,31,000	4,31,000	4,31,000	4,31,000
" mixed	2,26,000	2,26,000	2,26,000	2,26,000	2,26,000	2,26,000
Groundnut	1,048,000	1,048,000	1,048,000	1,048,000	1,048,000	1,048,000
Total	2,776,600	2,776,600	2,776,600	2,776,600	2,776,600	2,776,600
Indigo	289,100	289,100	289,100	289,100	289,100	289,100
Sugarcane	2,112,800	2,112,800	2,112,800	2,112,800	2,112,800	2,112,800

1 ■ yield in bales represents the quantities exported from India ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ in the country, in and outside mills, ■ the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption

NOTE — The figures for 1911-12 ■ subject to revision

The total ■ cropped in 1910-11 was 253,432,000 acres, and ■ net (deducting ■ cropped ■ than once) was 225,105,000

The following Table shows, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India in 1910-11 cultivated and uncultivated, as far as returns can be obtained

Administrations	Area according to Survey	Net Area according to Survey	Cultivated		Uncultivated		Totals
			Net Area actually Cropped	Current Fellows	Cultivable Waste other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation	
Bengal	98,196,199	74,024,999	36,666,500	5,460,174	10,586,188	15,223,714	6,286,393
Eastern Bengal	31,409,461	28,794,421	15,404,278	2,682,496	2,691,589	■ 654,551	1,361,437
Assam	39,275,494	31,305,574	5,560,344	2,581,577	15,610,261	5,202,929	2,350,601
United Provinces (Agra)	57,372,937	53,027,705	26,918,209	3,141,279	7,397,883	7,622,181	8,714,282
United Provinces (Oudh)	15,806,720	15,306,720	9,331,767	565,663	2,735,499	2,222,707	618,194
Punjab	86,726,737	62,215,355	24,808,111	3,675,378	16,532,211	12,578,202	3,808,841
North-West Frontier Province	8,578,439	8,437,639	2,411,695	462,182	2,899,500	2,624,999	375,111
Upper Burma	57,302,617	53,804,395	1,705,367	4,216,161	11,284,238	21,863,678	11,765,246
Lower Burma	54,988,200	54,988,200	8,604,■■■	735,596	14,775,332	24,063,140	8,809,974
Central Provinces	72,552,216	52,391,573	17,745,880	2,284,626	18,710,324	4,092,257	15,126,286
Bihar	11,827,443	11,327,443	7,182,432	858,985	212,505	878,219	2,242,352
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	1,770,921	356,733	121,193	108,063	890,280	90,732
Gougl	1,012,260	1,012,260	141,■■■	149,691	20,460	348,218	357,843
Madras	97,449,934	91,071,035	33,764,796	8,410,421	■ 307,497	24,367,615	12,872,671
Bombay	85,610,135	48,620,695	25,350,899	7,534,163	1,411,760	6,781,102	7,539,765
■■■	34,121,981	30,249,981	4,112,828	5,066,767	5,702,446	14,584,102	783,418
Pargana Mánpur ¹	31,383	31,383	7,146	305	■■■	■■■	15,717
Total	748,533,077	618,581,099	223,064,601	46,948,606	115,096,758	149,994,347	80,613,076

■ ■ ■ British District in ■ ■ ■ India.

The following table deals with irrigation —

Years ended 31 March	Major works		Minor works		Total	
	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realised	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realised	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realised
	Acrea	Rs	Acrea	Rs	Acrea	Rs
1906	15,162,440	4,93,21,425	7,635	3,12,78,799	22,995,445	7,05,60,117
1907	14,006,574	5,74,40,996	8,171,810	3,29,41,674	22,231,444	9,09,82,270
1908	14,874,029	5,61,51,540	7,074,042	1,99,17,595	31,945,071	7,63,42,435
1909	14,111,111	5,75,31,137	7,785,239	2,08,40,951	22,344,444	7,83,62,596
1910	14,341,154	5,45,57,966	7,827,005	2,15,51,085	22,069,957	8,00,04,041

Irrigation works, for which capital accounts were kept, paid 7.79 per cent in 1908-09 on their capital outlay. The estimated value of the crops irrigated by such works in 1908-09 was 61½ crores of rupees.

The following table shows the extent of reserved forests in 1910-11:—

Central Provinces including Berar	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Ajmer	149
Bombay	Eastern Bengal and Assam	Baluchistan	150
Burma	Punjab	Andamans	
Bengal	Coorg	North West Frontier Province	0
Madras			

In 1910-11, there were in British India, 226 cotton mills, containing 78,984 looms and 1,961,950 spindles, employing a daily average number of 214,149 persons. Fifty-eight jute mills, employing 216,380 persons, with 33,169 looms and 682,527 spindles; four woollen mills at work, employing 3,216 persons; eight paper mills, employing 4,604 persons, paper made in 1910, 59 million lbs.; twenty-four breweries, the quantity of beer brewed during 1910 being 4,191,000 gallons.

In 1910-11 there were 2,251 joint stock companies registered under the Indian Companies Act and in operation with paid up capital of 42,488,1197.

The following table refers to the principal classes of joint stock companies in 1910-11:—

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
Banking and Insurance	114	6,419,430
Railways and Tramways	41	2,479,360
Trading	7,29	1,815,907
Tea plantin	147	2,355,121
Coal mining	123	3,892,517
Cotton mills	212	9,978,472
Jute mills	51	4,447,056
Mills for wool, silk, hemp, &c	14	578,581
Sugar	1	540,636

Mineral Production.—The values of the chief minerals produced in 1910 and 1911 are given as follows:—

	1910	1911		1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Coal . . .	2,455,514	2,021,411	Tin ore and tin	18,78	24,741
Gold	2,202,440	2,228,141	Silver	1,718	11,171
Petroleum	835,927	681,998	Graphite	20,479	0,425
Manganese	549,411	618,701	Chromite	2,311	5,071
Salt	361,078	469,235	Alum	2,861	2,793
Saltpetre	221,762	220,012	Garnet	1,842	1,847
Mica	177,152	155,612	Corundum	3,3	1,680
Lead and lead	163,033	181,969	Magnetite	1,381	1,047
Tungsten ore	38,873	99,863	Diamonds	540	—
Ruby, sapphire and	—	—	Amber	280	131
Opal	5,639	67,594	Other	—	837
Iron ore	9,811	44,457			
Jadestone	64,747	61,600			
			Total value	87,698,389	£ 107,101

The quantity of coal produced was 12,715,534 tons in 1911, compared with 12,047,413 tons in 1910, of ore, 366,180 tons in 1911, against 54,626 tons in 1910, of petroleum, 225,792,094 gallons, against 214,829,647 gallons in 1910

Commerce.

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India, which in 1834-35 amounted to Rupees 14,34,22,900 —

Year	Average Annual Imports	Average Annual Exports	Increase or Decrease per cent of Imports	Increase or Decrease per cent of Exports
	Rupees	Rupees		
1861-62 to 1867-68	46,56,42,170	55,24,73,500	—	—
1868-69 to 1874-75	43,14,49,650	57,37,96,110	-7.84	3.86
1875-76 to 1881-82	53,15,83,790	69,43,21,910	23.21	21.00
1882-83 to 1888-89	72,76,82,400	89,30,02,560	36.89	62
1889-90 to 1895-96	87,55,63,720	111,29,58,970	20.32	24
1896-97 to 1902	99,37,79,448	121,18,86,033	13.5	8.89
1903-04 to 1909-10	158,02,08,135	177,07,71,173	53.98	46.12
1907-08	178,82,25,441	182,93,39,081	10.48	0.10
1908-09	151,52,23,111	159,46,34,418	-15.27	-12.83
1909-10	160,17,47,407	194,36,72,279	5.71	21
1910-11	173,47,93,188	217,08,85,284	8.31	11.6
1911-12	197,52,62,694	235,27,53,231	13.8	9.76

In each of the preceding figures the increase or decrease in the last two columns is compared with the previous year

In the year ending March 31, 1912, the trade (private and Government) was as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
Private	144,05,24,883	227,90,14,108
Government	53,47,08,490	10,87,89,067
Total	197,52,62,868 (191,684,191)	238,78,03,175 (138,850,215)

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure.

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupces	Rupces	Rupces
1908	121,83,091.2	32,89,01,293	154,72,102,384
1909	121,83,75.26	2,63,16,581	124,46,92,346
1910	117,06,04,39	37,42,10,795	154,48,15,185
1911	129,88,40,168	39,70,47,823	169,58,88,000
1912	135,57,45,45	33,42,30,433	169,00,00,766

Years ended March 31	Exports and Re-Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908	177,83,80,211	5,44,02,531	183,27,82,742
1909	153,02,71,432	7,95,40,796	160,98,12,228
1910	167,85,50,649	6,39,23,303	174,24,73,952
1911	209,68,20,161	7,11,79,900	216,80,00,061
1912	22,7,7,461	10,30,16,141	23,00,92,602

Of the exports of merchandise in 1912 Rs. 221,73,10,433 represented the products of the country, Rs. 62,613 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively, but the declarations contained in these documents are subject to scrutiny in all cases, and penalties may be inflicted where they are found to be false. The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export, less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods. Up to the year ended March, 1911, the published returns showed, not the prime origin of imports and ultimate destination of exports, but only the countries whence the goods were shipped to India and to which they are shipped from India, as declared by the shipping documents.

But beginning with the official year 1911-12, imports have been classified with reference to the countries whence they are consigned to India, and exports credited to the country of final destination as declared by the exporters in the shipping bills, whether that country possesses a harbour or not. A retrospective record from the year 1907-08 was also specially constituted under the stated system of registration, and the figures given in this article for the year 1907-08 and succeeding years relate to countries of consignment and countries of final destination. No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade, but goods of foreign origin, when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin. Apart from the comparatively insignificant imports and exports by parcel post, of which only the total values are known, there are special circumstances which affect the value of the statistical results.

The amount of import duty collected in 1911-12 was Rs. 9,14,21,211 and export duty Rs. 1,80,24,207. The largest import duty is derived from cotton goods, Rs. 1,80,16,101 and from salt, Rs. 1,41,87,555 in 1911-12, the export duty is entirely on opium.

The imports and exports, excluding Government stores and Government treasure, are distributed as follows in five years:—

Years ended March 31	Bengal	Eastern Bengal and Assam	Burma	Central Provinces and Berar	Bombay	Sind
Imports		Rs.	Rs.			
1908	60,00,56,796	56,633	34	11,19,79,433	6,20,48,319	11,40,00,700
1909	47,81,10,471	61,88,931	13,19,10,647	12,27,51,484	58,14,20,591	11,90,48,429
1910	53,06,74,166	60,03,306	11,02,41,278	10,76,38,005	69,23,14,073	10,70,98,280
1911	65,60,07,184	56,26,000	10,93,13,000	11,36,55,637	79,96,41,605	12,64,40,276
1912	60,88,75,947	66,49,778	12,24,08,000	12,11,53,358	87,43,726,14,21	17,088
Exports						
1908	70,48,56,291	3,79,47,022	17,78,88,144	19,22,47,990	57,26,94,155	18,24,08,088
1909	66,89,68,683	4,78,07,764	13,97,26,964	18,07,28,638	47,03,21,701	8,67,07,990
1910	70,48,84,931	3,84,42,755	16,07,87,365	20,27,08,043	60,69,86,283	22,40,23,876
1911	78,78,84,194	4,49,82,989	20,80,92,724	21,76,20,867	68,56,08,968	22,00,68,481
1912	86,80,27,628	5,24,21,689	20,69,000	22,71,511	72,85,60,131	24,06,83,088

Imports and exports of bullion and specie were as follows:—

Years ended March	Imports of Gold Rs.	Imports of Silver Rs.	Exports of Gold Rs.	Exports of Silver Rs.
1908	20,75,28,407	21,51,18,570	4,36,40,127	2,06,38,574
1909	8,48,42,310	14,33,97,867	4,04,87,613	2,27,14,812
1910	25,03,10,116	12,49,24,116	3,35,15,110	3,04,71,293
1911	27,89,28,131	11,88,10,796	3,91,38,602	3,21,30,052
1912	41,49,36,057	11,97,72,421	3,71,28,109	6,64,00,764

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (merchandise alone) in years ending March 31, 1911 and 1912 —

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1910-11 Rs.	1911-12 Rs.	1910-11 Rs.	1911-12 Rs.
United Kingdom	79,08,75,211	96,42,25,720	51,17,25,000	57,04,11,541
France	2,25,65,470	2,14,03,270	1,11,11,000	1,14,01,110
Germany	5,39,46,304	5,81,32,100	19,70,71,910	22,38,71,781
Austria Hungary	2,81,35,445	2,65,61,360	7,88,10,000	7,56,91,741
Italy	1,28,87,633	1,21,11,300	7,36,41,320	6,21,36,815
Belgium	2,21,17,770	2,13,36,500	11,04,26,111	12,12,40,070
Holland	1,06,71,495	1,20,59,220	5,57,1,615	1,11,11,391
Spain	14,11,160	16,81,550	2,71,61,661	1,78,61,740
Russia	2,31,645	11,47,105	1,11,1,000	1,78,72,000
China	2,12,13,710	2,46,07,620	1,07,17,630	16,22,10,431
Japan	3,71,1,021	9,47,75,410	1,39,48,130	10,07,85,010
Ceylon	70,77,111	1,16,6,0	7,71,12,665	8,39,17,800
Strait Settlements	7,10,15,110	2,07,78,230	7,61,22,990	8,60,19,870
Java	9,05,09,506	9,47,09,225	3,93,37,425	1,26,80,400
Arabia	42,11,850	37,39,110	81,62,431	69,84,220
Peru	62,01,055	60,79,245	1,43,1,000	46,01,681
Egypt	24,57,710	24,31,000	1,54,17,930	1,70,00,010
British East Africa	32,70,840	40,41,830	67,69,990	76,28,615
Other E. African ports	10,1,911	5,04,471	1,00,0,000	1,68,05,710
Mauritius	3,11,10,67	1,91,12,400	1,21,12,111	1,40,68,920
United States	3,14,71,411	3,29,09,350	1,52,01,570	1,59,01,040
South America	1,11,1,111	6,610	1,79,71,111	2,30,69,275
Australia	1,14,41,041	1,00,80,110	3,15,69,911	2,77,71,110

1 Including Zanzibar and Pemba

The value of the different classes of goods (private merchandise only) was as follows —

	Imports		Export of Indian Produce	
	1910-11 Rs.	1911-12 Rs.	1910-11 Rs.	1911-12 Rs.
Animals, living	1,40,111	49,12,403	1,21,0	27,41,618
Articles of food and drink	30,87,42,804	30,06,53,406	1,1,1,1	69,81,68,860
Metals & manufactures of				
Hardware & cutlery	4,81,61,113	8,16,40,322	4,21,012	5,11,012
Metals	14,48,67,570	14,30,61,738	1,40,14,720	1,67,48,700
Machinery	4,79,01,601	4,21,74,040	26,011	47,777
Railway plant and stock	4,21,111	4,48,69,849	72,058	91,101
Chemicals, drugs, &c	3,69,95,419	4,98,16,623	1,02,36,992	15,17,00,947
Oils	3,60,60,769	4,44,07,947	1,41,08,200	1,60,94,782
Materials	4,62,00,941	6,60,97,365	1,1,1,1,003	45,69,247
Articles manufactured, partly				
Yarns & textile fabrics	51,05,06,903	26,13,82,261	2,35,60,111	26,13,84,58
Apparel	3,09,76,764	4,54,12,813	19,12,170	19,68,308
Other	15,00,19,000	16,59,34,288	8,44,14,444	8,02,84,980
	129,65,40,168 (96,886,011)	128,57,1,538 (92,388,256)	363,62,09,694 (137,080,648)	321,78,10,633 (147,820,729)

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The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1911-12.

Imports	Value 1911-12 Rs	Exports	Value 1911-12 Rs
Cotton manufactures	49,57,03,012	Wheat and wheat flour	29,05,17,672
Metals, hardware and cutlery	17,67,45,070	Cotton (raw)	14,14,47,835
Milk (raw & manufactured)	3,71,33,681	„ (manufactured)	29,48,98,017
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses & confectionery included)	11,35,31,830	Opium	9,77,83,618
Woolen goods	3,10,73,302	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	13,08,00,807
Liquors	1,23,55,134	Hides and skins	20,94,08,247
Railway plant and rolling stock	4,13,04,349	Jute (raw)	13,92,84,808
Oils	1,11,67,947	„ (manufactured)	22,55,66,010
Machinery and mill work	4,23,72,040	Tea	10,00,65,753
Provisions	19,00,901	Indigo	12,94,64,284
Apparel (excluding hosiery)	3,31,32,363	Other dyes and tans	87,58,044
Salt	4,14,110	Office	78,58,767
Spices	1,54,42,601	Wool (raw)	1,34,61,758
Glass	1,54,37,019	Spices	2,68,61,138
Chemicals, Drugs, &c	2,67,49,093	Lac (excluding lac dye)	92,00,598
Paper	1,17,70,051	Sugar (refined & unrefined)	2,01,40,465
Umbrellas and Stings	40,96,680	Milk (raw and condensed)	18,60,560
Grain and Pulse	12,74,641	„ (manufactured)	45,38,853
Dyeing & tanning materials	1,20,17,865	Oils	6,11,461
		Wood	1,60,84,782
		Wool (manufactured)	95,16,950
		Provisions	27,90,968
		Saltpetre	1,08,40,545
			82,15,980

The share of each province in certain exports of Indian produce in 1911-12:—

	Bengal	Eastern Bengal & Assam	Bombay	Madras	Burma
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Rice	6,47,50,154	1,43,11,114	25,58,675	1,71,78,904	20,84,12,020
Wheat	1,62,00,665	—	1,49,00,710	—	—
Opium	1,71,48,200	—	1,37,42,001	—	—
Indigo	30,57,121	—	57,194	1,69,530	371
Cotton, raw	1,14,504	1,17,300	1,02,06,440	1,90,22,402	30,50,842
Seeds	7,35,32,195	—	14,87,05,797	2,74,33,784	2,74,034
Jute, raw	19,99,31,620	2,48,51,101	2,114	7,40,716	—
Tea	2,45,29,190	77,76,604	7,80,027	1,23,57,665	5,188

The trade between India and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is as follows:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports (Consignments) into U.K. from India	29,668,167	35,430,771	4,763,715	45,438,816	52,114,400
Exports of Indian produce to India	49,418,713	43,581,501	45,994,300	52,245,604	57,620,408

¹ Excluding goods shipped for Indian Government, which amounted in the years 1908-11 Rs. 5,250,626; 8,651,708; 2,501,751; 2,311,234 respectively.

The staple articles of import into the United Kingdom —

Year	Cotton (Raw)	Wheat	Jute	Seeds	Tea	Rice ¹	Indigo
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905	1,414,352	1,297,138	5,817,101	2,582,057	5,752,364	1,695,730	117,368
1906	1,477,461	6,944,466	4,682,320	8,190,796	6,311,102	1,495,743	124,112
1910	2,746,040	7,406,540	4,658,460	6,497,628	6,231,385	1,986,099	20,563
1911	2,197,917	7,844,573	5,943,582	5,631,654	7,096,584	1,752,727	50,740
1912 ²	1,300,000	10,945,000	—	—	7,064,000	—	—

¹ Including Rice and Flour.

² So far as information is available.

Other imports (1911) were leather, 2,752,798*l.*; untanned goat skins, 475,515*l.*; coffee, 244,752*l.*; teak wood (hewn), 620,945*l.*; jute manufactures, 1,931,251*l.*; lac, 335,112*l.*; wool, 1,553,035*l.*; myrobalsams (dye stuff), 137,670*l.*; manganese ore, 286,672*l.*

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows —

Year	Cotton Manufactures	Cotton Yarn	Iron and steel manufactures thereof	Copper manufactures	Machinery	Woolens
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	25,698,710	1,973,940	5,542,120	740,416	1,363,870	950,408
1908	29,060,200	2,395,564	6,497,191	1,224,688	8,243,315	1,008,112
1909	19,992,842	1,878,887	5,411,286	637,642	4,245,297	760,840
1910	28,371,788	1,661,681	5,170,760	1,202,453	3,141,858	1,154,844
1911	27,518,708	2,190,812	5,590,140	1,188,448	3,054,042	1,280,943

Also (1911) railway and other carriages, 1,095,461*l.*; new ships, 67,262*l.*; printed books, 282,382*l.*; chemicals, 500,186*l.*

The foreign trade of the largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports, in five years —

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-1910	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	122,55,74,472	110,47,90,568	110,50,85,514	126,88,65,887
Bombay	98,60,82,075	82,50,59,557	91,07,42,083	110,37,70,237
Rangoon	24,99,68,536	22,33,58,777	22,71,91,652	27,31,53,999
Madras	86,47,478	15,90,33,289	13,74,45,679	15,21,52,565
Karachi	28,71,69,556	19,03,07,125	32,04,05,972	33,00,05,000
Tatlecorin	4,48,61,848	4,59,93,673	5,25,53,784	5,91,15,940

The trans-frontier land-trade (excluding treasure) during three years —

	Imports	Rs. Exports	Rs. Total
1910	7,23,36,048	6,01,90,538	13,27,26,581
1911	7,99,47,009	6,48,86,946	14,48,33,915
1912	8,34,99,164	7,91,02,777	17,26,01,941

The trade (excluding treasure) with the leading trans-frontier countries as follows —

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Las	5,17,884	7,72,550	6,44,424	2,73,996	2,49,117	1,78,749
Khelat	4,56,819	6,55,700	4,91,667	7,02,832	5,82,709	8,22,271
Perma	4,90,032	2,92,660	3,07,740	7,59,254	9,42,564	10,82,570
S. W. Afghanistan	65,14,066	59,60,023	14,40,943	56,65,914	58,32,360	60,27,421
N. E. Afghanistan	30,52,631	27,29,215	31,00,257	76,43,761	67,34,393	66,24,998
Du, Swat, & Bajaur	51,13,415	57,30,142	71,14,791	68,31,474	70,30,229	79,15,566
Kurram Valley	1,90,731	2,44,551	2,60,931	2,68,001	1,66,074	6,60,901
Ladakh	2,06,037	1,69,212	2,92,777	9,71,611	13,71,792	16,25,812
Tibet	1,92,559	1,04,670	1,78,820	72,960	1,23,638	1,20,788
Nepal	16,26,275	22,52,641	26,12,208	10,41,816	11,20,240	14,55,422
Kareem	8,01,78,801	8,49,71,979	4,90,75,942	1,55,14,569	1,66,40,065	2,21,11,912
Shan States	21,30,178	20,30,465	21,42,603	2,98,440	3,08,019	4,35,848
Siam	52,27,905	1,71,37,515	1,76,29,618	1,47,53,070	1,11,70,226	1,77,73,398
China	27,09,580	24,35,230	31,92,470	24,48,566	21,91,493	23,49,599
	18,12,117	18,30,044	18,13,083	40,61,165	46,65,184	85,95,216

The total value of the coasting trade in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure, in 1909-10 was Rs. 106,56,82,001; in 1910-11 Rs. 104,84,09,276; in 1911-12 Rs. 104,84,34,727.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India —

Nationality of Vessel	1900-01		1901-02		1902-03		1903-04		1904-05	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
Entered										
British	2,397	4,375,883	2,144	4,936,832	2,305	5,693,708	2,412	5,916,394	2,532	6,370,217
British Indian	396	306,668	325	293,338	363	142,716	391	161,446	325	204,512
Foreign	548	1,349,049	496	1,247,512	540	1,375,921	541	1,444,149	638	1,707,557
Native	1,384	87,529	1,117	79,400	780	62,751	1,037	70,056	946	72,591
Total	4,725	7,119,079	4,082	6,466,582	4,080	7,275,071	4,291	7,592,345	4,431	8,354,877
Cleared										
British	2,388	5,419,334	2,004	4,836,545	2,327	5,660,314	2,338	5,798,567	2,535	6,347,888
British Indian	478	349,808	386	247,367	408	200,952	314	186,728	322	208,836
Foreign	517	1,271,626	493	1,242,780	546	1,411,950	505	1,340,572	511	1,683,938
Native	1,204	79,833	946	67,579	681	48,804	511	66,321	922	71,451
Total	4,587	7,120,101	3,919	6,444,241	3,962	7,322,020	4,144	7,392,183	4,387	8,261,558
Total entered and cleared	9,312	14,239,180	8,001	12,910,823	8,042	14,597,091	8,435	14,984,528	8,868	16,616,435

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade — 1908-09, 103,809 of 16,334,169 tons, in 1909-10, 104,069 of 16,885,222 tons, in 1910-11, 101,074 of 15,924,234 tons, in 1911-12, 100,483 of 15,438,427 tons, and cleared — 1908-09, 82,312 of 16,885,586 tons, in 1909-10, 84,001 of 16,486,721 tons, in 1910-11, 84,172 of 16,161,168 tons, in 1911-12, 88,335 of 15,741,328 tons

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for years —

	1906-07		1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Built	124	5,583	118	4,761	170	7,454	162	5,241	164	4,691	112	5,182
Registered	27	571	168	13,135	162	14,730	162	16,119	124	10,114	111	21,271

Internal Communications.

ROADS AND CANALS

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country —

	Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal (1910-1911)	4,311.51	95,214.11	99,525.62
Eastern Bengal and Assam (1910-1911)	631.82	19,830.11	20,461.93
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1910-1911)	1,048.07	21,461.01	22,509.08
Punjab (1910-1911)	2,557.54	19,794.11	22,351.65
Burma (1910-1911)	1,989.17	9,541.11	11,530.28
Central Proves and Berar (1909-1910)	2,857	1,461	4,318
Madras (1910-1911)	22,011	3,884.0	25,895.0
Bombay (1910-1911)	1,170.1	21,080.94	22,251.04
N W F Provs (1910-1911)	1,411	3,052.47	4,463.47
Coorg (1910-1911)	140	107	247
Rajputana (1910-1911)	305	461	766
Central India (1900-1901)	1,994	2,1	2,015
Baluchistan (1910-1911)	810.25	407.93	1,218.18
Military works (1910-1911)	1,215.04	1,31	1,231.35

1 Exclusive of Bridle Roads of which 2,202 miles were maintained by the P. & D. and 610 15 miles were maintained by local authorities

2 Includes 2,277.60 miles of roads maintained by local authorities but it is not known whether they are metalled or unmetalled

3 Exclusive of serviceable fair weather roads (180 miles) and bridle paths (1,066 15 miles)

4 Exclusive of serviceable fair-weather and temporary roads (191.00 miles) and bridle paths (1,322.30 miles)

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, and the Irrawadi, with some of their branches, are largely used for inland traffic. In Southern India, especially, canals are an important means of communication.

II. RAILWAYS

	Miles open				
1903	19,547	1903	26,956	1906	29,097
1907	24,762	1907	27,565	1907	30,010
1908	25,931	1908	28,295	1908	30,576
				1910	
				1911	

The railways open on December 31, 1911, are as follows —

	Miles
State lines worked by companies	17,949
State lines worked by the State	6,874
Companies lines guaranteed under modern contracts	32
District Boards' lines	155
Branch Line Companies' railways assisted by Government under rebate terms	1,171
Companies lines —	
(a) Subsidized by the Government of India	417
(b) " Local Governments	137
(c) " District Boards	265
(d) Receiving land only from the Government of India	1,640
Unassisted Companies' lines	66
Leased lines	79
Native State lines	3,974
Foreign lines	74
Total	32,899

The gauges of the Indian railways are (1) The Standard or 5ft 6in (2) The Metro, or 3ft 6in and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft 6in and 2ft. The total capital expenditure on Railways to the end of 1911 including lines under construction and survey &c., was as follows —

	Rs.
State lines worked by companies	2,84,81,78,000
State lines worked by the State	1,22,58,51,000
Companies lines guaranteed under modern contracts	10,11,000
District Boards' lines	70,40,000
Branch Line Companies' railways assisted by Government under rebate terms	7,53,60,000
Companies lines —	
(a) Subsidized by the Government of India	3,39,02,000
(b) " Local Governments	1,41,58,000
(c) " District Boards	1,23,63,000
(d) Receiving land only from the Government of India	12,07,63,000
Unassisted Companies' lines	37,97,000
Leased lines	1,19,77,000
Native State lines	22,07,94,000
Foreign lines	1,90,34,000
Unclassified expenditure, including collections, &c.	1,30,12,000
Total	4,60,92,40,000 (307,280,000)

Gross earnings on railways during 1911, Rs. 55,27,92,000 against Rs. 51,14,22,000 during 1910; passengers carried 1911, 389,862,600, passengers carried 1910, 371,576,000. Aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock in 1911, 71,268,000 tons, in 1910, 65,608,000 tons. Working expenses in 1911 Rs. 28,83,92,000, or Rs. 17 per ton, as the gross earnings, compared with Rs. 27,15,72,000, or Rs. 53.10 per ton in

1910. Net earnings Rs. 26,41,00,000 against Rs. 23,98,50,000 in 1910; average return on the capital expenditure 5·87 per cent, against 5·46 per cent in 1910

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPH

In 1912 there were 66,923 post-offices and letter-boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, the number of letters, post-cards and money-orders passing through the post offices, 876,768,765; of newspapers 52,612,161; of parcels 7,346,519; and of packets 55,908,694; being a total of 992,636,139. The following table gives statistics for five years.—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
				₹	₹
1908	919,714,001	18,404	47,577	1,424,400	1,772,710
1909	875,256,842	18,642	47,741	1,424,613	1,807,608
1910	919,624,137	18,813	48,554	1,496,922	1,910,400
1911	945,147,612	66,923		2,136,034	2,008,661
1912	992,636,139				

The following are telegraph statistics for five years —

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Land	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			₹	₹	
1908	271,944	68,940	890,506	752,411	12,749,928
1909	280,596	70,065	890,203	783,032	13,006,778
1910	287,266	72,746	807,948	807,519	12,084,697
1911	287,940	74,413	540,517	791,833	13,090,228
1912	299,348	76,578	951,618	821,024	14,671,819

There were 7,584 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1912

Money and Credit.

The total value of the silver, nickel, copper, and bronze coined in British India from 1835-36 to 1911-12 inclusive has been Rs. 8,60,68,77,346, including 48,50,52,634, the value of 213,765,192 British dollars, Rs. 8,02,68,091, the value of 85,374,555 Straits dollars, Rs. 5,05,520, the value of 497,630 Straits fifty cent pieces, Rs. 9,40,002 the value of 3,084,365 twenty cent pieces, 19,41,938, the value of 12,745,414 ten cent pieces, 9,57,410 the value of 12,567,483 five cent. pieces, and Rs. 67,72,857 representing the value of cents and fractions thereof; the heaviest coinage in any one year being Rs. 26,37,52,443, during 1906-07. The value of the money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay mints was as follows—

Year ended March 31		Nickel	Copper	Bronze	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908	18,55,71,561 ¹	23,28,500	30,045	38,39,171	19,17,69,276
1909	4,41,26,252 ²	14,08,500	1,35,338	11,03,958	4,67,74,048
1910	3,72,04,862 ³	15,50,000	35,000	5,98,720	3,93,88,582
1911	3,68,68,739 ⁴	25,12,500	50,000	9,45,124	3,98,76,363
1912	11,31,56,039 ⁵	26,10,000	41,891	9,25,626	11,67,88,555

¹ Includes Rs. 44,15,021 = account of the manufacture of British dollars.

² Includes Rs. 1,55,90,328 = account of the manufacture of British dollars.

³ Includes Rs. 1,35,10,675 = account of the manufacture of [redacted] dollars, and Rs. 19,38,021 = account of the manufacture of ten cents and five cents.

⁴ Includes Rs. 1,20,00,062 on account of [redacted] manufacture of British dollars, and Rs. 18,47,564 = account of the manufacture of twenty cents, ten cents, [redacted] five cents.

⁵ Includes Rs. 9,50,33,954 = account of [redacted] manufacture of British dollars, and Rs. 47,766 on account of the manufacture of ten cents and five cents.

An Act providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public [redacted] passed in 1893. Notifications [redacted] issued simultaneously providing (1) for the receipt of gold coin and gold bullion at the Mints in exchange for [redacted] a ratio of 1s. 4d. per rupee; (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight at treasuries, in payment of Government dues, at the [redacted] of fifteen rupees for a sovereign and seven and a half rupees for a half-sovereign; and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion at the rate of one Government rupee for 1s. 4d. By a Notification of the 11th September, 1897, sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight [redacted] also received [redacted] the Reserve Treasuries, at the rate of Rs. 15 for the sovereign.

An Act (XXII. of 1899) declared the sovereign legal tender, 15 rupees to the sovereign. It was, however, decided not to coin gold in India; a proposal to [redacted] gold is now under consideration.

The Coinage Act of [redacted] provided for the introduction of a subsidiary nickel one-anna piece and the substitution of [redacted] bronze currency for the existing copper coins. The coinage of copper [redacted] accordingly discontinued with effect from August 1, 1906. The issue of the nickel [redacted] piece [redacted] commenced with effect from August 1, 1907.

Since [redacted] rupees have been coined [redacted] required to meet public demands, the Government purchasing the silver and paying for it mainly with the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. The entire profit accruing to Government on the coinage up to March 31, 1907, and half such profit for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 have been placed [redacted] the credit of [redacted] separate fund termed the Gold Standard Reserve, [redacted] the object of ensuring the stability of the currency policy of Government. Any profit arising from this source in future will be credited entire to the Gold Standard Reserve, until such time as the gold and gold securities in [redacted] Gold [redacted] Reserve shall attain to a total of [redacted] millions sterling.

On July 26, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of the Empire, providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circulars [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] from [redacted] time, as found necessary, [redacted] the notes were [redacted] within [redacted] circle for which they were issued, and rendered [redacted] [redacted] place of issue, and also [redacted] the capital city of the Presidency.

legislation has relaxed the rigidity of the circle system. Notes of the values of five, ten, fifty, and hundred rupees are now legal tender throughout British India, and the limitation of currency to the circle of confined notes of higher denomination.

There are now seven circles of currency—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Karachi.

Total values of notes in circulation on March 31 in six years —

	Rs		Rs
1906-7	46,95,19,260	1909-10	54,40,84,250
1907-8	46,88,50,345	1910-11	54,99,05,815
1908-9	45,48,79,505	1911-12	61,86,25,095

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

Statistics of the Post Office Savings banks for five years —

	Banks	Depositors	Amount at end of Year
			Rs.
1906-07	8,049	1,190,220	14,77,11,449
1907-08	8,328	1,262,763	15,18,15,000
1908-09	8,501	1,318,632	15,28,50,022
1909-10	8,767	1,378,916	15,86,72,164
1910-11	8,929	1,480,451	16,91,94,257

Currency, Weights, and Measures

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are as follows —

Five Pie		= 1/4 Farthing
8 "	= 1 Pie	= 1 Farthing
4 Pie, or 12 Pie	= 1 Anna	= 1 Penny
16 Annas	= 1 Rupee	= 1s
15 Rupees		= 17

The rupee weighs 180 tola (1 tola = 180 grains) fine.

The sum of 1,00,000 rupees is called a 'lakh' and of 1,00,00,000 a 'crore' of rupees.

The Maund of Bengal of 40 seers	= 82½ lbs avoirdupois.
" " Bombay	= 28 lbs nearly
" " Madras	= 25 lbs nearly
" Tola	= 180 gr
" Guz of Bengal	= 48 inches

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art. 1 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *seer*, and shall be the weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme, and containing 497,896 milligrammes.' Art. 2 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *seer*; for measures of capacity, a measure representing such quantity of water at 4°C density, weighed in any one vessel it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all such the money measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.' This five years — has been brought into operation.

Official and other Publications concerning India.

1 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

- Administration Reports of the provinces Annual—Judicial and Administrative Annual Calcutta
 Agricultural Statistics of British India Annual Calcutta
 Army Indian Army List Quarterly War on beyond the of British since 1840 London 1901
 Famines Reports of famine Commissions, 1850, 1857 and 1818—Relief Operations, 1899-1900 Vol I, British Districts, II Native States—Advances to Agriculturists attend Famine London, 1901
 Finance Accounts and Estimates Explanatory Memorandum Annual—Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure Annual—Financial Statement of Government India discussion in the Legislative Council Annual—Home Accounts Annual—Income Expenditure under specified heads Annual—Report of Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure of India 3 vols London, 1901—Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India Annual Calcutta Report of the Currency Committee 1899 Calcutta, 1900
 Gazetteers The Imperial Gazetteer of India 2nd ed 26 vols completed in 1909 London—Provincial and District Gazetteers
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 Judicial Judicial and Administrative Reports Annual Calcutta—Unreported
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 Trade and Customs Administration Report of — of Bengal, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Burma Annual
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BALÚCHISTÁN.

A country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire, approximately between lat. 24° 54' and 32° 4' N., and between long. 60° 56' and 70° 15' E.; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450; area, 134,638 square miles; population (1911 census), 834,703. Bounded on the N. by Afghanistan and North-West Frontier Province, on the E. by Sindh, the Panjáb, and a part of the Frontier Province, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia, the boundary disputes with which were settled in 1905. The main divisions are: (1) British and administered territory in the north of the Province; (2) the native States of Kalát and Las Bela, the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khán of Kalát, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Hálá ranges from the to Bela; (3) tribal occupied by the Marri and Bugti tribes, semi-independent, but subject to the control of the Political Agent in Sibi.

1. *British and Administered Territory*.—British Residents appointed to the courts of the Kháns of Kalát from the middle of the nineteenth century, and British expeditions passed through the Bolán on their way to Kandahar and Afghanistan, but up to 1876 the country was considered independent. In 1875 Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Balúchistán Province, first entered the country; in 1877 the cantonment of Quetta, which is now the head-quarters of the Administration, was occupied by British troops, and in 1879 the administration of the district was taken over on behalf of the Khán of Kalát. After the Afghan war, 1878-81, the districts of Pishin, Shorard, Duki, Sibi, and Shahrig were assigned to the British and in November, 1867, were formally constituted as British Balúchistán. In 1883, the districts of Quetta and Bolán were made over by the Khán to the British. The annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees was reduced to 30,000 respectively. In 1886, the valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1887, the Khetran country, now known as the Khetran tahsil, was brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was extended to the

Zhob valley and Kakar Khurdán, in 1896 Chagai and Western Sinjrání included administered territory, in 1899, the Nuskhi Nisbat was made over by the Khan of Kalat on an annual quit rent of 9,000 rupees, and in 1903 the Nasirabad tahsil was acquired from the Khan on an annual quit rent of 117,500 rupees. The area of British and administered territory is 46,960 sq miles, and the population (1911) 379,646. The head of the civil administration is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General. Next authority is the Revenue Commissioner, who is also the Judicial Commissioner, and such is the power of a High Court, except in of Europeans for whom the Chief Court of the Punjab is a High Court. The under the direct administration of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, is divided into districts, each in charge of a Political Agent follows Quetta Pishin, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Bolan Pass, Chagai. The Political Agents are also the Collectors, District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, and are assisted by European Assistant Political Agents and either native European Extra Assistant Commissioners and a staff of subordinate and judicial officials. The Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass is also Political Agent for Kalát and Las Bela.

In the directly administered territory the chief items of are Land revenue, excise, court fees and stamps, and judicial fines, &c. In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind. This is usually sixth of the crop, but in the Sibi tahsil it is two ninths, and on the lands of the Shelo and Khushdil irrigation canals, constructed by the Government, the proportion is one third. In Nasirabad the assessment per acre of the cultivated area from Rs 1 to Rs 4 according to the crops raised and means of water supply. For purposes each district is divided into tahsils, each of which is in charge of a native official known as a Tahsildar, who has a Naib Tahsildar, Kamungos and Patwaris subordinate to him. The revenue from all sources averages approximately Rupees 18,74,000.

Regular troops are stationed at Quetta, Chaman, Fort Sandeman, and Loralai, and detachments are stationed at different places, principally in the Zhob and Loralai Districts, for the preservation of law and order. There is also a police force, supplemented by levies and the Zhob militia, Makran and Chagai Levy Corps. The latter are recruited from the local tribes, and have their own leading as officers.

The medical work of the Province is under the Chief Medical Officer, and there are Civil Surgeons at Quetta, Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Chaman, and Civil Assistant Surgeons at Sibi, Shalung, Mach, Kalat and Panjgiri.

2 *The Native States of Kalat and Las Bela*—The leading chief of Kalat is Sir Mir Mahmúd Khan, G C I E, Beglar Págh Khan of Kalát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, the late Mir Khudádad Khan, November, 1877.

KHÁNS OF KALAT

Mír Ahmad I, C	1687	Mír Muhammad Nasir Khán	
Mír Mehráb I, C	1701	I, C	1751
Mír Samandai, C	1701	Mír Mahmúd Khán I, C	1794
Mír Ahmad II, C	1714	Mír Mehráb Khán II	1817
Abdulla, C	1716	Shah Nawáz Khan*	1818
Mír Muhabat, C	1771	Mír Nasir Khán II	1821
		Mír Khudádad Khan	1857

From March, 1863, to May, 1864, Mánnad (Throne) usurped by Khan's cousin, Sherdil.

The power of the Kháns of [] founded by the Mirwáris about the fifteenth century. Authentic history begins with [] Ahmad I, whose successors gradually made themselves supreme from Kalát to the Arabian Sea, and rose to the height of their power in the time of Mir Nasir Khán I., who [] the first to take the title of Khán. The districts of Quetta and Mastung [] granted to him by Ahmad Sháh, the Durrání King of Afghánistán. Nasir Khán's grandson, Mohráb Khán, [] killed in the storming of Kalát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasir Khán II., was acknowledged by the British Government in 1840; and in 1854 a treaty was executed with him, under the [] of which [] received a yearly subsidy of 50,000 rupees. In 1857 Nasir Khán [] succeeded by his brother, Khudádád Khán, with whom a fresh treaty [] concluded in December, 1876, by which the subsidy was raised to 100,000 rupees a year. Owing to the state of anarchy which prevailed in the State, and which reacted on British interests in India, it became essential that a settlement should be effected, and Major (afterwards Sir Robert) Sandeman was deputed to Kalát for this purpose, in 1876, with most successful results. Mir Khudádád Khán died in May, 1909.

The Khán of Kalát is the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but the extent of his control has now been considerably reduced. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs. The area of Kalát State, is 73,278 square miles, and the population 359,086 (1911 census.)

The Khán's revenue, including the subsidies and rents for the leased areas paid by the British Government, amounts to 8,00,000 rupees annually. The Khán has an irregular force of 461 cavalry and artillery. The chief towns in the State [] Kalát, Mastung, Bhág, Gandáwá and Dádhar.

The ruling chief of Las Bela has the title of Jám. Jám Mir Khán, the grandfather of the present chief, succeeded in 1840; Jám Ali Khan, his father, succeeded in 1889; and Jám [] Kamál Khán, the present chief, succeeded in 1896. The [] of the State is 7,139 [] miles; population, 61,205 (1911 census); [] varies from 2 to 3 lakhs; military force, 380 infantry, [] cavalry, and [] guns; military police force, 100 men. Before the British occupation the ruler of Las Bela was a feudatory of the Khán of Kalát, but in recent times the connection has almost entirely ceased. The State is under the control of the Political Agent in Kalát.

3. *The Tribal Areas.*—These territories comprise 7,268 square miles, with a population of 34,766 (1911 census), chiefly Marri and Bugti, under the Sibi agency.

General.—The most [] in Balúchistán [] the Brahúi, Pathan and Baloch, 554,800. The Brahuis occupy the centre of the country stretching through Chigai to meet the Baloch of Western Sanjrání, and southwards to [] Lásis and the Baloch of Makrán. The Pathans are chiefly contained within British and administered territory. The [] are distributed through the southern regions in the Marri and Bugti country, the Kachhi plain, the Nasirábád tahsil, the Dombki, Umrání, and Kahári country, and Makrán. [] Lásis (27,779), [] almost wholly confined to Las Bela, the term Lási being of modern invention. The [] inhabitants [] either scattered, as [] Chuttás and Saiads, or are subject races and occupational groups such [] the [] cultivators of [] plain, the Dehwár [] of the uplands, the [] Naqibs of Makrán, and the Ghuláms who are of servile origin. There are also indigenous Hindus (1 []) living under the protection of the tribes and carrying [] country.

The religion of the native population is either Mussulman, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu. The Mussulmans number (1911) 782,648, Hindus, 37,602, Christians, 5,085, Sikhs, 8,390, others, 978. In 1904 a joint Inspector General of Education (now designated Director General of Public Instruction) was appointed for Baluchistan and the Frontier Province, and an Assistant was posted to Quetta. At the close of 1911-12 there were 1,000 Government aided schools in the province, 9 of these were for girls and 2 for Europeans. Of the 2,896 pupils 449 were girls. Nearly half the pupils were Hindus, children of men from Sind and the Panjab in trade or Government service. Besides these there were 180 private schools with 1,224 pupils on the rolls.

The country consists largely of barren mountains, deserts and stony plains, its climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the rain fall is uncertain and scanty. Here and there the mountains are tree clad, and cultivation is carried on wherever water is found. The agricultural products are wheat, barley, milk, lucerne, rice, maize, and potatoes, while grapes, apricots, peaches, apples, and melons are grown in abundance. Panjgur in Makran is famous for its dates. Among wild animals are the markhor, urial (wild sheep), Sind ibex, deer, bear, and panther, and the chief domestic animals are the camel, horses, oxen and cows, and donkeys.

Little is yet known of the geology of the country. Iron and lead are found near Khurd, coal is worked at Khoist on the Sindhi Pishin railway, and in the Sor hills near Quetta. Asbestos and chromite have been found in Zhob, and chromite also in the Quetta Pishin district. There are oil springs at Khattan in the Marri country, but these are not now worked. Sulphate of iron has been found in Kalit and sulphate of aluminium in Chagai. Salt is manufactured in Pishin in the Zhob district, and in the Kalat State. Local manufactures are unimportant. A few matchlocks and other weapons are made, and various kinds of ironwork for agricultural purposes. The nomad tribes make kilts, rough blankets, and rugs. Brahui women are famous for their needle work. Leather work and pottery are manufactured in Kalat. There is a brewery as well as a government distillery for the manufacture of country spirit at Quetta, and mills for grinding flour, pressing chaff, and manufacturing patent coal fuel. A [REDACTED] at Quetta was opened in 1906. The Indian Staff College was opened at Quetta in 1907.

The land traffic with India passes either by railway or by the routes from Kalat and Las Bela to Sind, and through the Loralai district to the Panjab. The value of the trans-frontier imports (exclusive of treasure) from Kalat and Las Bela into India in 1911-12 was Rs. 11,80,291, and of the exports from India to Kalat and Las Bela, Rs. 10,01,070. The chief exports from the Province are mustard and rape, raw wool and food grains. Imports consist of piece goods, chiefly of Indian manufacture, ghee, fruits, hay and [REDACTED] and other articles carried mostly by rail.

Over sea trade is carried on through ports on the Makran coast with India, the exports consisting of dates, mutton and dried fish, and the imports chiefly of [REDACTED] goods and food grains. The greater part of this trade is with the Bombay Presidency.

The principal imports into Baluchistan from foreign countries, viz., Afghanistan, Persia, are fruit, ghee, wool, sheep, horses and ponies. Piece goods in large quantities, indigo, sugar and metals are sent to [REDACTED] countries through Baluchistan.

Good roads connect the more important centres in the directly administered places. There are 810 miles of metalled and partly metalled roads and

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1,921 of unmetalled roads and paths. The road *via* Nushki to Persia opened during 1905.

The North-Western railway, which has the standard gauge of 4 ft 6 in., enters Baluchistan at Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain at Sibi, where it bifurcates, one branch going by Harnai and the other by Quetta, and re-unites at Bostan, whence the line runs to Chaman. A line of railway to Nushki 82½ miles long, which cost about 7,000,000 rupees, was opened for traffic in 1905. A survey for a short line from Khanai to Hindubagh, a distance of about 10 miles, was carried out during 1909.

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalat and through Nushki to Seistan in Persia.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalat, and westwards *via* Nushki to Killa Robat, where it connects with the Indo-European system, while a further line laid down in 1907 connects India with Persia and Europe, *via* Las Bela, Panjgur, and Nok Kundi.

Agent Governor General in Baluchistan—The Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E.

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SIKHIM.

An Indian feudatory State in the Himalayas, bounded to the N. by Tibet proper, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbi, and by Bhutan, to the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and to the W. by Nepal. Extreme length from N. to S., 70 miles; extreme breadth, 10 miles; area, 2,000 square miles.

In March 1890 a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim was recognised by China. The British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim. The Maharaja, after having declined to comply with the conditions, lived for some time under surveillance in British India, and in 1891 was allowed to return to Sikkim. The members of the council carry on the administration, with the assistance of the British Political Officer.

Population in 1911, 87,920. The people are known to their neighbours as Lepchas, but call themselves Bong-pa. Principal towns are Gangtok, the capital, Rhenok, Pakyong, Lachen, and Lachung. The religion is Lamaism.

Gross revenue in 1911, Rs. 14,500. The main sources of revenue are

limited jurisdiction within their districts; important being referred to the council.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, apples, three kinds of cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State. There are extensive forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. A few copper mines worked. The principal trade route from Bengal Tibet passes through Sikkim. Imports into Bengal from, and exports from Bengal to Sikkim:—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Imports	55,568	63,572	64,076	72,906	86,064
Exports	36,192	71,055	62,630	55,300	78,894

The chief imports into Sikkim cotton piece goods, oils, provisions, salt, manufactured silk, sugar, tea, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports from Sikkim food grains and vegetables, hides and skins, wool, timber.

Political Officer.—C. A. Bell.

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The **Andaman Islands** lie in the Bay of Bengal, 590 miles from the mouth of the Hugli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland. Five large islands closely grouped together called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. There are some 200 islets, the two principal groups being the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The Great Andaman group is about 117 miles long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad, the total being 2,508 square miles. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *padak* Andaman redwood (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*). The islands hilly, the highest point, Saddle Peak, being 2,402 feet, and Mount Harriet, 1,196 feet in height. The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably, Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Stewart Sound, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade. The aborigines, 1,882 (1,036 males and 846 females) in 1901, live in small groups over the islands; they are savages of a low Negrito type. The total population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1911 was 26,459 (19,570 males and 6,889 females). The climate tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive. In 1911 the sales, the result of convict labour, amounted to 4,16,778. Tea, coconut, hemp (*Musa textilis*), Bahamas aloe (*Agave sisalana*) are successfully cultivated. In 1911 there were 11,374 of cattle. Wireless telegraphy with Burma was established in 1904. A steamer *Blair* with Calcutta, Rangoon, and The islands are used by the Government of India as a penal for life long-term convicts. The 26,600

of cleared land and 156 square miles of reserved forest. There in 1912, 11,228 convicts (including women) in the place, of whom some 2,100 were ticket-of-leave the settlement supporting themselves. Of the women, about half are on ticket-of-leave, and married to convicts. The Andaman Islands are under the Government of India, and the Officer in Charge the Superintendent of Port Blair. The Civil, Military and convict population of Port Blair 1912 was 15,613.

The Islands are situated to the South of the Andamans, 75 miles from Little Andaman. There nineteen islands, seven uninhabited; gross area, 636 square miles. The islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nancowry, and Car Nicobar. There is a land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nancowry, known Nancowry Harbour. The Nicobarese inhabitants, numbering 6,310 (3,386 males and 2,924 females) in 1901, are a variety of the Malay race. This people are known to have eagerly pursued the coconut trade for at least 1,500 years. English and Hindustani are understood most villages. The coconut production estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some million are sold by bather and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The climate is tropical and unhealthy for Europeans. A permanent agent, a native of India, maintained sole representative of Government in the Nicobar Islands. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

Chief Commissioners and Superintendent at Port Blair.—Lieut.-Col. H. A. Browning, I.A.

Annual Administration Reports by the Chief Commissioner—Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Home Department) Nov. XXV and LXXVII (C. B.), In the Andamans and Nicobars. London, 1903

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kanara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1901) 10,274 (4,971 male and 5,303 female), all Muhammadans, except 1 Hindu and 2 Buddhists. The language is either Malayalam or Mahl. The staple product is the fibre known coir.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution Government.

The Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore (with which incorporated Labuan), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Settlements in 1886, and Christmas Island in 1889. Christmas Island annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and Cocos Islands in 1903.

By a proclamation dated October 20, 1906, the boundaries of the Colony extended so as to include Colony of Labuan, with effect from January 1, 1907. Labuan incorporated for administrative in the Settlement of Singapore.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the general officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor of Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Colonial Engineer. There is a Legislative Council presided over by the Governor, of ten official and eight unofficial members, six nominated by the Crown and two by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang, but confirmed by the Crown.

Governor — Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K. C. M. G.

The governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, *High Commissioner* of Brunei, and *British Agent* for British North Borneo and Sarawak.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers, and partly appointed by the Governor.

Area and Population.

Singapore is an island about twenty miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 217 square miles, separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a strait three-quarters of a mile in width. A number of small islands adjacent form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south point of the island. Penang is an island of 108 square miles, off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, distant from two to ten miles, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian, total area 199 miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a strip of the mainland, is British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 100 from the latter, it is a strip of territory 10 miles in length, and from eight to 10 miles in breadth.

The population, inclusive of the military, according to the census of 1911, is as follows —

	Singapore ¹		Penang -		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans	4,166	1,637	792	—	—	52	5,170	2,169
Indians	1,273	2,479	826	448	730	—	2,598	4,284
Asiatics	214,461	87,019	160,983	104,964	73,928	43,369	438,857	—
Totals (1911)	—	91,086	171,601	105,402	74,658	43,398	467,574	—
Totals (1912) Estimated	311,986	—	278,008	—	117,041	—	712,069	—
	325,373	—	281,341	—	127,706	—	732,610	—
	—	94,421	173,961	—	77,125	50,672	479,788	—

¹ Inclusive of Christmas Island, Cocon Keeling, and Labuan Islands.

² Inclusive of Province Wellesley.

In 1911 there were in the Settlements: 240,206 Malays, 369,843 Chinese, and 82,055 natives of India.

The births and deaths in 1911 were as follows:—

	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	6,550 16,494	3,371 5,823	195 369	3,720 3,979	1,942 7,162	189	18,069 38,07

In 1911, there were 269,854 Chinese immigrants, 216,321 in 1910; Indian immigrants, 108,471 in 1911, and 83,723 in 1910. The number returned to India in 1911 was 46,464 adults, and 1,639 minors.

The Coocos or Keeling Islands, a group of about twenty small coral islands, lie about 700 miles S.W. of Sumatra and 1,200 miles W. of Singapore. Population in 1911, 749, of whom 100 Europeans.

Christmas Island is 200 miles S.W. of Java and 700 miles E. of the Coocos Islands. It is 10 miles long and about 9 miles wide. In December, 1911, the resident population numbered about 1369, all the inhabitants, except the District Officer and his staff, being employed directly or indirectly by the company which works the enormous phosphate deposits which the island contains.

The island of Labuan lies about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, and since January 1, 1907, it has been incorporated with Singapore. Area 28½ sq. miles; population in 1911, 6,546, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders and about 30 Europeans. Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants.

Instruction.

Instruction, not yet compulsory throughout the colony, is partly supported by the Government in the case of grant-in-aid schools, and wholly in the case of Government English and Government Vernacular Schools. In Malacca, Penang Island outside Municipal limits, and Province Wellesley there is compulsory attendance of boys within a certain radius of a school, where free instruction is given in their own language.

The numbers of schools and pupils are as follows in 1911:—

	Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government schools	2	2,619	2,457
Grant-in-aid English schools	28	9,730	8,999
Government boys' and girls schools	108	11,065	10,381
Grant-in-aid vernacular boys schools	2	62	—
Total	140	33,566	21,790

There is a training college for Malay teachers in Malacca.

Justice [REDACTED] Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds sittings at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, district courts, police courts and marine magistrates' courts. Convictions before the Superior Courts in 1911 were 619, before the other courts 34,128. Police force 2,544 in 1911, of whom 120 were Europeans. Criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1911, 4,353.

Finance

Public revenue and expenditure for [REDACTED] years (1 dollar = 2s. 4d.) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1904	1,119,24	1,077,10	190	1,026,089	916,122
190	1,119,10	1,105,17	1910	1,069,38	878,703
1906	1,046,11	1,134,17	1911	1,391,00	1,031,911

The estimated revenue for 1912 was 1,128,620/. The leading items of revenue for 1911 were—duties, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 1,005,941/; posts and telegraphs, 78,354/; fees of court or office, payments for specific services and reimbursements in aid, 84,124/; rents of government property, 57,951/; government railway, 35,867/; and of expenditure—salaries and other charges, 555,046/; military expenditure, 221,861/; charge on account of the public debt, 94,147/; public works, extraordinary, 63,191/; public works, recurrent, 44,899/; pensions, 48,463/.

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1912, amounted to 1,156,017/, and liabilities 308,650/. The debt amounts to 7,948,452/ borrowed for public works.

Defence, Production, and Industry.

The harbour and roadstead of Singapore are defended seawards by forts armed with heavy and medium guns.

The garrison of Singapore is composed of the following regular troops—2 companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 1 company of Asiatic artillery, 1 company of Royal Engineers, 1 battalion of British infantry, 1 battalion of native infantry, and a few details of R.A.M.C. and A.S.C., etc. The Singapore Volunteer Corps consists of 1 company Coast Defence Artillery, 1 Maxim company, 1 company Engineers (all Europeans), 1 company Chinese infantry, 1 company Malay infantry, 1 bearer company.

In Penang there is a Volunteer corps consisting of 2 companies of infantry (one company composed of Europeans, the other one company of mixed races).

There are Cadet corps and rifle associations in Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.

Twenty per cent of the revenue of the Colony (exclusive of opium sales) is contributed to defence.

The Straits ports are free from duties, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is a transit trade. Import duties are levied only on wine (1 dollar and 1½ dollars per gallon), malt liquors (24 cents per gallon), spirits (2·40 dollars per gallon) and petroleum (5 cents per gallon). The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmeg, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, india-rubber, gambier, gum, copra, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, Para rubber, &c.

Imports and exports for five years (inclusive of treasure and inclusive of trade with the Federated Malay States). Since 1908 the trade of Labuan and Christmas Island is included —

Yrs	IMPORTS			EXPORTS					
	From U K	From Colonies, &c	From Foreign Countries	To U K	To Colonies, &c	To Foreign Countries	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1907	3,767,400	19,001,600	16,126,810	40,669,600	8,923,000	9,072	17,122,800	85,618,600	
1908	4,981,800	17,590,700	14,996,400	36,912,900	7,484,900	10,072	300	14,296,500	81,041,400
1909	3,892,134	17,472,134	13,193,740	36,559,452	7,485,700	9,962,200	15,851,800	82,104,700	
1910	4,368,615	22,008,011	15,043,920	42,221,576	10,190,121	10,641,521	10,050,197	87,822,141	
1911	4,759,064	24,502,433	20,571,811	41,157,341	10,022,716	11,371,091	17,000,909	89,587,140	

These exports do not include coal supplied to ships, bunkers, ships' stores, telegraph cables, &c., materials for building and repairing vessels, nor opium sent to Johore for consumption there prior to 1910.

Trade of the Straits Settlements during two years (inclusive of inter-colonial trade and treasure) —

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Singapore	31,672,668 ¹	33,272,400 ¹	27,408,654 ¹	28,032,774 ¹
Penang	12,042,642 ¹	15,906,404 ¹	11,724,946 ¹	13,819,391 ¹
Malacca	776,790	904,353	767,248	871,599
Labuan	167,606	241,869	141,998	123,841

¹ Imports into Christmas Island, 92,659¹ in 1910, and 6,064¹ in 1911. Exports from, 413,244¹ in 1910, and 483,438¹ in 1911. Imports into Dindings, 44,831¹ in 1910, and 1,785¹ in 1911. Exports, 86,976¹ in 1910 and 10,152¹ in 1911, are included under Singapore and Penang respectively.

The most important imports and exports in 1911, exclusive of inter-settlement trade, are —

1911	Imports	1911	Exports
	£		£
Machinery, Hardware and Ironware, &c.	853,059	Tin	10,787,718
Rice	3,572,472	Spices	1,000,063
Opium	1,735,150	Gambier	602,618
Fish	1,273,477	Gums	4,279,909
Tobacco, Cigars, & Cigarettes	1,061,959	Tapioca and Sago	1,007,040
Sugar	631,230	Rattans	616,140
Cotton Piece Goods	1,803,471	Copra	1,984,111
Coal	861,717	Preserved Pineapples	445,364
Petroleum	294,818		

Most of the imports are re-exported.

Imports are divided into three classes:—*transit trade*, *transit trade*, *actual*; passing trade being goods in vessels merely passing through Singapore for China, &c.; transit trade, goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re-shipment. Two-thirds of imports are not included in export statistics, except in the case of rubber from the Malay Peninsula, which is treated as imports and included in export figures when sent out. Actual imports may be defined as goods brought for into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for re-export to other places whether they are said to be exported. Transit trade is the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture. Exchange fluctuations in the value of past statistical results, in times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries being enhanced; the dollar probably holding good, to a less extent, in the case of produce exported, but the dollar value having been fixed early in 1906 at 2s 4d., this is the rate adopted since.

The Board of Trade Returns give the trade with Great Britain for five years, the imports including produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places, transhipped at Singapore, which is thus entered as the place of export:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Imports (consignment) into U.K. from the Straits	7,942,703	4,071,951	11,544,717	12,909,049	14,039,913
Exports of British produce to the Straits	4,322,219	3,370,000	4,142,882	4,819,071	5,021,807
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	44,588	64,673	102,914	107,648	117,904

The principal imports into the United Kingdom in 1911 were tin, 7,566,680 lb. (in 1900, 8,364,718 lb.); rubber, 3,354,761 lb.; yago and yago meal and flour, 251,245 lb.; Cassava powder and tapioca, 185,577 lb.; gutta percha, 191,290 lb.; spices, 190,670 lb. The principal exports from the United Kingdom were:—cottons and cotton yarn, 1,571,757 lb.; iron and iron and steel manufactures, 556,452 lb.; machinery, 245,049 lb.

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of merchant vessels entered the ports of the Colony during 1911, exclusive of native craft, was 9,849, with a tonnage of 12,047,991 tons. The number of native craft was 20,026, with a tonnage of 812,352 tons. The number of merchant vessels cleared at the ports of the colony and dependencies was 9,849, with a tonnage of 12,038,918 tons, and the total number of native craft was 20,072, with a tonnage of 825,321 tons.

Communications.

There is a railway from Singapore to Woodlands on the Johore Straits, communication between Woodlands and Johore being maintained by steam ferries. The Perak State Railway extends from Parit Buntar in Krian to Kuala Prai in Province Wellesley, whence steam ferries run to Penang. There is a railway from Malacca to Tampin in the Negri Sembilan. All the railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 6 in. metre, and connect with the Federated Malay States Railway system, a continuation of which through Johore was opened in 1911. There are electric tramway systems in Singapore and Penang. There are cables connecting Singapore, Malacca and Penang, and land lines from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur and Penang, and from Malacca to Tampin.

In 1911, 8,157,988 letters and 1,111,111 of all kinds were posted, 6,951,721 delivered.

In Labuan there is a railway 14 miles long, used chiefly for the transport

of [] from the [] Victoria []. From Labuan there are telegraph lines connecting with Hong Kong, Singapore, Sandakan, and the Continent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are eleven banks with establishments in [] Colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank — December 31, 1911, was 756,538 dollars, equivalent to 88,2637.

The dollar, value 2s. 4d., is the standard coin of the Colony, and with the half-dollar and the British sovereign [] legal tender for the payment of any amount. Subsidiary silver coins [] 20, 10, and [] pieces; copper coins are cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents. On December 31, 1911, Government currency notes to the value of 4,300,2527. (\$46,859,310) [] in circulation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

The [] of length in use in the Settlements is [] English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in [] Commercial weights [] :—

1 Kati	= 16 Tahil	= 1½ lb. avoirdupois.
1 Pikul	= 100 Kati	= 133½ lbs. „
1 Koyan	= 40 Pikul	= 5,333½ „ „

The kati of 1½ lb. is known [] the Chinese kati. Another weight, known [] the Malay kati, and still in partial [] in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9,984 grains. This gives 142·628 lbs. as the weight of the pikul, and 5,705·143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

[] Malay States of Perak, Sélángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection. The officer administering the Government of the Straits Settlements [] *officio* H.M.'s High Commissioner for these States [] the other Malay [] in the British sphere.

High Commissioner.—Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary for the Federated Malay States.—Sir E. L. Brockman, K.C.M.G.

Resident of Perak.—W. P. Hume (acting).

„ *Sélángor.*—R. G. Watson, C.M.G.

„ *Negri Sembilan.*—A. H. Lemon (acting).

„ *Pahang.*—E. J. Brewster.

In Perak, Sélángor, and Sungai Ujong, which [] was subsequently amalgamated with other States [] form the Confederation of Negri Sembilan. Residents [] appointed in 1874, with a [] of European [] whose duty [] to aid the native rulers by advice, [] to [] executive functions. The supreme authority in each [] [] vested [] the [] Council, consisting of the Sultan, [] Resident, the Secretary [] Resident (if there is one), and some of [] principal Malay [] and [] merchants. The Residents [] under the control of the [] Secretary and the High Commissioner.

In 1893 the relations of [] [] Settlements with [] small Native States on [] frontier of Malacca [] consolidated. These States were [] federated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States). In January, 1895, Sungai Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungai Ujong

since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The Federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan, comprises the States of Sungai Ujong, Malacca, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and Tampin. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situated on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1898, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Chief Secretary is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The area of these States, in square miles, is approximately:—Perak, 7,800 sq. miles; Selangor, 3,156 sq. miles; Negri Sembilan, 2,550 sq. miles; Pahang, 14,000 square miles; total, 27,506 sq. miles. Perak, by recent agreement with Siam, has been extended by about 1,000 square miles (included in the figures given above).

Population census 1911: Perak, 494,057 (344,238 males and 149,819 females); Selangor, 294,035 (220,939 males and 73,096 females); Negri Sembilan, 180,189 (87,651 males and 42,548 females); Pahang, 118,708 (72,234 males and 46,474 females); total 1,036,999, (725,062 males, and 311,937 females). The population contained 420,840 Malays, 488,244 Chinese, 172,465 natives of India, 3,284 Europeans and Americans, and 2,649 Eurasians. The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese immigrants. The largest town in the States is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with about 47,000 inhabitants.

The military force of the States consists of a battalion of Sikhs and Pathans known as the Malay States Guides, to which is attached an artillery corps armed with field guns. The strength on Jan. 1, 1912 was 858, commanded by 11 European officers. The police force comprised 2,882 men, including 70 European officers and inspectors, besides 141 detectives. The police portion of the force included 1 assistant commissioner, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 1 constable, while the Indian establishment comprised 1 native officers, 182 non-commissioned officers and 1,241 constables.

In Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in 1911, there were 27 English schools maintained or assisted by Government, and 322 Malay Vernacular schools, with 17,007 scholars. The total number of schools was 369, with 22,566 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 18,884.

The laws in force in each State of the Federation are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils, up to December, 1909, and from that date, no law is made in any State is affected, by the Federal Council. This Council consists of the High Commissioner, President, the Chief Secretary, the Sultans of Perak, Selangor, and Pahang, the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan, four British Residents and four unofficial members, and in addition to legislation deals with the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. All legislative enactments are submitted to the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The courts in the States are:—(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judicial Commissioner and the Court of Appeal. (2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class. (3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class. (4) The Court of a Kathi. (5) The Court of Assistant Kathi. (6) The

Court of Penghulu. The Court of Appeal consists of two or more Judicial Commissioners, the chief Judicial Commissioner being President. There is an appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council.

The number of cases of murder, homicide, robbery, &c., reported in 1909, 943, with 11 discoveries; in 1910, 799, with 11 discoveries; in 1911, 898, with 250 discoveries. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1911, 1,259.

Efficient Government hospitals are established in all districts, with separate hospitals for Europeans. A very complete Institute of Medical Research has been established at Kuala Lumpur.

The revenue and expenditure of the States were as follows for 1910 and 1911:

	Revenue 1910	Expenditure 1910	Revenue 1911	Expenditure 1911
	£	£	£	£
Perak	1,660,143	1,407,066	2,226,500	1,725,227
Selangor	1,077,865	913,710	1,625,227	1,017,000
Negri Sembilan	241,100	227,630	293,116	206,346
Pahang	218,743	204,765	132,241	102,104
Total	3,097,851	2,753,171	4,177,093	2,940,677

Leading items of revenue in 1911 were—customs, 1,319,370*l.*; land revenue (excluding land sales), 206,653*l.*; railway receipts, 821,808*l.*; licences, 1,117,017*l.*; forests, 70,485*l.*; and of expenditure—railways, 880,893*l.*; public works, 684,724*l.*. Public debt *nil*. Estimated revenue 1912 4,378,606*l.*. Estimate, 1913—revenue, 4,280,000*l.*; expenditure, 5,720,000*l.*

The staple cultivations of the Federated Malay States may be said to be coconuts, rice, rubber, sugar, tapioca, colleo, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms. The Krian irrigation works in Perak irrigate 70,000 acres of rice (padi) land and supply drinking water to the district. The canal is 21 miles long with 16½ miles of branches and 188½ miles of distributory channels. The total area planted with rubber at the end of 1911 was 352,974 acres, and with coconuts, 142,774 acres. The forests produce excellent timber, besides gutta-percha, oils, resins, and cauca. In 1911 the total quantity of timber and firewood taken from the forests, on which royalty was paid, 412,568 tons; of firewood, free of royalty, for use of mining, 295,048 tons. The gross revenue of the Forest Department for 1911 amounted to 70,485*l.*. The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1911 tin export amounted to 45,363 tons, to the value of 8,192,872*l.* sterling. In 1911, 9,228 ounces of gold were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, manganese, plumbago, silver, zinc, and coal.

The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1911:—

	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,424,649	3,523,561	549,580	205,783	7,703,563
Exports	3,480,332	5,594,833	962,546	570,600	10,608,301

Chief items of import, 1911:—rice, 1,607,259*l.*; opium, 801,852*l.*; live animals, 297,730*l.*; tobacco 1,157,515*l.*; cigars, 343,515*l.*; piece goods, 288,882*l.*; sugar, 150,759*l.*; spirits, 152,189*l.*; petroleum, 138,650*l.*; iron-ware, 210,907*l.*; cycles, motor cars, &c., 154,542*l.*; machinery, 218,327*l.*

Chief exports, 1911 : cultivated rubber, 4,658,681L ; copra, 151,002L ; sugar, 27,456L ; rice, 87,847L ; and tin and tin ore, 8,132,872L. Bullion and specie imported, 1911, 332,010L ; exported, 36,449L. Imports (excluding bullion and specie), 1911, from U. K., 736,085L ; other British possessions,¹ 164,323L ; foreign countries, 299,434L. Exports to U. K., 2,870,834L (largely rubber) ; other British possessions, 282,582L¹ ; foreign countries, 311,342L.

Shipping, 1911 (excluding native craft) : entered, 4,636 vessels, 1,936,763 tons ; cleared, 4,831 vessels, 1,933,566 tons. Native craft, entered, 6,590 vessels, 125,851 tons ; cleared, 6,696 vessels, 126,040 tons.

There are in the 4 States in 1911, 1,998 miles of metalled cart roads and 1,540 miles of bridle roads and paths. Length of railways open in 1911, 558 miles 2 chains, including the line (21 miles) to Malacca. Branch lines connect the principal mining centres with the sea and river ports. The Johore State Railway (Gemas-Johore Bahru) 120 miles and 72 chains, which connects the Federated Malay States trunk line with the Singapore Government Railway, was opened on July 1, 1909, thereby making through communication from Penang to Singapore. The whole cost of railway construction has been met from revenue. All the lines have a gauge of 1 metre. There are 69 post offices and other places for postal business. In 1911, 12,715,876 postal packets (excluding parcels and registered letters) were received and delivered. In 1911 there were 1,711 miles of telegraph and telephone line (6,162 miles of wire) under the Post Office department. The post and telegraph receipts (including stamp sales) amounted to 82,218L, and expenditure to 83,968L. The current money consists of Straits Settlements dollars with subsidiary silver and copper coins. In February, 1906, the value of the dollar was fixed at 2s. 4d. or 60 dollars = 7l. Currency notes and bank notes also circulate, and the sovereign is legal tender for any amount at the above rate. Weights and measures (as well as currency) are as in the Straits Settlements.

OTHER BRITISH PROTECTED MALAY STATES.

By the treaty between Great Britain and Siam signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909, Siam transferred to Great Britain the rights of suzerainty and such rights of protection, administration and control, as she had possessed in the tract of territory lying to the north of the Federated Malay States and embracing the whole of Trengganu, all but the north-east corner of Kelantan, the greater part of Kedah, together with Palit, Perlis, parts of Bahian and Legeh, and adjacent islands. Great Britain agreed to an extension of the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts till the new Siamese codes were into force, when the system shall be. Great Britain undertook to facilitate railway construction so that Siamese Railways may be connected with lines in the Federated Malay States. A mixed Siamese and British Commission delimited the frontier. These territories comprise an area of about 15,600 square miles, and contain a population of about 720,000.

Kelantan, on the north-west of the Malay Peninsula, is an area estimated at 6,500 square miles, with a population of 260,750, including 15,000 Chinese and 10,000 Chinese. Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of 10,000. The Sultan has a hereditary Rajah. The village has its own head, who is responsible to a district man, who is in turn grouped into a district, which is in charge of a district. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism, the 6 districts being divided into 260 Mukim or parishes. A Government elementary school is maintained in each district with an average daily attendance in 1911 of 117 pupils ; there is a Government-aided school and a Chinese

¹ Penang, Malacca.

school where English is taught. Five new schools were opened during 1911. The Court of the Rajah, and a central Court are at Bharu and other Courts in different parts of the State. There is a police force of 1,100 men (1911), commanded by a Malay Rajah assisted by a British officer. Offences discovered during 1911, 8,786, convictions 2,881. Admitted to prisons during year, 437. The revenue of the State in 1911 amounted to 487,000 dollars, and the expenditure to 574,850. Public debt, 148,860 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 127,000 acres are under cultivation. Products, rice, coconuts (and copra), betel nuts, rubber, and gharu, rattan, bamboo, pepper, tapioca, sugar cane, and maize. A large part of the land is covered with jungle comprising numerous kinds of valuable timber. The principal supports (estimated) 120,000 head, buffaloes (25,000), sheep, goats, and ponies. The mineral resources comprise gold, galena, pyrites, and tin. Extensive planting of mining concessions held by British companies. The principal manufacturing industries are weaving, building, brick making. In 1911, total exports, 1,505,795 dollars, total imports 2,482,871 dollars. Chief exports, 1911. Cattle, sheep and goats, 316 dollars, betel nuts 175,521 dollars, fish, 129,161 dollars, gold, 117,800 dollars, copra, 518,917 dollars, Para rubber, 106,000 dollars. Chief imports, 1911. Opium, 671,200 dollars; salt, 68,115 dollars, gambier, 50,195 dollars, kerosene, 51,169 dollars, cotton goods, 278,874 dollars, silk goods 147,216 dollars, silver specie, 419,517 dollars, Machinery 55,746 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships in arrivals and outwards, 1911, 183,697 tons.

Over 6,000 Malays are registered. There is regular steamship communication with Bangkok and Singapore. No direct communication with the capital, communication inland is by the river. Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang. There is a telephone system. There are (1911) 11 post offices in the state. 114,958 letters, postcards, parcels, etc., and 5,048 telegrams were despatched in 1911. The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar.

British Adviser—J. H. Scott.

Trengganu, with an area of about 1,000 square miles has a population as recorded at the census, 1911, of 153,079. Capital, Kuala Trengganu, population, 14,000. There are no main roads, railways, or telegraphs. Communication with the interior is by rivers, good native paths. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. The industries are similar to those of Kelantan, and the country is of the same general character. Chief exports, 1911. Fish, 777,000 dollars, tin ore, 457,066 dollars, padi, 285,408 dollars, copra, 225,708 dollars, black pepper, 100,851 dollars. Chief imports, rice 250,104 dollars, cotton piece goods, 75,164 dollars, and opium 120 dollars.

British Agent—W. D. Scott.

Kedah is the western side of the Malay Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 8,500 square miles. The population (census 1911) is 245,986 of whom 195,411 were Malays, 33,740 Chinese, 1,000 Siamese, and 6,074 Indians. The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River, about six miles from Penang by sea. The Sultan, Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, who succeeded in 1891, is assisted in administering the country by a Council of five members, whom the Adviser, appointed by the Government, is. There are 17 Europeans in the Government. The police force, distributed in 11 stations, has a strength of 452 men (principally Malays) including 29 Government Vernacular schools (2,481 pupils), 7 telegraph offices, and 11 post offices. An excellent telephone system extends throughout the State. A metalled road connects Alor Star with Perlis, a road, partly metalled only, connects with Senggora (Siam), and a metalled road is being made to connect Province Wellesley. Another metalled road is being made connecting Baling with Upper Perak in the direction of Province Wellesley in the opposite direction. Earth and metalled roads are being made in South Kedah. Arrangements have been made for the Malay railway system. Province Wellesley to Alor Star, with possibly a later extension to Perlis. Construction of the line, which was completed three years ago, already begun. Expenditure, 1,704,644 dollars. The revenue (1911) was 1,848,152 dollars, and expenditure, 1,704,644 dollars. The revenue is mainly derived from opium (42% of land rents (15%)), and customs (15%). The principal produce of Kedah is rice, over 800,000 bushels of rice and 3,000,000 bushels of padi are exported to Penang for consumption in the Malay Peninsula. There are large rubber, coconut and tapioca plantations in Kedah. From the mines in South Kedah over 10 tons of wolfram were obtained in 1911. About four or five steamers ply daily between Penang and the various ports of Kedah.

British Adviser—W. George Maxwell.

Perlis, on the western side of the Peninsula and north of Kedah has an area of about 200 square miles and a population (1911 census) of 32,000. Malays numbered 20,407 the population, Chinese 1,627, and Siamese 1,000. Police force, 56 Europeans and men. The principal agricultural produce is rice. There are valuable tin and ginseng deposits. Syed Alwi, is assisted by a State Council and an adviser appointed by the British Government. Revenue (1911), 181,292 dollars; expenditure, 185,254 dollars.

British Adviser—J. H. Scott.

_____ (area _____ miles, population 130,412), at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula is, in its original isolation, controlled by _____ Britain, in virtue of a treaty in 1851. Sultan _____ H. H. Ibrahim, & C. M. G. In 1910, _____ the request of the Sultan a British _____ was appointed adviser to _____ of _____ Government. The revenue is chiefly from import and export duties. Imports _____ of _____ spirits, _____ rice, hardware Manchester goods. Exports are rubber gambier, pepper, _____ tea, coffee, gutta percha, &c. Chief town, Johor Bahru, 15 miles _____ Singapore.

British Agent:—D. G. Campbell M. G.

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WEIHAIWEI

Weihaiwei, in the Chinese province of Shantung, with the adjacent _____ was by a Convention with the Chinese Government, dated July 1, 1898, _____ Great Britain. The territory leased comprises, besides the port and bay, the island of Liu Kung, all the islands _____ the bay, and _____ of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of _____ the bay. The boundary has _____ demarcated and regulations settled for the management of frontier affairs. The area of about _____ square miles contains (1911 census) 147,177 inhabitants, including 8,000 _____ the island of Liu Kung. The native city of Weihaiwei is a walled _____ with about 2,000 inhabitants. Within the limits of _____ territory Great Britain has sole jurisdiction, except that within _____ walled city Chinese _____ may exercise such jurisdiction as is _____ inconsistent with the _____ of _____ territory. _____ addition, within a zone extending _____ from the meridian 121° 40' _____ of Greenwich, and comprising _____ area of 1,500

square miles, Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, take any measures necessary for the defence of the territory, and to acquire any necessary for water supply, communications and hospitals. There Chinese administration is not to be interfered with, but only Chinese or British troops shall be allowed. Chinese vessels retain the right to use the waters, and within the territory such lands may be required by Great Britain for public purposes shall be bought at a fair price.

Under Order in Council of July 24, 1901, the territory is administered by a Commissioner. Legislation is by Ordinances. The seat of government is at Port Edward on the mainland. There is a High Court for both civil and criminal cases, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and provision is made for courts of district magistrates. There are 3 European inspectors of police, 100 on the Island of Lau Kung and two on the mainland. There are 10 Chinese sergeants and 10 constables (1911). In the villages the headmen system is maintained. At the Government Free School there were in 1911 about 70 pupils, and about half a dozen Mission schools have 100 pupils. There is also a private school in which the children of Europeans are educated. There are many Chinese schools within the territory. About 6 per cent. of the inhabitants can read and write.

Revenue is derived from (1) land tax and a road tax; (2) junk registration, shipping dues, wine monopoly, (3) dues and miscellaneous. For 1911-12 the actual revenue was \$74,673 (6,845 £), and the actual expenditure was \$154,690 (14,088 £). The grant in aid for 1910-11 amounted to 6,000 £; for 1911-12 to 6,000 £; for 1912-13, 6,000 £.

The station has not been fortified, but is used as a flying naval base and as a depot, exercising ground, and sanatorium for the China squadron, which assembles at Weihaiwei during the summer. No troops are stationed in the territory, the Chinese regiment having been disbanded.

The leased territory, consisting of rocky hill ranges with fertile valleys, is most picturesque; it is well populated, and the inhabitants are in general well-to-do. Cereals, vegetables and fruits (apples, grapes and apricots) are grown, and oak fed silk is produced. Seedlings of fir trees, acacias, willows, and plane trees have done well. Those of the inhabitants who are not farmers are mostly fishermen. Some rope and line making, boat building, and stone-cutting are carried on. The territory contains gold, and a mining company worked for more than three years, but operations are not carried on. The trade is carried on by junks and steamers. In 1911, 615 steamers of 519,399 tons entered the port, exclusive of Admiralty colliers and government transports; 422 were British, and 193 small Japanese and Chinese coasting boats. The imports are kerosene, flour, cottons, sugar, timber, beverages, provisions, coal. The chief exports are ground nuts and ground nut seeds (in 1911, 181,132 cwts. exported) and salt fish. Weihaiwei is a duty-free port.

Roads have been made round the coasts and into the interior of the Territory. The value of land is rising, which is a sign of the increasing prosperity of the place. There is a regular weekly service to and from Shanghai. Many Europeans visit the place in the summer on account of the excellence of the climate, which is unsurpassed in the north.

Commissioner.—Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.

Secretary to Government.—R. Walter.

District Officer.—R. F. Johnston.

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AFRICA

ASCENSION ISLAND.

ASCENSION is a small island of volcanic origin, of 16 miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is fortified. There is an excellent sanatorium up Green Mountain (2,920 ft.) for 100 of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There are 10 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population is estimated (1 September, 1912) at about 186, consisting of officers, their wives and families, sailors and marines, kroomen, members of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co., and servants. Garrison station, Georgetown, on north-west.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which comes in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May. In 1912, 116 were taken from 10 to 15 lbs. in weight; they were stored in ponds, and eventually killed and distributed among the people, a few being sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Rabbits, wild goats, and partridges are less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of the sooty tern or "wideawake," these birds coming in vast numbers to lay their eggs about every eighth month. The island is included in the Postal Union, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Company with St. Helena, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires; with England and with the Cape of Good Hope by telegraph.

Commandant.—Captain G. Carpenter, R.M.L.I.

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BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland (including the British East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate), under the immediate control of the Colonial Office, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, still governed through their Arab Sultan by the Foreign Office. For details as to international agreements, &c., with regard to the British sphere in East Africa, see the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1907, pp. 216 and 217.

The East Africa Protectorate.

Government.—The British East Africa Protectorate extends from Umm al-Juba River, and as far as the borders of Uganda. It includes certain dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, viz.—a strip extending inland along the coast from the German frontier to Kipini, the Lamu Archipelago, and an area of 100 miles round the area of these territories having been leased to Great Britain for an annual including 8,000. On April 1, 1905, it was transferred from the authority of a walled Umm al-Juba Office to that of the Colonial Office. By Order in territory dated November 9, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the city Chinese Governor and Commander-in-Chief. An Order in Council of 1906, constituted an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, the from the consisting of 12 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter

of official and unofficial members. The foreign consular jurisdiction the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British Court, and the whole Protectorate is now virtually a British Crown Colony. It consists of 7 provinces and a tract of territory partially organised lying to the north. The provinces are each under a provincial commissioner, and are divided into districts and sub-districts, as follows: Seyidie (capital Mombasa), comprising the districts of Vanga, Mombasa, Malindi and Mwatate, and the sub-districts of Rabai and Taveta; Ukamba (capital Nairobi), including the districts of Kitui, Kikuyu, and Machakos; Taland (capital Lamu), with districts of Lamu and Tana River; Jubaland (capital Kisumu), consisting of the districts of Kisumu and Goiba; Kenya (capital Fort Hall) with districts of Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu, and Meru; Naivasha (capital Naivasha), including the districts of Naivasha, Eldama Ravine, Rumuruti, Baringo, Turkhina, Uasin Gishu, and Southern Masai Reserve; the Nyanza Province (capital Kisumu), including the districts of Kisumu, Lumbwa, Nandi, and North and South Kavirondo, and the Northern Frontier District with headquarters at Marsabit and posts at Kulal and Moyale.

Area and Population.—The Protectorate has an area of about 250,000 square miles, population estimated at 4,033,000, including 25,000 Africans and 2,000 Europeans and Eurasians. On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate, further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes such as the Masai, the Somalis, and the Gallas. Mombasa is the largest town, population about 30,000, of whom 130 are Europeans. The harbour is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, and is the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Kikindui harbour on the south western side of the island is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour on the east coast of Africa and is accessible to vessels of deep draught. There is good warehouse accommodation and is well connected with the Uganda Railway. The two principal rivers in the North are the Tana and Juba which flow into the Indian Ocean. They are both navigable for about 400 miles by shallow-draught steamers. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate and the headquarters of the Protectorate administration, has 14,000 inhabitants, of whom about 800 are European and 3,000 Indian. There are also European farmers and 50,000 natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

Religion, Instruction, Justice.—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan, but on the coast Mohammedanism has made great progress. There are many Christian societies, British, French, German, Italian, Swedish, and American, two being Roman Catholic. There are Government schools at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Uasin Gishu. Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. The High Court is held at Nairobi, Naivasha, Kisumu, and other places. District Courts presided over by magistrates are held in each district. In native local ideas and customs are considered. The legal system of slavery has been abolished throughout Africa. In the Protectorate slavery is non-existent.

Defence.—The military force consists of 20 officers and 1,000 men forming the 3rd battalion of the King's African Rifles, also two companies of the 1st battalion. There are 1,800 police under European and non-commissioned officers.

Finance.—Revenue, 1911-12, 729,078*l.*; expenditure, 772,554*l.*, which included 27,929*l.* for Special Expenditure for Mombasa, grant-in-aid, 190,000*l.*, which is 75,000*l.* special grant to Mombasa. Of the revenue for

1911-12, customs inland accounted for 101 088/ , licences and internal revenue, 178 617/ , Government railways, 340,553/ , rents, 23,209/ , posts and telegraphs, 28,594/ , fees of court and other fees, 21,142/

Agriculture and Mining — The agricultural products of the lowlands are essentially tropical, and include rice, maize, native grains, cassava, coconuts, etc. The cultivation of sisal hemp and Ceara rubber is now being undertaken on an extended scale. Cotton growing is receiving attention on the banks of the Juba River. Other plants of economic value are being experimented with. In the highlands almost all crops of the temperate zone are grown, viz. oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, all European vegetables, beans, peas, linseed, etc. There is now a large acreage under wheat. Maize culture is rapidly extending, and a large export in this commodity is likely to be developed. Many coffee plantations are established. The growing of black wattle is becoming one of the principal industries of the country and suitable land commands a high price in the market. Ostrich farming has practically been established as an industry. Sheep farming is proving very profitable and many pure bred merinos have been imported. Dairying is also proving a profitable branch of farming.

The forest area of the Protectorate extends over 3 200 square miles, of which the tropical forest covers about 183 square miles, the remainder being upland or highland containing valuable timber trees. Near the coast are mangroves, and various rubber trees, besides ebony, copal, and other trees. The Taveta forest, on the German boundary, is supposed to contain useful timber. The Scotch forest which covers a large lowland area is capable of being turned to useful purposes. The Juba and Juba rivers are bordered by trees of tropical growth, and the Witu forest timber trees and furniture woods. But the valuable forests are within the highland area to the west and north of Nairobi. The Kenya forests of about 625 square miles contain cedar, yellow woods, camphor, jarrah, cork, iron wood, pillai wood, olive, and many other useful species. The Akikau forests (about 750 square miles) contain abundance of similar trees. The Mau forest (about 1,200 square miles) is incompletely surveyed, but is known to contain many excellent timber trees. The forest on Mount Elgon (about 10 square miles) is little known.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored, but do not appear to be very extensive. There are large deposits of natron in the Rift Valley, particularly Lake Magadi, on the border of German East Africa. Diatomite also occurs in large quantities in the same region. Gold has been discovered in S. Kavirondo, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant mining. Graphite and marble are found in the metamorphic rocks in localities, and limestone is worked in several places for building purposes. Manganese is found in the sandstone near the coast, opals have been found in the sands of the streams on the west side of the Rift Valley, but up to now have not been considered of commercial importance.

In five years land was disposed of as follows:—

Year	Freehold	Leasehold	Total	Agriculture	Grazing	Fibre	Forest	
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	*acres	acres
1908	82 795	—	82 795	26 126	329 219	214 490	—	1,623
1909	15 926	—	15 926	—	574 211	822	—	822
1910	10,000	—	10,000	18,304	150 968	3,312	—	—
1911	6,216	583,382	589,598	19 852	269,746	—	—	—
1912	4,961	608,811	613,772	7,370	801,382	—	—	—

Commerce, Shipping, Communications, &c.—Imports (excluding government stores and treasure) and exports (including those also of Uganda, German East Africa and the Congo), and the gross tonnage entered and cleared (excluding coasting trade):—

Years	Imports	Exports	Customs	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1907-08	799,717	494,710	78,718	1,756,860
1908-09	797,158	409,994	81,655	1,762,248
1909-10	775,246	590,057	84,289	1,998,891
1910-11	1,000,346	962,911	99,568	2,566,739
1911-12	1,330,437	1,016,898	122,940	2,886,331

In 1911-12 the chief imports were: cotton goods, £715,151; grain, 100,903; provisions, 76,878; machinery, 50,392; sugar, 42,571; wearing apparel, 40,932; iron and steelwares, 26,517; agricultural implements, 24,418; spirits and liqueurs, 20,406; other articles, 552,707.

Of imports, 549,274 from the United Kingdom; 278,090 from British Possessions; 132,618 from the United States of America; 128,758 from Germany; and 85,035 from Holland. Of exports, 409,944 went to the United Kingdom; 104,966 to British Possessions; 148,304 to Germany; and 146,182 to France.

The vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company under a four weekly mail contract, tranship passengers and mails to the P. and O. at Aden *via* Marseilles and the Suez Canal; the Clan Eilerman and Harrison joint service steamers have a four weekly service of cargo steamers from Liverpool; the Società Anonima Nazionale have a four weekly service between Genoa and Mombasa calling at the ports of Italian Somaliland. The vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company and of the Messageries Maritimes, call monthly at Mombasa; of the German East Africa line every three weeks, and the Union Castle line have a four weekly service from Southampton *via* the Suez Canal. Vessels from Bombay call once a fortnight. Communication between the ports of the Protectorate is kept up by small steamers, owned by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros. at Aden.

The Mombasa-Victoria (Uganda) railway is a State railway of the Protectorate; length 364 miles, gauge 39-38 inches. The construction cost to March 31, 1912, £5,734,335. There is a telegraph along the line, and four steamers on the Lake in connection with the railway. In 1911-12, 115,767 tons of goods, exclusive of railway material, and 442,479 passengers were carried; revenue, 360,224; expenditure, 228,000.

The Post Office of the Protectorate (exclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Protectorate Post Office) received and despatched 2,710,593 letters, packets, &c., and 116,781 telegrams during the year 1911-12. The telegraph system has 2,284 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). The lines connect Mombasa with Lamu (200 miles), with Kisumu (584); and Kilindini (2 miles) (double line); Kisumu with Entebbe (226) (75 miles double line in German East Africa and rest in Uganda); Londiani with Eldama Ravine (22); Lumbwa with Kericho (18½); Nairobi with Fort Hall and Nyeri (81); Kibigori with Eldoret (48); and Ruero with Juja (11½); Mazaras and (2 miles). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—H. C. Balfield, C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—O. O. Bowring, C.M.G.

Secretary.—W. J. Monson.

Uganda Protectorate.

The territories comprised within this Protectorate under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are as follows:—On the north, the 5th degree of north lat., the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the north boundary of the East Africa Protectorate and the N.E. shores of Lake Victoria, on the south, by the German frontier and by the 1st degree of south lat., and the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Albert Edward, nearly all Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, half of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Lado. Gondokoro, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total 117,681 square miles. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 provinces: (1) the Eastern Province comprising the districts of Karamoja, Bunoga, Bukedi, Lober, Teso and Lango, (2) the Rudolf Province, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Lusaka and Dabosa (this province is present unadministered), (3) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Nimule, Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua and Gondokoro, (4) the Western Province, comprising the districts Foro and Ankole, and (5) the Kingdom of Buganda with islands. Owing to sleeping sickness the islands of Lake Victoria have been entirely depopulated and the inhabitants, numbering about 20,000, settled the mainland in five free districts. Most of the districts and the whole of the Kingdom of Buganda are less directly under British administration, but the native kings or chiefs whose rights in cases regulated by treaties are encouraged to conduct the government of their subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a "Kabaka," with the title of "His Highness." The present Kabaka, H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa, a minor, and under a regency of three native chiefs. He is assisted in the government by a Lukiko, or native assembly. In the Kingdom of Buganda, and in Ankole and Foro, purely native cases dealt with by the Lukiko, but in all other cases there is an appeal to higher courts, an abridgment of the Indian Penal Code being prepared. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by his Majesty's. The principal British representative is the Governor, who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The appeal court consists of the judges of the courts for Zanzibar, Uganda, and the East Africa Protectorate. In 1911, there were 37 criminal cases tried, 37 of which were of serious nature. There is a battalion of the King's African Rifles, 850 rank and file, and 1,026 constabulary, under a British Commissioner of Police and a British Resident. There are also 101 efficient Europeans.

The population of Uganda (year ending 31. 12. 1911) is given as 2,343,825, distributed as follows: Natives, 2,840,469; Asiatics, 2,216; Europeans, (including 156 females). Of the Europeans, the majority (342 males and 124 females) are French, second order. Of the white population Government servants. Among 650,000 (rapidly diminishing in number) belong to the intelligent, civilised Uganda, converted to Christianity by French missionaries, Missionary Society having 1,124 church

¹ Nyanza = Uganda equivalent for lake.

buildings, 46,000 baptized Christians, and about 200,000 adherents. Two Catholic missionary societies have 114,400 baptized Christians and 230,000 adherents, besides 114,400 places of worship with native teachers. There are 114,400 Protestant schools with about 57,000 children, and Catholics with about 26,000 (1911-12). The various Missionary Societies receive grants amounting to 1,250/ towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages, there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river, the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups. The soil is very fertile, except in the Rudolf region. Commercial products are cotton, the output of which is rapidly increasing, sugar, chillies, ghee, ground nuts, coffee, ivory, hides and skins, and rubber. While arrowroot and cocoa are being experimentally cultivated. Iron is found abundantly in Bunyoro, and Buganda, copper in the Central province, gold in unworkable quantities in a few places. Alum, graphite, coalshale, mica are found. Concessions have been granted for prospecting and for collecting rubber in specified districts. In 1910-11, imports, 555,358/; exports, 340,326/; in 1911-12, imports, 624,537/; exports, 392,591/ (inclusive of specie). The imports are chiefly provisions, yarns and textiles (204,500/ in 1911-12), ironwork and hardware, and apparel. The exports are chiefly goat skins, hides, rubber, chillies, ivory, and about 230,850/ worth of cotton (5,247 tons). The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Belgian Congo, and India. The revenue and expenditure for 2 years (ending March 31) were 1910-11 revenue, 181,094/; expenditure, 252,374/; 1911-12, revenue, 203,492/; expenditure, 283,689/. Grant in aid, 1910-11, 96,000/; 1911-12, 100,000/ (not included in the preceding figures).

The Fleet of the Marine Department consists of three steamers and a number of subsidiary craft. One steamer on Lake Victoria (the *Unweke*) of the traffic there being under the Uganda Railway Administration), another with a steam launch, lighters and dug-out canoes constitutes the Lake Kioga service, while the third runs between Butaba on Lake Albert and Nimule.

The British headquarters are at Entebbe (population, 9,569), the administrative capital of Uganda, the native capital of Uganda is Mengo Kampala (population, 32,441). Nile steamers from Khartum ply to Gondokoro, on the northern boundary of the Protectorate. The railway steamers visit Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja weekly, and make fortnightly voyages round the Lake. Vessels also ply on Lake Albert and the Nile to Nimule. A short railway, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 32 miles in length, has been constructed from Jinja to Namagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids. It was formally opened for business on January 1, 1912. This railway is known as the Busoga Railway and was built to deal with the cotton output of the regions round Lake Kioga.

In June, 1912, the Alix received a loan of 500,000/ from the Imperial Government. Uganda's share amounts to 125,000/ and will be devoted to a railway connecting Kampala with Port Bell, its port on Lake Victoria (a distance of 7½ miles), and to the improvement of communication in the Eastern Province, with a view to bettering the conditions of cotton transport.

A mail service by relays of runners radiates from Entebbe, and is being extended. Money and postal orders and parcel post exchange systems are working in all districts. A Sudan-Egyptian telegraph line is established at Gondokoro. The telegraph line from Jinja to Wundanyi and Nimule, 115 miles from Gondokoro. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is 891 miles, with 14 telegraph offices and 7 telephone stations.

The currency is based on the Indian rupee, and consists of 100 rupees

with nickel cent and half-cent pieces. There are also in circulation nickel 1 cent pieces, and silver 1 and 25 cent pieces. British 100 and 50 pence and Africa Government currency notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 rupees circulate. New central bank notes were issued during 1907-08. The 1 and 2 1/2 silver, and quarter anna copper coins have been called in. The Savings Bank had 8,597 deposits and 100 depositors on March 31, 1912. The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and the Standard Bank of South Africa has opened a branch at Kampala.

Governor and Commander in Chief—Sir Frederick John Jackson, K C M G, C B.

Chief Secretary—H. R. Wallis, C M G.

Zanzibar Protectorate.

Sultan and Government.—The Sultan, or, more correctly, the Seyyid, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub (born 1879) succeeded on the abdication of his brother in law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, December 1, 1911. Six of his predecessors in the Sultanate were—Burghash, Khalifa bin Said Ali bin Said (1890), Hamed bin Thwain (1893), Hamoud bin Mohamed (1896), and Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed (1911).

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muskat at various dates between 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese and partly from native chiefs. They were held as an appanage of Muskat until the death of Seyyid Said when, on a dispute as to the succession arising between his sons Seyyid Thwain, of Muskat, and Seyyid Majid, of Zanzibar, the dominions in Africa were made independent and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration of Lord Cairn (dated 1861) then Governor General of India. Besides the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and smaller islands, the Sultan's authority nominally extended along the coasts and indefinitely inland, from Waiheke, in 3° N. lat., to Tunghi Bay, in 10° 42' N. lat. The Sultan's dominions were however gradually restricted until (1890) they included only the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, the coast of the British East Africa Protectorate up to ten miles inland, of which his Highness is still the titular sovereign. The most important ports on the Somali (Benadi) coast, which were leased to Italy, have been purchased outright by that Government.

In October, 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar, with a British representative as First Minister. In 1908 Captain Barton was appointed First Minister. A 7½ per cent *ad valorem* duty is imposed on all imports.

Area, Population, Religion.—Area of Zanzibar 1,660 square miles, Pemba 1,000 square miles. Population of Zanzibar 1911, 115,477, Pemba 83,437. The Arabs, about 10,000, are the principal landlords and employers of labour. The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. There are about 100 Europeans, comprising 121 Englishmen, 35 Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, and Rumanians, about 10,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes. Zanzibar town has a population of 35,000.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi'i school), the Sultan and relatives are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions. The Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

There is a hospital at the Universities Mission.

Justice.—For the administration of justice in Zanzibar, the Court, His Britannic Majesty's, consisting of a Judge and one or more Assistant Judges, deals with all actions to which a British, or British protected, person or the subject of a foreign Power is a party, and others, the Sultan's Local Courts, deal with cases in which the subjects of the Sultan alone concerned.

Appeal lies to the High Court of Bombay, of the cases tried being affecting British Indians, whose hands is a large proportion of the trade of Zanzibar. The British Court has also certain Admiralty jurisdiction by virtue of the Zanzibar Order in Council 1906. Since 1902 the three British Judges sitting at Zanzibar have acted as the Appeal Court for all appeals from the High Courts of East Africa, Uganda and Nyasaland. The Judges of these Courts are also members of this Appeal Court, and act when required.

The Sultan's Courts, under the general superintendence of the Legal Member of Council, administer justice in the town of Zanzibar by two European Magistrates, assisted by Arab Kathis. In Pemba, and the country districts, criminal or civil cases are tried by a Magistrate or a Collector, or Assistant Collector. The final appeal, in all cases, lies to the British Judge sitting as Sultan's Judge.

—The regular army disbanded in October 1906 and a police force of 500 strong was established in its place, under the command of a British officer. A detachment of companies of the King's African Rifles at the same time drafted to Zanzibar from British East Africa.

Finance and Commerce.—The revenue is mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves, copra and ivory. The Sultan's privy purse is kept separate from the general revenue, and the remainder of the revenue is devoted to the administration and improvement of the country. All the public expenditure must receive the sanction of the British Agent and Consul General.

	Revenue from Customs £	Total Revenue (excluding loans) £	Expenditure £
1907	157,808	247,719	188,087
1908	97,815	166,045	214,681
1909	127,950	204,813	189,014
1910	107,077	151,701	142,927
1911	109,667	227,422	207,048

Public debt at end of 1911, 72,270/.

The chief product of the island is cloves, of which 180,905 cwt were exported in 1911. The preparation of copra is extending. Tea and coffee have not been successful, but rubber shows good results.

Imports, exports, and shipping.

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered	
			British	Total
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1907	1,232,957	1,070,067	121,896	404,084
1908	469,341	977,625	52,637	445,350
1909	994,398	1,011,364	102,639	406,679
1910	908,081	1,052,467	229,076	607,978
1911	1,179,699	1,196,129	233,696	710,418

1 Exclusive of the very considerable shore

	Imports (1910)	Imports (1911)	Exports (1910)	Exports (1911)
Cloves	—	—	470	490,891
Piceagoods	988,070	800,495	116	118,994
Rice	178,090	183,513	49,480	57,850
Ivory	56,773	60,730	69,844	82,711
Groceries	37,007	(10,001)	42,410	11,587
Petroleum	16,13	29,61	22,790	21,871
Gum and Gomma	1,411	97,546	2,0751	208,941
From or to—				
United Kingdom	110,120	111,811	(4,472)	115,904
British India	287,735	490,811	170,247	271,146
British East Africa	65,942	101,211	112,111	94,194
Germany	34,902	44,713	67,612	111,754
German East Africa	175,211	133,442	—	182,407
Netherlands	3,560	(1,711)	30,118	9,785
France	6,41	6,413	220,943	209,829
U.S. America	(111)	0,113	297	84,198

Imports into the United Kingdom from Zanzibar (Board of Trade Returns) 1911, 149,4017, including 43,4521 ivory, 73,0107 spices, 9,0957 rubber, and 83641 gum. Exports of British domestic products, 81,8167, including 21,1157 cottons, and 87137 iron and iron and steel manufactures.

Zanzibar is visited regularly by the vessels of the Union Castle Steamship Co., the British India Steam Navigation Co., the Ellerman Harrison Lines, the Deutsch Ost Afrika Line, the Messageries Maritimes, and the Societe Nationale de Service Maritime. There are also lines of steamers between Bombay, Zanzibar, and Durban. There is direct cable communication with the United Kingdom.

Sixty five miles of roads are completed and 50 more are under construction. A light railway of 3 ft gauge from Zanzibar town northwards to Bububu (7 miles). The telephone system is fairly widespread, and there is wireless telegraphy between the islands. There were, at the end of 1911, 7 post offices. Received and despatched 1911 535,213 letters, 187,982 newspapers and circulars, and 5,727 parcels.

The British Indian rupee is universally current, currency notes of 1 to 500 rupees are in circulation. A fika (or fanka) of cloves is equivalent to 351ba av.

British Agent and Consul General—Edward Clarke (also Consul General for German East Africa).

Judges.—Landsey Smith, J. W. Munson, and T. S. Tomlinson.

Consul—J. H. Sinclair. *Vice Consuls*—R. H. Kohan and S. H. Kay.

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MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

Mauritius, acquired by conquest in 1810, was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. Under Letters Patent of 1885, 1901, 1904 and 1912, partially representative institutions have been established. The government of the Colony, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, &c., is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur General, the Receiver General, and of such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor, through instructions from the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected under a moderate franchise, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the four Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, the Director of Public Works and Surveys and the Director of the Medical and Health Department.

Governor of Mauritius — Major John Robert Chancellor, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., salary, Rs 50,000 (one Rupee = 1s 4d).

Area, Population, &c.

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, is 400 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the Census of 1911, the population of the island, including Dependencies (8,690) Military (1,602), was 377,088, consisting of —

General population	115,146
Indian	258,251
Chinese	8,686
Total	377,088

Birth rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1911, 35.6, Indian birth rate, 41.1 per thousand, death rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1911, 31.4, Indian death rate, 33.5 per thousand. Immigrants in 1911, nil, emigrants, 598. Population of Port Louis, the capital, 50,060 (1911) with its suburbs.

In 1911 there were 122,424 Roman Catholics, 6,946 Protestants. State aid is granted to both Churches, amounting in 1910-11 to 10,1807, the Indians are mostly Hindus.

The greater part of Port Louis has in recent years passed from European to Indian and Chinese hands. In 1911 land to the value of £ 1,749,674 (116,615/6) was purchased by Indians.

Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. At the end of 1911, there were 60 Government and 11 aided schools. Average attendance in Government schools, 1911, 8,080 (9,421 on roll), in State aided schools, 7,972 (11,589 on roll, of whom more than three fourths are Roman Catholic schools). For secondary education there is a Royal College (with many scholarships and exhibitions) and 2 schools with altogether (1911) 365 pupils, and 11 associated schools. There are 11 girls' schools, 11 in the Royal College in connection with the higher education of girls. The total Government expenditure in 1910-11 on education was £ 584,657 (89,644/6).

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1911 was 16,297 and at the Supreme Court 51.

Finance, Defence, Commerce.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	581,615	588,300	719,981	741,999	695,710
Expenditure	656,870	641,490	629,950	638,550	656,265

Principal of 1911-12:—customs, 256,073*l.*; railway, 155,655*l.*

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1911, was:—Government Debt, 1,296,090*l.*, mainly for public works. Municipal debt of Port Louis 127,314*l.* and 74,334 rupees.

Port Louis is fortified. The garrison of Mauritius consists of 2 companies of garrison artillery, 1 company of engineers and 1 battalion of infantry; establishment 1,375 all ranks. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is about 32,000*l.*

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
1907	2,103,614	2,937,099
1908	2,039,157	2,258,855
1909	1,954,238	2,140,809
1910	2,503,016	2,478,945
1911	2,543,274	2,747,973

¹ Including bullion and specie, of which the imports in 1911 were 21,807*l.*, and the exports 24,278*l.*

The values of imports and exports are declared by importers and exporters, both being exclusive of charges and of exchange. They are given in rupees at the value of 16*d.* per rupee. The countries where the goods are shipped are taken as the countries of origin, unless the goods themselves or the bills of lading and invoices show a different origin, in which case the country so disclosed is declared in the bill of entry.

Imports in 1911 from United Kingdom, 809,533*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 893,161*l.*

Staple exports, unrefined sugar, 2,575,944*l.* in 1911; also fibre, 40,370*l.*; coconut oil, 10,738*l.*; molasses, 19,531*l.* The trade is largely with the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, India, and France.

Chief imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (Board of Trade Returns) 1911: unrefined sugar, 649,941*l.*; refined sugar, 183,970*l.*; hemp, dressed and undressed, 41,202*l.* British exports to Mauritius: cotton goods, 64,271*l.*; coal, 13,895*l.*; machinery, 96,245*l.*; ironwork, 62,640*l.*; manures, 84,805*l.*; carriages and parts, 42,416*l.*; soap, 19,893*l.*

The registered shipping January 1, 1912, consisted of 11 sailing vessels of 4,278 tons, and 1 steamers of 2,108 tons; total, 13 vessels of 6,381 tons. Vessels entered in 1911, 217 of 438,081 tons (157 British of 350,543 tons), and cleared 215 of 439,610 tons (155 British of 332,600 tons).

There are 1 railway lines of 129½ miles, 10 miles of railway receipts in 1911, 173,908*l.* Working done for Government Departments valued at 13,993*l.*; expenditure, not including charge on debt, 108,483*l.*

Of telegraphs and telephones there are (1911) 359 and 110 miles of respectively; there are 1 cable to Zanzibar, cables to Reunion, and Madag. In 1911 1 Post Office with 1,329,574 letters, 546,417 postcards, 1,200,878 15,101 parcels, and 255,084 telegrams.

Money, Weights, ██████████

On June 30, 1911, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to ██████████ 8,254,195 (216,9487) belonging to 28,032 depositors. All accounts are kept in Indian rupees. The metric system is in force.

Dependencies.

RODRIGUES (under a Magistrate) —18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, ██████████ square miles. Population (census 1911) 4,829; ██████████ (1911), 9691; expenditure, 2,8172; imports (1911), 15 3644; exports, 8,1761. Two Government schools had (1911) 158 pupils in average attendance. Savings Bank (June 30, 1911), 46 depositors and Rs. 22,322 (1,4887) deposits.

Other dependencies are the St Brandon ██████████ (Argados Islands, 16° 32' S. lat., and 59° 37' E long., mostly sandbanks; the Chagos Islands, and the Trois Frères, or Eagle Islands.

Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos group, in 7° 20' S. lat., 72° 26' ██████████ long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 517 inhabitants (census 1911), ██████████ large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 272,800 gallons of cocoa-nut oil were exported in 1911 from the Lesser Dependencies.

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██████████ PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted ██████████ May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It ██████████ administered under ██████████ Colonial Office by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, both consisting of nominated members, and the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of September 4, 1907). Area, 39,801 square miles, divided into fourteen districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistants. Population, 1912, 773 Europeans (mostly in the ██████████ province), ██████████ Asiatics, and about 1,000,000 natives. The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shire ██████████ others ██████████ Zomba (the seat of Government), Chirundu, Fort Herald, Fort Anderson, Limbe, Liwonde; on Lake Nyasa ██████████ Fort Johnston, Kotakota, Bandawe, Chintochi, Nkata, Likoma, ██████████ Karonga. Good roads are being made ██████████ all directions, and life ██████████ property ██████████ Eleven ██████████ missions are ██████████ work; 1,527 schools, ██████████ 180 European teachers, 119,000

enrolled pupils and 88,000 average attendance. Eight of the missions divide 1,000. Government aid for their schools. In 1911-12, 4,080 offences were reported, 11 being of serious crime. Within the Shire province cultivated; 1909-10, 748,410 lbs.; in 1910-11, 834,161 lbs.; and in 1911-12, 786,804 lbs.; exported Tobacco exported, after local demands were supplied, in 1909-10, 1,084,757 lbs.; in 1910-11, 1,704,637 lbs.; and 1911-12, 2,146,615 lbs. Cotton cultivation very promising. Crop 1909-10, 858,296 lbs.; in 1910-11, 1,736,995 lbs.; and 1911-12, 1,856,904 lbs. Tea-growing tried on estates aggregating 598 acres; in 1909-10, 86,281 lbs.; in 1910-11, 42,042 lbs.; and in 1911-12, 43,876 lbs. were exported. Cattle (1912), 59,758, sheep, 22,131; goats, 188,318; pigs, 18,640, horses, mules, and asses, 266, mostly belonging to the natives. The trade ports Port Herald and Chirromo (Lower Shire), Kotakota, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10		
Imports ¹ &	169,541	140,916	112,699	£	247,546
Exports ² &	58,604	122,644	110,804	£	178,577
Revenue ³	75,197	80,584	70,647	£	17,200
Expenditure	105,587	103,012	108,726	£	118,070

¹ For years ending March 31, of those stated

² Exclusive of goods in transit. These amounted in the five years to 1911, 147,201,757, 30,459, 81,090, and 48,020 respectively

³ Including

⁴ Excluding Imperial Grant-in-aid

Direct imports from Great Britain, 1909-10, 78,901; 1910-11, 150,630; 1911-12, 194,783; direct exports thence, 76,172, in 1909-10, 140,651; 1910-11, and 179,011; in 1911-12. These figures exclude the transit trade.

The imports consist chiefly of textiles, hardware and provisions; the exports are coffee, cotton, tobacco, *strophanthus*, bees' wax, rubber, chillies, maize and ground-nuts.

Annual grant in aid 30,000. for 1909-10, for 1910-11, 31,500; and for 1911-12, 31,500. Local is derived from Customs, tolls, licences, &c., and from a hut-tax of 8s. (in cases 6s.) each hut, yielding in 1909-10, 41,580; in 1910-11, 46,534, and in 1911-12, 50,924. The hut-tax for 1912-13 has been raised to 4s. and 8s., and a revenue of 55,000 is anticipated.

There is military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. There is a Marine Transport Department on the Upper Shire River and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels. For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels.

There is communication with the coast at Chinde by river steamers. Chinde is situated the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and the Portuguese Government has ceded a small piece of land, called the 'British Concession,' where goods in transit for British Central Africa are free of duty, and in addition a large purpose styled 'the Concession.'

There are post offices through which, in 1911-12, 1,454,854 postal packets passed. A postal savings bank was opened on July 1, 1911. Depositors end of 1911, 140; deposits, 2,576. A railway, of ft. 6 in. gauge, from Port Herald, near the Portuguese boundary on the western of the Shire, Blantyre has been constructed (113 miles) and negotiations are in progress its extension to Coast Nyasa. There is a telegraph

through the Protectorate to Tanganyika and Ujiji connecting with Cape Town, with a branch to Fort Jameson. At Zomba there is a water power electric light installation which provides for the whole settlement.

At Blantyre there is a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Governor and Commander in Chief

Deputy Governor — Major F. Pearce, C M G

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ST. HELENA.

Governor — Captain Harry Edward Spiller, Condeux, C B, C M G

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is about 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, and 1,200 from the west coast of Africa. Area, 47 square miles. Population, 1911 Census, 3,520. Births, 1911, 95, deaths, 89, marriages, 1. Emigrants, 186, immigrants, 122. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 8 schools, with 770 pupils in 1911, the schools receiving a Government grant of £704, including 35% to Government schools. Police force 5, convictions, 1911, 142. A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island. The port of the island is called Jamestown.

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Revenue	£ 67	£ 4	£ 774	£ 8	£ 11,122
Expenditure	£ 0	£ 101	£ 01	£ 9	£ 121
Exports ¹	4,774	6,116	7,892	8,194	9,054
Imports ²	8,114	9,211	11,309	17,570	42,412

¹ Including specie, 2,197 in 1907, 000 in 1908, 000 in 1909, 5,800 in 1910, 7 in 1911.

² Including specie 1,250 in 1907, 000 in 1908, 3,654 in 1910, 7,570 in 1911, 000 excluding government.

Public debt nil

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1911, 12,570/ belonging to 126 depositors. Fruit trees, Norfolk pines, eucalyptus, cedars in St. Helena, potatoes formerly exported to the Cape, a prohibitive duty has been imposed on importation by the Cape Colony. Cattle do well, but there is no market for the flax.

(phormium) industry is established, and a Government mill commenced operations in December, 1907. Large areas of land are under flax. A lace-making industry has been started and is making very satisfactory progress. The total and British tonnage entered (the tonnage also cleared):—

Tonnage	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total . . .	160,655	156,482	159,706	172,356	187,441 ¹
British . . .	160,655	156,482	158,932	171,213	184,735

¹ The total tonnage cleared 181,007, due to destruction of port of Papana.

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1911, 43,375 letters and post-cards, besides books, papers and parcels. The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable connects St. Helena with Cape Town and with St. Vincent. There are telephone lines, with 40 miles of wire.

St. Helena is an Admiralty coaling station. About two of the three cruisers of which the Cape of Good Hope Squadron consists visit St. Helena every year.

Tristan da Cunha, a small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 5' S. lat. 12° 1' W. lon. Until the death of Napoleon I. they were occupied by a garrison. Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, and numbered 75 (36 males and 39 females) in February, 1903. There is no form of government among them. All can read and about half can write. On the island potatoes grow well, but grain crops are destroyed by rats. Apple and peach trees are productive. There are over 600 head of cattle, 700 sheep, a few pigs, and 100 donkeys. Fish are plentiful in the waters. An annual visit has long been paid by the island by one of His Majesty's ships, but this seems likely to be discontinued.

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SEYCHELLES.

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of islands and islets with a total estimated area of 160 square miles. The principal island is Mahé (56½ square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. Among dependent islands are Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. François, Pierre, Commoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, the Laccadive Islands, Providence Island, Coetivy, and Flat Island. The Seychelles were formerly administered from Mauritius, but in 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 12 *ex-officio* members was appointed and a Legislative Council of 12 members and 12 *ex-officio* members the Administrator being president.

Councils and having ■ original ■ casting vote in the Legislative Council. In 1897 the Administrator was given ■ powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he ■ raised to the rank of Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Lt.-Col. C. R. ■ O'Brien, C.M.G.

Population, census of May 31, 1901, 19,237 (9,805 males, and 9,432 females); census of April 2, 1911, 26,006 (13,146 males and 12,854 females). The death-rate for 1911 ■ 15·79 per 1,000; the birth-rate 31·94; marriages, 140. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour and a coaling station. There ■ 24 schools, with 2,274 pupils; grants in aid 667*l*. In addition, 1,500*l*. is expended in the upkeep ■ a secondary school for boys with ■ preparatory branch and a free branch with an annual scholarship of 100*l*. a year tenable for ■ years. There is ■ Catholic secondary school for boys (176) and one for girls (175). In 1911, ■ ■ convicted in the Supreme Court. The police force numbers 7 ■ of all ranks.

Revenue 1911, 36,357*l*.; expenditure 1911, 34,151*l*. Debt (1911), 14,465*l*.; surplus funds invested, December 31, 1911, 12,811*l*.

Chief products, coconuts and vanilla; about 150,000 plants of Para rubber ■ growing; on ■ islands mangrove-bark ■ collected and phosphate deposits ■ worked. Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly ■ local supply, but will probably be extended.

Imports, excluding specie, 1911, 80,121*l*.; specie, 1,000*l*. Exports, excluding specie, 126,251*l*.; specie, nil. The chief exports ■ coprah, vanilla, coconut oil, soap, guano, salt fish, tortoise-shell, coffee, drugs, and ■ Coconuts and coconut products exported 1911, 52,073*l*.; vanilla, 8,213*l*. Total imports from United Kingdom, 1911, 31,160*l*.; exports to United Kingdom, 20,433*l*.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1911, 413,240 tons, of which 188,856 tons ■ British, 140,316 German, and 112,192 French. The tonnage includes that of ■ men-of-war (1 British). The Messageries Maritimes Steamers between Marseilles and Mauritius call monthly; subsidy 2,800*l*. a year, paid by the Colony. The steamers of the German East Africa Company (D.O.A.L.) call regularly ■ the voyages from Bombay ■ and from Zanzibar and South African ports. There is regular communication between the islands.

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road-making ■ in progress in Mahé and in Praslin and La Digue. In 1911 ■ post office despatched and received 212,500 letters and postcards, 108,800 ■ papers, &c., and 2,709 parcels. There is telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe, but ■ internal telegraph service.

On December 31, 1911, the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 5,121*l*. to the credit of ■ depositors.

A branch of the Bank of Mauritius ■ opened in 1911.

Current money in the islands consists of rupees.

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■ Leone. ■ WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

■ ■ ■

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

The Somali from Labadu, of Zeila, to Bandar Ziyada 49° E long, administered by a Commissioner. After 1884, when Egyptian control ceased, the territory administered by the Government of India, but taken over by the Foreign Office on October 1, 1898, and transferred to the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905. The area about 68,000 square miles, population about 300,000 Mohammedan, and entirely Muslim, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation. By an arrangement with Italy the limits of the British Protectorate defined, but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country determined, and about 15,000 square miles were ceded to Abyssinia. An agreement for the regulation of Anglo-Italian relations in Somaliland was concluded March 18, 1907. The chief town, Berbera had, at the 1911 census, 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season, Zeila, 7,000, and Bulhar, 7,300. At these three ports there are British officers. There are Government schools average attendance, 1911-12, 153. Police, 191 officers and on March 31, 1912. Convictions in 1911-12, 848. The revenue 1911-12 £32,572, the expenditure, 74,845, the deficiency being met by unexpended balance of p. y. The grant aid for 1911-12, nil. Imports (1911-12), Zeila, Berbera, Bulhar, Kismayo, and Hara, 266,511, exports (1911-12), 240,636. Bullion and specie are included. The imports are chiefly rice, piece goods, shintugs, and dates, the exports, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, gum, cattle and sheep. Tonnage entered and cleared 1911-12, 141,851 tons of which 111,717 tons were British. The rupee is of the value as in India. Transport is by camels, there are porters. In the length of telegraph line 200 miles, but since the withdrawal to the coast the Protectorate maintains only 40 miles length of telegraph line from Berbera to Bulhar, and has established one telegraph station at Berbera and one at Aden.

The protection of the coast towns of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeila is entrusted to small garrisons of Indian troops, supplemented by native police force. In March, 1910, British posts were withdrawn from the interior, and administration confined to the coastal region.

Commissioner and Commander in Chief—H. A. Ryatt, C.M.G.

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NORTH AFRICA

BASUTOLAND

Basutoland, an elevated but rugged plateau, forms an irregular parallelogram on the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope Province. The provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope form its boundaries. Area, 11,716 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear large herds of cattle.

Basutoland has been directly under the authority of the Crown since 1864. The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. The country is divided into six districts, namely Maseru, Leribe, Moshale's Hoek, Breda, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, mostly presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

In 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives. The census of 1911 gave a total of 404,507 natives and 1,396 Europeans. European settlement is in general prohibited, and is more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of (approximately) 1,200 natives and 300 Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts. Stock, &c (1911) 433,000 cattle, 86,600 horses, 22,800 ploughs, 1,722 waggons.

There are 100 schools with about 17,410 pupils; expenditure in connection with education amounted during the nine months ended March 31, 1912, to £9,804. There are some Normal and Industrial schools (aided). There are also a large and well fitted Government native industrial school at Maseru.

The police force numbers 15 white officers and 287 natives, also 231 special native police for Border work. Total convictions (1911-12), 567. Prisoners in gaol, 31 March, 1912, 100.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports of stock, grain, wool, &c. Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union, and separate statistics are not available.

The currency is exclusively British. The revenue is derived from the Post Office, native tax, the sale of licences, and customs rebate from neighbouring territories. Under the Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1/ per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1/ per wife for his wives up to a maximum of 3/.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£ 111,903	£ 116,529	£ 108,637	£ 119,974	£ 145,500
Expenditure	108,832	126,603	126,921	127,487	131,888
					138,865
					111,968

Chief items of revenue, 1911-12 (nine months): native tax, 92,069*l.*; customs, 32,169*l.* Chief items of expenditure: public works, 32,458*l.*; police, 14,521*l.*; establishments, 11,165*l.*; agriculture, 10,099*l.*; education, 9,804*l.*

There is no public debt.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. Bridges have been built over the Caledon river at Maseru and Ficksburg, over the Hlotai river in Leribe district, over the Little Caledon river at Maseru, over the Makhaleng river at Mole's Hoek, over the Phutantsana River near Teyateyaneng, over the Khomokhoana River at Hlotse Heights, and over the Tlametla and Tsoaing rivers. The roads in the country are now in fair condition for any kind of transport. There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Province and Orange Free State.

A railway built by the C.S.A.R., 15 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein-Modderpoort line at Marseilles Station.

Resident Commissioner.—Sir H. C. Sloley, K.C.M.G.

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Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River to the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to German South-West Africa. Area is about 275,000 square miles; population, according to the census taken on the 7th May, 1911, 125,350, of whom 1,692 were Europeans. The important tribes are the Bamangwato (85,000), under the chief Khama, whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000) 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road; the Bakhatla (11,000) under Lenchwe; the Bakwena (13,000) under Sechele; the Bangwaketse (18,000) under Gaseitsiwe; the Batwana under Mathibi; and the Bamaliti (4,500) under Baitlotle, who is acting during the minority of Seboko, a boy about 10 years of age, the eldest son of the late chief Mokgosi. In 1885, the territory was declared to be within the British sphere; in 1890 it was included in the sphere of the South Africa Company, but was never administered by the company; in 1895 a Resident Commissioner was appointed, and in 1895, the annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape of Good Hope, and arrangements made for the administration of the Protectorate, special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking. The king of the chiefs rules his people as formerly, under the protection of the British King, who is represented by a Commissioner, acting under the High Commissioner. The headquarters of the Administration are in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for Imperial purposes, ample buildings. There are also commissioners at Gaborone in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, in the northern portion of the Protectorate.

There is a tax, of 1*l.*, on each hut, yielding about 30,000*l.* Licences for the sale of spirits are granted only at certain railway stations.

Cattle-rearing and agriculture (production of mealies and Kafir corn) are the chief industries. Cattle numbered on the 7th of May, 1911, 323,900 head, sheep and goats, 558,000. During the year 1911-12 nearly 15,000 head of cattle were exported for slaughter, the majority going to the Johannesburg market. The police force consists of 63 Europeans and Basutos. Education is provided, with Government assistance, in the London Missionary Society and the Dutch Reformed Church schools. There are schools for Europeans subsidised by the Government at Francistown, Serowe and Uagapye. Government grant for education 1911-12, 1,169*l.* Revenue, 1911-12, 59,305*l.* (mainly hut tax, 34,365*l.*, and customs, 13,287*l.*); expenditure, 65,936*l.* (mainly police, 34,748*l.*); grant-in-aid, 1911-12, 10,000*l.* There is no public debt. The Protectorate is within the South African Customs Union, and when the Union of South Africa is completed, an agreement made with the Union Government under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing a certain portion of the Annual Customs Revenue of the Union being paid over to the Protectorate. Under this arrangement figures relating to imports and exports are no longer available.

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate and is owned by the British South Africa Company. Similarly the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverses the Protectorate. It is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited. In the Protectorate are 16 post offices; receipts, in 1911-12, 5,073*l.*; expenditure, 2,681*l.*

The currency is British money. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

Resident Commissioner.—Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzern, C.M.G.

Government Secretary.—James C. Macgregor.

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Under the title of Rhodesia is included the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal Province northwards to the borders of the Congo State and German East Africa, bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and German East Africa, and on the west by the Congo State, Portuguese East Africa, and Bechuanaland. The whole territory is under the administration of the British South Africa Company, which holds a Royal Charter dated October 29, 1899. The region south of the Zambezi is called Southern Rhodesia, that north of the Zambezi, formerly divided into two parts, called, respectively North-Western Rhodesia, and North-Eastern Rhodesia, is now one territory known as Northern Rhodesia.

The administrative system is that of the British South Africa Company in Southern Rhodesia,

is prescribed by the Orders in Council of 1898, 1903, 1909, and 1911. To assist the Company's Administrator there is an Executive Council consisting of not less than three members appointed, for three years, by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State.

The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator (president), five members of the Company approved by the Secretary of State, and five members elected by the registered voters.¹ The duration of each Legislative Council is three years, unless it be sooner dissolved. Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council when assented to by the High Commissioner take effect immediately, but within a year may be disallowed by the Secretary of State. There is a Resident Commissioner (who is also Commandant General) appointed by the Secretary of State; he has a seat on both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. For the administration of justice there is a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In the districts there are Magistrates' Courts. There is a secretary for Native Affairs, two chief Native Commissioners, with subordinate Native Commissioners and Assistant Native Commissioners, and, except with respect to arms, ammunition, and liquor, natives and Europeans are under the same conditions. Land has been set apart for tribal settlements, the mineral rights being reserved to the Company, but, if the native occupation is disturbed, new land must be assigned, disputes being ultimately referable to the High Commissioner. There is in Rhodesia about 100 million acres of unalienated land (excluding native reserves), about half being in Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia has an area of 148,575 square miles, and is divided into two provinces, Matabeleland and Mashonaland. According to the census taken on May 7, 1911, the European population of the former was 11,039, and of the latter 12,543. The native population of Southern Rhodesia in the same date was 743,640 (Mashonaland 497,165, and Matabeleland 246,475). There were also 2,249 Asiatics and other coloured persons. Both tracts of country are rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and are well adapted for agriculture and European settlement. Unimproved land in Southern Rhodesia can at present be obtained from the British South Africa Company from about 4s. an acre, and, subject to the fulfilment of a simple occupation condition, it can be purchased outright or leased with option of purchase.

A Land Bank has been established which makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of improving and developing their agricultural holdings.

The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital of Southern Rhodesia), Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsotto, Rusapi, Hartley, Selukwe, Tuli, Gwanda, and Gatooma.

Southern Rhodesia is widely mineralised, and gold-bearing deposits have been discovered in many districts. Numerous companies have been formed with the purpose of developing land and minerals in the country, while the principal feature of the gold-mining industry of recent years has been the large number of properties worked on tribute or small scale. The number of separate properties actually producing gold during October, 1911, was 1,068,239 ounces, valued at 19,240,263s. The output of minerals in 1912 was: gold, value, 2,707,369s.; silver, 170,582 oz.; chrome ore, 69,260 tons; lead (1911), 1,111 tons, value, 7,821s.; coal (1911), 212,529

¹ The consideration for increasing the Council members, 12 elected and 8 nominated.

tons of asbestos (1911), 460 tons, value, 6,396*l*. Small amounts of wolframite, schistite, and antimony have also been produced.

The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1911 was 2,975,112*l*. The value of merchandise was 2,569,976*l*, of which 1,525, came by the Cape route and 1,422,837*l* by Beira. The gross duties collected in 1911 amounted to 316,139*l*. The value of the exports of South African produce during the year 1911 was 3,098,400*l*, the chief being gold, 2,544,077*l*, gold concentrates, 32,980*l*, chrome ore, 118,064*l*, tobacco, 34,749*l*.

The Rhodesian Railway system begins at Vryburg in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and extends northwards to the Congo River border, through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles). At the Victoria Falls the river is crossed by a bridge 650 feet long and 30 feet wide; the structure, which is about 100 feet above the water, was commenced in October, 1904, from both sides of the river, linked up on April 1, 1905, and formally opened on September 12, 1905. Salisbury is connected by rail with Bulawayo (via Hartley and Gwelo), a distance of 100 miles. There is a railway from Salisbury to the Ayshire Mine, a distance of 100 miles, and a branch, 11½ miles long, from the 67th mile-post on this line to the Eldorado. The total mileage of the Rhodesia Railway Systems (including the Beira Railway) at the end of 1912, was 2,406 miles.

On December 31, 1911, there were in Southern Rhodesia 100 post offices, 85 of which are money order offices. In Southern Rhodesia during the year ended December 31, 1911, 4,952,272 letters and post cards were despatched. The total number of newspapers, books, and parcels despatched was 1,903,296, and registered articles 84,618. The postal revenue for the year ended December 31, 1911, was 47,521*l*, and the expenditure 31,547*l*. Telegraphic revenue 56,197*l*, expenditure 42,722*l*.

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1911, the deposits amounted to 110,751*l* to the credit of 4,214 depositors.

On December 31, 1911, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system was 5,989 miles. There were 104 telegraph offices open in Southern Rhodesia during the year 1911, 404,963 telegrams were received and 328,488 were despatched. There is, besides, an extensive telephone system in operation.

Administrative revenue of Southern Rhodesia, 1911-12, 817,354*l*; administrative expenditure, 737,000*l*.

Northern Rhodesia.—By an Order in Council, dated May 4, 1911, the two provinces of North Eastern and North Western Rhodesia were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia. The amalgamation took effect from August 17, 1911. The limits of the territory, as defined by the Order in Council, are 'the parts of Africa bounded by Southern Rhodesia, German South West Africa, Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State, German East Africa, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa.'

Northern Rhodesia has an area of about 290,000 square miles, and is for the most part of high plateau country, covered with thin forest. Much of the country is suitable for farming and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. In May, 1911, the European population numbered 1,434. The native population is approximately 1,000,000. The territory is divided into ten magisterial districts. The administrative headquarters are at Livingstone, on the Zambezi. The most important centres are Fort Jameson, Fife, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Broken Hill, Ndola, and Lealui, the residence of Lewanika, Paramount Chief of the Barotse. The police force, called the Northern

Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives with European officers and non-commissioned officers.

In most parts of the country cattle thrive. Pure bred animals have been introduced into the country by several of the farmers in the East Luangwa and Batoka districts.

Rubber, cotton and tobacco are grown. Altogether over 1,000 acres have been planted with cotton by white farmers. The indigenous rubber of Northern Rhodesia has been strictly protected since 1903, with the result that the number of young vines shows a great increase. It is estimated that five rubber forests alone cover upwards of 21,000 acres, and contain about 800,000 vines. There is plenty of timber of many kinds in Northern Rhodesia. Wheat and European fruits are grown and fibre plants provide material for a paper industry which promises satisfactory results. There are gold, copper, zinc, and lead mines in the territory, and coal has been discovered.

The trunk line of the Rhodesian railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, and other rivers of Northern Rhodesia are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent.

In Northern Rhodesia there are 35 post offices, 6 being money order offices. There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border.

The Northern Rhodesia Order in Council (May 4, 1911), provides for the appointment of an Imperial officer, styled the Resident Commissioner, who may be the officer holding the position in Southern Rhodesia, and of an Administrator appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l.*, in 1908 it amounted, by successive additions, to 9,000,000*l.* amount issued and paid up at September 30, 1911, 8,056,865*l.*, debentures (5 per cent), 1,250,000*l.*, (5½ per cent) 2nd mortgage debenture stock authorised March, 1908, amount issued September, 1911, 20,154*l.*

For the year ending March 31, 1911 the revenue from the three territories (including the head office receipts) was 1,168,874*l.*, and the expenditure, 993,264*l.*

Administrator of Southern Rhodesia—Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Administrator of Northern Rhodesia—L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General—Colonel R. Burns Bagg (Salisbury).

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Swaziland.

Swaziland, at the South-eastern [REDACTED] of the Transvaal, was, by the Convention of 1894, placed under the administration of (but not incorporated with) the South African Republic; the British Government has now the control of the territory. The paramount chief, Sobhuza, [REDACTED] of the late paramount chief Bunu, [REDACTED] a minor about fourteen years of [REDACTED] and the regency is [REDACTED] the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsiboni, widow of Mlandani. On June 25, 1903, [REDACTED] Order in Council [REDACTED] issued conferring [REDACTED] the Governor of the Transvaal authority [REDACTED] Swaziland, and by Order [REDACTED] Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred [REDACTED] the High Commissioner for South Africa. The numerous mineral and land [REDACTED] and monopolies granted by Mbandini, many of which carried exemption from customs [REDACTED] [REDACTED] invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of Government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided [REDACTED] the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of these concessions. Under this Proclamation the High Commissioner has exercised the power to expropriate monopolies conferring exclusive rights, compensation [REDACTED] which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] subject to a tax of [REDACTED] per cent, on profits; base metals to a royalty of [REDACTED] per cent. [REDACTED] output in addition to any rentals [REDACTED] payable.

The agricultural and grazing rights of natives have been safeguarded, and delimited, a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims has also been carried out. A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts have been established. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. Authorised strength (1911-2), 1,111 Europeans and 171 natives. During the year ended March 31st, 1912, 1,788 persons summarily convicted, while 11 persons were convicted before the Superior Court.

Native chiefs are allowed to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane, altitude 4,300 feet.

Area, 6,536 square miles; population (1911), 99,959, of whom 98,788 are natives (of Zulu type), 143 other coloured persons, and 1,088 whites. The Government maintains 6 European Schools at different centres, and 1 native school at Zombodze, the home of the Regent, in which the young paramount chief attends. Average European attendance, 1911-12, 120, at Zombodze. The Government also subsidises other native schools to the extent of 300*l* per annum. Total expenditure on education, 1911-12, 1,704*l*.

	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	46,000	44,000	56,723	7,900
Expenditure	91,127	4,217	62,255	12,191

Since 1904 a sum of 175,725*l* has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connection with the Swaziland Concessions Commission, and the Partition of Concessions. 6,197*l* was spent during 1911-12 on eradication of cattle disease. The excess of expenditure over revenue accounted for by the costs of the Swaziland Concessions Commission, the Partition of Concessions, and of the expropriation of monopolies. The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1912) to 100,000*l*, which interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable.

The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown only in sufficient quantities for local supply. Attempts are being made to introduce cotton growing. Stock in 1912 numbered approximately horses, 550, cattle, 59,000, native sheep and goats, 170,000, pigs, 2,000. The territory is reported to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been systematically prospected. Alluvial tin is being mined and shipped. In 1911-12 the output of tin was 313 tons, valued at 34,397*l*. Several gold mines are worked in a small scale, and during the year 1911 the output was 14,781 oz of fine gold, valued at 62,783*l*. By arrangement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union and receives a pro rata share of the Customs dues collected. During the year 1911-12 Swaziland's share of the Union Customs dues amounted to 7,175*l*. Separate returns of Swaziland imports and exports are not shown.

There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Breyten, the Springs, Ermelo Extension. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni. Post Office Savings Bank deposits, 2,323*l* March 31, 1912, belonging to 118 depositors.

Commissioner.—R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G.
Government Secretary.—D. Honey.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Constitution and Government.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 9) passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the four governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, these Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State provinces, respectively. Under the Act constituting the Union, the Sovereign appoints a Governor General, who with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union. The Governor General and Council. Departments of Government have been established, the Governor General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them. Such officers are the Kings Ministers of State for the Union and members of the executive Council.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King, the Senate, and the House of Assembly. The Governor General has power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone, but the Senate may not be dissolved within 10 years of the establishment of the Union. There must be a session of Parliament every year.

The Senate consists of forty members. For ten years after the establishment of the Union eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races) are nominated by the Governor General in Council and thirty-two are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting in one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs. The Constitution of the Senate after ten years may be provided for by Parliament, but if no such provision is made the arrangements made in the South Africa Act are to hold good. Each senator must be a British subject of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as a voter in one of the provinces, and resident for five years within the Union, an elected senator must be a registered owner of property of the value of £100 or a mortgagee.

The House of Assembly consists of 121 members, 60 in Electoral Divisions, 61 as follows:—The Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17, provision being made for increase of representation proportional to increase of European population. Parliamentary voters must have the qualifications existing in the several colonies at the time of the Union. Each electoral district in each province returns one member. A member of the House of Assembly must be a British subject of European descent, qualified as a registered voter, and resident five years within the Union.

A session of Assembly is continuous for five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved. A member of each House must take the Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House may be elected to the other, but a Minister of State may sit and speak, but not vote in the House of which he is not a member. To hold office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as is also insolvency, or insanity.

The House of Assembly, not the Senate, must originate money bills, but may not ~~pass~~ a bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor General during the Session. Restrictions ~~are~~ placed on the amendment of money bills by the Senate. Provision is made ~~for~~ adjusting disagreements between the Houses, and for the Royal Assent to bills to be given, reserved, and for laws assented to by the Governor-General being disallowed.

The first Parliamentary election under the South Africa Act ~~was~~ held ~~on~~ the 15th September, 1910, ~~since~~ when there have been several by elections. The position of the various parties towards the end of 1912, ~~was~~ —South African Party, 78, Unionist Party, 34, Labour Party 5, Independents, 4.

Pretoria ~~is~~ the ~~seat~~ of government of the Union, and Cape Town ~~is~~ the seat of Legislature.

The Right Honourable Viscount Gladstone of Lanark, P.C., G.C.M.G. (salary £10,000 per annum), was ~~the~~ in as the first Governor General of the Union ~~on~~ 31st May, 1910. The executive council is constituted ~~as~~ follows —

His Excellency the Governor General

Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture — General the Right Honourable Louis Botha, P.C.

Minister of Railways and Harbours — Honourable Henry Burton, K.C.

Minister of Finance and Minister of Defence — Honourable J. O. Smuts

Minister of Justice and Minister of Native Affairs — Honourable J. W. ~~Law~~

Minister of Education and of Mines — Honourable E. S. Ma'at

Minister of Interior and Minister of Lands — The Right Honourable A. Fisher, P.C.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Minister of Public Works — Honourable Sir T. H. Hall

Minister without Portfolio — Hon. Sir D. P. de Villiers Ormrod, Bart.

In each province there ~~is~~ an Administrator appointed by the Governor General for five years, and ~~a~~ provincial council elected for three years, each council having ~~a~~ executive committee of four (either members ~~of~~ not of the council), the administrator to preside at its meetings. Members of the Provincial Council ~~are~~ elected ~~on~~ the ~~same~~ system ~~as~~ members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. The number of members in each Provincial Council is ~~as~~ follows — Cape of Good Hope, 51, Natal, 23, Transvaal, 36, Orange Free State, 25. The provincial committees and councils have authority to deal with local matters such as provincial finance, education (elementary), agriculture, charity, municipal institutions, local works, roads and bridges, markets, fish and game, and penalties for breaches of laws respecting such subjects. Other ~~matters~~ may be delegated to ~~the~~ Councils. All ordinances passed by ~~a~~ Provincial Council ~~are~~ subject to the veto of ~~the~~ Governor General-in-Council.

~~The~~ Provincial elections for the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal ~~were~~ held on ~~the~~ 15th September, ~~1910~~, those for Natal and the Orange Free State on ~~the~~ 18th October, 1910.

There ~~is~~ ~~a~~ provincial Revenue ~~in~~ in each province. The old colonial capitals are ~~the~~ capitals of ~~the~~ provinces.

Justice ~~is~~ administered by a Supreme Court of ~~the~~ Africa and ~~the~~ within the Union and ~~in~~ the provinces.

There is a Railway and Harbour Fund for the Union and into it is paid from the administration of railways, ports, and harbours, and such Fund will be appropriated by Parliament into a Consolidated Revenue Fund and paid all other money received for the purposes of the Union. On this fund the interest on debts of the colonies forms a first charge.

To the Union is transferred the public property, real and personal, of the colonies. A Harbour and Railway Board of not more than three commissioners appointed for five years, with a Minister of State as chairman, have the management of the railways, ports and harbours.

Compensation is to be given to colonial capitals which are injuriously affected by the Union. The English and Dutch languages are both official. The administration of native lands and affairs specially is differentially affecting Asiatics vests in the Governor General in Council. It is provided that the British South Africa Company territories may be received into the Union, and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

Governor General — H. C. The Rt Hon Viscount Gladstone, P C, G C M G.

Chief Justice of South Africa — The Rt Hon Brian de Villiers, P C, K C M G.

High Commissioner in London — Sir Richard Solomon, G C M G, K C B, K C V O, K C, 32, Victoria Street, S W.

Secretary — T S. Nightingale.

Area and Population.

Statistics of the Provinces of the Union are given as follows. For other and more detailed statistics reference should be made to the sections dealing with the Provinces separately.

	Area square miles	Population Census, May, 1911
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	528,174
Total	473,100	5,973,394

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males and 2,904,002 females.

The population for the Union (1904-1911) was 11.11 per cent. For the Provinces it is as follows — Cape, 6.11 per cent, Natal, 7.11 per cent, Transvaal, 32.78 per cent, Orange Free State, 36.37 per cent.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans (whites) (591,078 females), 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females), and 678,146 other coloured (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were: — Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase 1904-11 of 14.11 per cent), natives, 3,491,056 (increase 1904-11 of 15.11 per cent), and other coloured races 567,982 (increase 1904-11 of 19.11 per cent). The total non-European increase (1904-11) was 15.11 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21.58 per cent; in 1911, 21.37 per cent.

INSTRUCTION, FINANCE

Some of the principal urban centres in the Union, with 10,000 inhabitants in 1911, had a white population as follows:—

Cities.	Census 1904	Census 1911	Cities.	Census 1904	Census 1911
Johannesburg	83,368	119,953	Germiston	9,128	15,579
Norban	31,302	31,783	Mantzburg	15,086	14,737
Cape Town	44,209	59,861	Bloemfontein	15,501	14,790
Pretoria	21,114	29,618	Kimberley	13,556	13,598
Elizabeth	21,987	18,180	Krugeradorp	6,946	13,183
Woodstock	21,530	17,957	East London	11,846	12,279

Instruction.

In the South Africa Act, section (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides," shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils. For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post matriculation instruction shall be deemed constitute higher education.

The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(1) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established in 1878. It is empowered to grant degrees, but it has no attached teaching institutions. (2) The South African College, Capetown, founded in 1829. (3) Victoria College, Stellenbosch, incorporated in 1881. (4) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, incorporated in 1904. (5) Huguenot College, Wollington, incorporated in 1907. (6) Grey University College, Bloemfontein, incorporated in 1910. (7) Transvaal University College, Pretoria, incorporated in 1910. (8) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg, incorporated in 1910. (9) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, incorporated in 1909.

The total number of students at the above Colleges in 1912 was 1,238, and the State expenditure on Higher Education during 1911-12 107,888*l*.

Finance.

Years ended March	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£
Revenue	14,011,000	17,284,847	16,283,000
Expenditure	13,636,000	16,603,693	17,129,831

1

The Public Debt of the Union (1912) is 117,260,534*l*. composed as follows:—54,112,448*l*. 3 per cent.; 2,000,000*l*. per cent.; 35,788,648*l*. 3½ per cent.; 22,906,639*l*. at 1 per cent.; 1,871,888*l*. 4½ per cent.; and 581,112*l*. at 5 cent.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Under 2 of the 1909 Act a Commission was appointed to enquire into the financial arrangements of the Union Government and the Provincial Councils. The Commission made certain recommendations which were embodied in a Bill and presented to Parliament, but the Bill was dropped. Consequently the only Provincial Revenue amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies performance

THE BRITISH EMPIRE—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

and duties assigned to the The following shows amounts for each year ending March 31st —

Province	1910-11 ¹ Revenue	1910-11 ¹ Expenditure	1911-12 Expenditure	1912-13 ² Expenditure
Cape of Good Hope	£ 316,71	669,862	852,897	1,049,068
Natal	151,448	328,221	477,168	610,644
Transvaal	1,244,700	1,057,940	1,867,075	1,992,960
Orange Free State	212,25	207,874	389	632,000
Total	£ 1,825,113	2,271,900	2,866,527	3,685,107

¹ 11 months from May 31st 1910, when Union took effect
² Estimates

The provinces have no debts at present

Defence.

The defence forces at present consist partly of the garrison of regular troops maintained in the country and paid for out of the Imperial Exchequer, and partly of local forces

The garrison consists of 4 cavalry regiments (4,368 of all ranks), 11 horse artillery batteries, 6 field batteries, 2 of garrison artillery (1,572 of all ranks), 5 engineer companies (599 of all ranks), 6 battalions of infantry, 11 companies of mounted infantry, and a due proportion of departmental services, total establishment 11,485 of all ranks. These troops are distributed in various stations in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. Headquarters is at Pictoria.

The local forces are at present in a transition state. Under the new defence act (which became law 14th June, 1912), service is made compulsory on all citizens but as this would provide an unnecessarily large force, only a proportion of young men will annually be enrolled, and it is hoped to get these to volunteer, men who do not undergo training will be liable to pay 1/2 a year for twenty four years; if sufficient volunteers do not forward the ballot will be resorted to. The period of training is for four years, between the ages of 17 and 25; there is to be a preliminary recruits training, followed by annual trainings of from 11 to 15 days. This forms the Active Citizen Army. It is to be from 20,000 to 25,000 strong. After completing the four years period, the men join the Citizen Reserve Force till they are 45.

In addition to the Active Citizen Army there will be a Coast Garrison Force which will be partially paid, the men being voluntarily enlisted. It will consist of the South African Garrison Artillery, organised from existing corps of the class, and the South African Defence Corps—an engineer and electric light corps. There will also be a Permanent Force formed by converting existing mounted police forces into 5 regiments called the South African Riflemen, which will include batteries of artillery as well as mounted rifles, the establishment of this force will be about 2,500. The Defence Force and the Permanent Force will both have their reserves, formed from the men who have passed through their ranks.

Finally there will be the National Reserve comprising all citizens between 17 and 60 who do not belong to any of the above. The cost of the scheme is expected to be £ 1,172,000.

Boys between and 17 will be compulsorily enrolled in when this is practicable, but admits that such enrolment and

training cannot be enforced in rural districts. Trained cadets will enjoy certain advantages when they are enrolled in the Active Citizen Army.

Production and Industry.

Until recent years, South Africa was almost entirely dependent on overseas markets for the supply of foodstuffs and other necessities, but great progress is being made towards the supply of its own domestic wants.

Slight changes have taken place in imports of sugar, butter, cheese, milk, meat, and several other agricultural products. Nevertheless, in actual fact, local production in these articles has increased very much. Cream, extending in all provinces, farms are being fenced and improved by the making of dams and by the erection of farm buildings, etc. Moreover, live stock is increasing in numbers and improving in quality, and far greater care is now taken of stock than formerly. Perhaps the truest indication of progress lies in the greatly enhanced prices of agricultural land, which in some parts has doubled in value during the past year or two.

Wheat exported to the value of 419,531/ in 1911. The production of wheat and oats last season was probably the greatest ever known in South Africa, and the area of land under cultivation is rapidly extending, while the improved methods of farming are very noticeable. Drills and steam threshing machines are being more largely employed, and much more interest is being displayed in other labour saving appliances. As regards wool, the quantities and values exported were 121,071,351 lbs., valued at 3,830,903/ in 1910, and 132,222,285 lbs. valued at 3,900,142/ in 1911. Orchard farming is carried on on a large scale.

The chief source of the country's wealth lies in the Gold Mining and Diamond Mining Industries, the former of which, in 1911, was responsible for no less than 65 per cent of the total exports of the country, and the latter for 14.35 per cent, while the total export of all minerals accounted for over 84 per cent of the total exports of South Africa.

The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1911 was 47,679,294/ , the items being gold 35,049,041/ , diamonds, 8,746,724/ , coal, 1,935,153/ , copper, 552,145/ , tin, 411,871/ , lime, 135,190/ , silver, 98,507/ ; salt, 61,160/ , asbestos 20,839/.

In the Transvaal 23,888,258 tons of gold ore were milled during 1911, an increase of nearly two and a half million tons on the previous year.

Commerce.

The total value of the Imports and Exports exclusive of Specie, follows —

Year	Imports £	Exports £
1907	26,641,517	46,000,375
1908	24,452,530	43,910,461
1909	27,355,377	49,396,073
1910	33,125,674	57,034,000
1911	33,125,674	57,034,000

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ■ IMPORT AND EXPORT, 1911.

Imports		Exports	
	£		£
Apparel	5,732,420	Asbestos	25 210
Arms and Ammunition	261 8 13	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	789,557
Bags	815,016	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	29,647
Cotton Manufactures	1,942 7 20	Coal	1 958,080
Drugs and Chemicals	3 8,252	Copper	674,747
Electrical Wire and Fit		Diamonds	8,351,907
ings	150 6 20	Dynamite	1 8937
Food and Drink	1 78 26 2	Feathers, Ostrich	2 251 140
Furniture	694,906	Fish	71,550
Glycerine	31,611	Fodder	40 119
Haberdashery	1 792,410	Iron	8,641
Hardware	1 778 407	Gold	3 064 44
Hats and Caps	243 1 76	Hides and Skins	1 216 451
Implements Agricultural	403,156	Mohair	917,573
Iron and Steel	1 221 005	Oil Whale	90 161
Leather Manufactures		Sugar	23,211
Incl Boots and Shoes	1 343 346	Tin Ore	144 601
Machinery	2,946,915	Tobacco	20 664
Oils	653 341	Wines	21,989
Tobacco	188 608	Wool	1 649,524
Wax (Candle)	197 ■ ■ ■		
Wood and Timber	1,106,143		
Woollen Manufactures	591,760		

The imports from the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 58·8 per cent and 10·1 per cent respectively, and 89·1 per cent of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Imports of Specie amounted to 1,110,111/

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, for two years —

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Country of Origin	1910		1911	
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
	£		£	
United Kingdom	13,725,37	51·01	21,352,221	88·1
Australia	1,617,652	4·61	1,407,401	4·40
India	802 394	2·23	573,527	2·40
China	647 750	1·84	634,812	1·80
Other British Possessions	165 281	1·03	363 013	1·53
Total British Possessions	14,360,852	59·36	24,330,053	10·05
Total—British Empire	21,814,705	60·17	24,915,276	68·40
<i>Foreign Countries</i>				
Germany	3,619 ■ ■ ■	10·40	3,503,082	9·11
United States	2,740,343	7·10	2 918,886	8·01
Belgium	679 164	1·86	1 093,270	2·23
Sweden	677,320	1·93	673,834	1·87
Holland	568 217	1·56	660,104	1·75
■ ■ ■ ■ ■	473,418	1·26	609,059	1·67
France	563,024	1·60	590 445	1·62
Other Foreign Countries	1,482,436	4·23	1,762,126	4·44
Total—Foreign Countries	10,738,960	30·63	11,504,283	31·60
Total—General Merchandise	25,123,674	100·00	36,419,559	100·00

Shipping and Communications.

In 1911 4,371 vessels of 20,515,599 tons gross entered, and 4,370 vessels of 20,548,224 tons gross cleared.

Before the Union, which took effect in May, 1910, the railways of the several colonies comprising the Union were owned and operated by the separate Governments. Now, however, they are all merged into one system, the South African Railways, under the Union Government control. The total open mileage of this system (1912)—Government Lines, 7,545 miles (comprising Cape 3,397 miles, Orange Free State 1,076 miles, Transvaal 2,020 miles, and Natal, 1,052), of which 7,104 miles 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 441 miles 4 ft. 0 in. gauge; privately owned lines, 545 miles: total, 8,090 miles. Capital expended on Government Railways up to 31st December, 1911, 79,371,654*l*. Total revenue (1911) 12,104,769*l*., against 12,157,738*l*. in 1910. Working expenditure (including renewals) 7,217,070*l*., 59·8 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with 6,852,890*l*. 54·8 per cent. in 1910.

At the end of 1911 there were in the Union 2,587 post and telegraph offices. Correspondence received and dispatched (1911): letters and cards, 124,462,030; newspapers, books, and circulars, 65,006,942; parcels, 1,853,298; telegrams, 6,118,676. The number of money orders issued during the year was 484,424, and the value 2,844,675*l*., while 370,255 orders of the value of 2,105,593*l*. were paid. 2,919,002 postal orders amounting to 1,862,551*l*. were issued, and 2,194,950, valued at 1,345,772*l*. paid.

The revenue of the Post-office in 1911 was 951,035*l*., and the expenditure 924,840*l*. The revenue of the telegraph and telephone service (excluded from the previous figures), was 512,881*l*., and expenditure, 528,981*l*.

14,920 miles of telegraph line, carrying 55,934 miles of wire and 47,852 miles of telephone were open. 9,081 miles of telegraph wire maintained by the Post Office on behalf of the Railway Department. Telephonic communication is established between certain of the principal centres. Pretoria has been selected one of the Imperial wireless stations for purposes of defence. The cost of installation (80,000*l*.) will be defrayed by the Union Government.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1911, was 225,238, and the amount to their credit, 6,128,453*l*.

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Province of the Cape of [REDACTED] Hope.

Constitution [REDACTED] Government.—The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope [REDACTED] originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652. Britain took possession of it in 1795 but evacuated it in 1803. A British force again took possession in 1806 and the Colony has remained a British Possession [REDACTED] that date. It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, August 13, 1814. The original Colony has been extended from time to time. East and West Pondoland were annexed [REDACTED] 1894 and Bechuanaland in 1895. For many years the form of government in the Colony depended on the terms of the Royal Letters Patent and Instructions to governors. Letters Patent issued [REDACTED] 1850 to Governor Sir Henry Smith declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. A Constitution Ordinance was enacted by Order in Council of March 11, 1853, and took effect [REDACTED] May 1 ensuing. This Order [REDACTED] Council provided that nothing it contained should prevent the Parliament of the Colony from making Acts (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council either to disallow or assent to such Acts) in amendment of the said Ordinance. This power of amending the Constitution was exercised from time to time [REDACTED] the bounds of the Colony were extended. In 1872 an Act was passed at the Cape and assented to by Order in Council, providing for the system of executive administration known as Responsible Government. The Constitution formed under these various Acts vested the executive [REDACTED] the Governor and [REDACTED] Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming [REDACTED] original province of the Union.

Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

Administration—The Hon Sir Frederik de Huvel, K.C.M.G. (Salary 2,600*l.*)

The Colony is divided into 119 magisterial districts, and the Colony proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into [REDACTED] fiscal divisions. In each division there [REDACTED] a Civil Commissioner, who is, in all cases where the fiscal and magisterial areas coincide, also the Resident Magistrate. Each division has a Council of [REDACTED] least [REDACTED] members (18 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the [REDACTED] occupiers of immovable property. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons; return [REDACTED] members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties. There [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor [REDACTED] Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom [REDACTED] elected annually by the rate-payers. There [REDACTED] also 85 Village Management Boards.

Area [REDACTED] Population.—The following table gives the [REDACTED] and population of the Province and native Territories according to the preliminary census returns of 1911.—

	Area, Square Miles	Population in 1911 ¹			Population included in previous column.
		European or White	Coloured		
Colony proper	206,860	546,849	1,005,288	1,552,137	768,631
East Griqualand	7,594	7,944	241,094	249,038	133,990
Tembuland	4,117	8,148	227,908	236,056	127,125
Transkei	2,552	2,188	186,527	188,715	105,180
Walfish Bay, &c.	430	1,653	1,570	3,223	
Pondoland	3,918	1,386	232,931	234,317	123,024
Bechuanaland	51,254	15,009	84,529	99,538	52,715
Total Province.	276,995	583,177	1,979,847	2,563,024	1,806,563

¹ Preliminary figures. For final totals see above under Union.

Of the coloured population, 15,682 were Malays, and 298,334 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanaas. Of the white population in 1911, 301,917 were males and 281,458 females; of the coloured, 954,752 were males and 1,025,105 females.

Chief towns with population in 1911 — Cape Town, 67,000; Kimberley, 30,000; Port Elizabeth, 31,000; Graham's Town, 14,000; Beaufort West, 14,000; Paarl, 11,000; King William's Town, 9,000; East London, 21,000; Graaff-Reinet, 8,000; Worcester, 8,000; Uitenhage, 12,000; Cradock, 6,500.

Of the European population in 1904, 32,202 were professional, 99,319 domestic, 46,750 commercial, 111,175 agricultural, 67,278 industrial, 214,952 were dependants, and 2,008 indefinite or unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Marriages, births and deaths in five years, so far as registered:—

Years	Marriages	Births	
1907	10,554	60,415	35,491
1908	9,446	60,524	33,967
1909	9,427	56,318	34,186
1910	10,475	56,737	34,974
1911	11,898	57,879	33,490

The granting of Government-aided immigration has been suspended.

	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	From U.K.	Total	To U.K.	
1907	19,250	26,787	23,054	
1908	17,525	27,498	19,517	
1909	19,559	29,445	15,961	
1910	23,814	31,307	19,005	20,897
1911	27,666	37,642	23,834	26,913

¹ Including passengers to and from Natal.

Religion and Instruction.—In 1904, there ~~was~~ 1,305,453 Protestants—399,487 Dutch Reformed Church, 281,433 Church of England, 88,653 Presbyterians, 112,202 Independents, 277,285 Wesleyans, 12,947 other Methodists, 37,041 Lutherans, 23,079 Moravians, 20,782 Khaniab Mission, 14,105 Baptists. Roman Catholics 37,069; Mohammedans 22,623; Jews 19,537. 'Of ~~the~~ religion' 1,015,760, of whom 822,459 ~~are~~ Natives.

The Colony is divided into 118 School Districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and ~~the~~ third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education ~~is~~ compulsory for children of European extraction in 112 School Board Districts, and will probably be enforced in the remaining 6 districts ~~in~~ ~~an~~ early date. The necessary grants ~~are~~ provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount. Aided schools, June 30, 1912, 4,312, enrolment 211,616, attendance 181,478. There are 91,342 European pupils and 120,274 non-European. Total number of teachers, 8,153.

Provincial expenditure ~~on~~ education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government), 1910-11, 558,738*l.*; 1911-12, 635,423*l.*

Justice and Crime.—In 1909, convictions before the special J.P. Courts, 720; Magistrates' Courts, 54,510; Superior Courts, 622; prisoners ~~in~~ gaol, December 31, 1909, 1,872 males, 363 females. On December 31, 1909, the Cape Mounted Police numbered 768, the Ordinary and Urban Police Forces, 1,460; and the Gaol Establishment, 638.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the various charitable institutions on December 31, 1911, there were over 6,000 inmates; in the hospitals 10,380 patients ~~and~~ treated in the year 1911. There is no recognised system of poor law relief, but 785 persons received indoor relief during the year, and 4,264 received outdoor relief.

Finance.—~~Since~~ ~~the~~ coming into effect of the Union there is only ~~one~~ ~~statement~~ statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under ~~the~~ Union. The only Provincial ~~statement~~ at present is the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of ~~the~~ ~~and~~ assigned ~~to~~ the Provinces. ~~The~~ following figures show ~~the~~ estimates of expenditure to be defrayed by the Cape Province during ~~the~~ ending March 31, 1913, in comparison with the approximate expenditure ~~in~~ preceding ~~years~~.

Title.	1912-13.			Estimates 1911-12.
	Union Subsidy, 1912-13.	from Provincial Funds, 1911-12.	Total Estimates, 1912-13	
Administration Administration	<i>£</i> 35,200	<i>£</i> 626	<i>£</i> 35,826	<i>£</i> 28,218
Public Works Public Works	575,000	—	575,000	585,428
Education Education	77,900	4,588	82,488	91,367
Police Police	168,600 ^a	68,849	237,449	197,880
Total	<i>£</i> 960,500^a	<i>£</i> 68,568	1,049,068	952,897

^a ~~including~~ 226,000 from Union ~~and~~ Funds.

The following services are included in the
the Union Government Departments

Estimated Departmental Receipts of
the Province

	1910-11	1911-12		1910-11	1911-12
Agriculture	£	£	Hospital Fees	£	£
Public	0	—		800	—
Asylums	175	—	Receipts from Trout		
Printing and Stationery	4,500	— 00	Hatchery	800	800
Prisons	00	—	Woolfarming	1 0	1 0
Forestry	100	—			
Public Works Department	000	—			
Posts, Telegraphs and					
Telephones	4 1 0	—			
Total	£ 17 10 1	£ 17 5 0	Total	£ 1 8 0	£ 1 10

Production and Industry—In 1911, 1,712,250 acres of Crown lands were alienated, the amount realised being £2,015/. Up to December 31, 1911, the total area disposed of was about 140,000,000 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 30,904,004 acres.

Regarding the area under cultivation there are no recent statistics.

In the year ending February 15, 1910, the chief agricultural produce of the Province, excluding the native territories, was—wheat, 2,345,223 bushels (385,294 acres); barley, 660,336 bushels (63,165 acres); oats, 2,995,401 bushels (331,766 acres); maize, 1,428,987 bushels (221,631 acres); potatoes, 587,247 bushels (73,737 acres). There were in 1909, 21,652 of vines, and 3,494,656 gallons of wine and 675,072 gallons of brandy, &c., were produced. In 1911, there were 2,715,330 cattle, 333,962 horses, 17,134,512 sheep, and 505,730 pigs. Some irrigation works have been or are being executed, chiefly in the Breede and Fish river valleys, and surveys are in progress for more works. The alluvial lands are of great area, and the difficulties in the way of irrigation are considerable.

The sheep farms (mostly owned by the occupiers) are from 3,000 to 15,000 and upwards; those in tillage are comparatively small.

Mineral output for the year 1911—

Diamonds	2,250,000 carats	value 5,506,000/
Gold	73 oz	310/
Copper ore, &c.	18,767 tons	503,908/
Tin ore	7 "	1,028/
Coal	79,485 "	51,550/

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Cape and Good Hope Provinces and the United Kingdom for five years.—

Imports from Cape	£ 6,091,557	7,698,042	7,785,642	7,814,280	6,660,044
Exports of U.K. produce and manufactures to Cape	5,996,891	6,188,013	8,044,198	8,462,886	9,821,901

The more important imports and exports in 1911 were:—Imports: feathers, 1,918,848*l*.; sheep's wool (72,342,862 *lbs.*), 2,764,247*l*.; mohair, 787,452*l*.; copper ore, regulus, &c., 414,702*l*.; hides, 181,365*l*.; skins and furs, 874,465*l*.; maize, 189,963*l*. The exports of diamonds to the United Kingdom in 1911 (given in the Cape returns) were 4,686,978 carats, value 8,267,044*l*. (These figures are not included in the table above.) Exports from United Kingdom: cotton goods, 1,013,180*l*.; woollens, 522,959*l*.; apparel, 1,315,653*l*.; machinery, 384,489*l*.; iron and steel goods, 913,512*l*.; leather and leather manufactures, 546,370*l*.

Banks.

Years ending 31st Dec.	Including Head Offices Capital Subscribed	Paid-up	Notes & Bills in Circulation ¹	Deposits ¹	Coin and Bullion ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
1907	11,510,900	4,456,925	944,512	9,368,072	2,645,128
1908	11,510,900	4,456,225	958,925	11,276,893	2,560,791
1909	11,510,900	4,456,925	1,112,662	10,532,053	2,298,842
1910	11,850,900	4,296,925	1,239,092	10,706,358	2,835,529
1911	11,850,900	4,296,925	1,199,812	11,888,558	2,455,581

¹ In the Colony.

The Government Savings Bank Returns are now compiled for the Union as a whole. In private Savings Banks in the Cape Province there were 9,881 depositors with 4391,373 deposits at the end of 1911.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The coins and the standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used—*Liquid Measure* Leagner = about 1 imperial gallon; half anm = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Mund = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2.1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet = equal to 1,033 British imperial feet. Recently a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardization of the metric system for weights and measures, with the optional use of imperial standards, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

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Province of Natal

Constitution and Government.—Natal, which had been annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, was placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, was erected into a separate Colony. By this charter partially representative institutions were established, and, under a Natal Act of 1893, assented to by Order in Council, June 26, 1893, the Colony obtained responsible government. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897. The district of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, was in January, 1903, annexed to the colony. On May 31, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, becoming an original province of the Union.

The system of provincial government in Natal is *Pietermaritzburg*

Administrator—The Hon. C. J. Smythe

Population.—The Province (including Zululand, 10,461 square miles, and Northern districts, 6,981 square miles) has an

of 35,290 square miles, with a seaboard of about **100** miles. The climate is sub-tropical on the coast and somewhat colder inland. It is well suited to Europeans. The Province is divided into **10** Magisterial Divisions.

The European population has **more** than trebled since 1879. The returns of the total population in 1891, 1901 and at the censuses of April 17, 1904, and May 7, 1911, were —

	1891	1901	1904	1911
Europeans	46,788	63,821	97,109	98,582
Indians and Asiatics	41,142	74,385	100,918	141,568
Natives	455,983	786,912	910,727	951,808
Grand totals	543,913	925,118	1,008,754	1,191,958 ^a

^a Including, in 1904, 6,880 mixed and others.

Including 3,774 British troops and their dependents, in 1904 and 1,192 in 1911, and 474 policemen on the railway in 1904 and 765 in 1911.

The figures for 1891 include Zululand; those for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango. The number of miles in 1911 was 567,574, and of females, 624,384.

Population of the borough of Durban according to the census of May 7 1911, 72,512, consisting of Europeans, 33,271, natives (including half-castes), 18,662, Indians and Asiatics, 20,579, and of Pietermaritzburg, 30,599, consisting of 14,848 Europeans, 7,691 Indians and Asiatics, 8,000 natives, including half-castes.

As far as registered, the births in 1911 numbered 5,924, deaths 1,955, and marriages, 2,092. Immigrants (1911), 17,583 (including 293 from the United Kingdom), emigrants, 13,325 (including 5,576 to the United Kingdom). These figures exclude inter-provincial migration.

Instruction.—With the exception of Higher Education, which has been placed under the control of the Union Government, Education is under the Provincial Administration. There are **1** Government high schools, 57 Government primary schools, **1** Government art schools, **1** Government Indian schools, 2 Government schools for coloured children, besides 119 Government aided schools, and **111** Government aided farmhouse schools for European children. Also there are **1** Technical Institute, 81 Indian schools, **11** native schools, and **1** coloured schools, all of which **are** Government aid, and a considerable number of private schools in the province. Four of the aided schools are secondary schools for girls. The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 15,968 for 1911, the average daily attendance 85 per cent of the number on the registers. At the Government high schools there is an average daily attendance of **100** pupils. About 3,300 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only a small percentage of white children are receiving no education. The number of European children receiving gratuitous education in 1911 was 2,707. The direct Government expenditure on Government schools for 1911 was 92,576*l.* (excluding expenditure for furniture, buildings, but including maintenance). Fees paid by pupils in Government schools for 1911, 19,367*l.*

The 198 Government-aided schools for natives had a total enrolment of 15,286, and received in 1911 a grant in aid to the amount of 11,778*l.*; and the Government-aided schools for the children of Indians had a total enrolment of 8,089 in 1911, for which a grant of 3,866*l.* was expended.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. The only provincial statement present is the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to the Provinces. The following figures show the estimate of expenditure to be defrayed by the Natal Province during the year ending March 31, 1913, and a comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year:—

TABLE	ESTIMATES 1912			ESTIMATES 1911-12
	Union Subsidy 1912-13	Grants and Savings from 1911-12	Estimated Total Expenditure 1912	
General Administration	31,100	—	21,100	19,402
Education	177,700	3,452	141,152	162,880
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	34,000	—	34,000	31,086
Public and Local Works	297,000	78,192	375,192	264,889
Total	532,800	81,644	614,444	477,156

The following Services are rendered free by Union Government Departments:—

Estimate of Departmental Receipts of the Province

	1912-13	1911-12		1912-13	1911-12
Public Health	125	—	Education Receipts	19,800	19,087
Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones	1,860	2,000	Hospital Fees	4,100	3,900
Printing and Stationery	2,800	2,600	Game and Forests	—	—
Forestry	35	25	Patents (Permits and Miscellaneous Receipts)	650	500
Prisons Department	1,200	—	Superannuation	1,420	1,648
Public Works Department	6,000	8,500	Rents, Fees, and of Government Property	1,900	995
Total	12,010	10,755		27,090	27,010

Industry.—Up to the end of 1911, 8,311,000 acres of land had been alienated, 2,203,000 acres conditionally alienated, and 6,999,000 acres remained unalienated. These figures exclude 4,495,000 acres granted and the end of 1911 in Zululand and Northern Territories. On the Coast in Zululand there are vast plantations of tea, while in the interior the kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, *acacia molaris*, the bark of which is much used for tanning, and other crops are produced prolifically. The production of maize in 1909 was 5,022,460 bushels;

tea, in 1910, 2,090,000 lbs. In 1909, 2,527,000 lbs. of tobacco were produced. The leading crops for export are sugar, tea, maize, and wattle bark.

Cotton cultivation has been recently introduced, but is, as yet, only at the experimental stage, though decidedly promising.

The live stock in 1911 numbered 75,567 horses, 456,087 cattle, 1,519,258 sheep, 110,832 pigs.

The Colony is rich in mineral wealth, and while the coal industry is advancing, several gold mines on a small scale have successfully worked. During the year 1911, the output of coal and gold is as follows:—Coal, 2,392,456 tons, valued at 725,448*l*; gold (fine), 1,706 ozs., valued at 7,246*l*. The average number of persons employed at coal mines in 1911 was 11,591.

Among the valuable minerals known to exist in the Colony are asbestos, copper ore, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, lead and silver ore, limestone and marble, manganese ore, mica, molybdenum ore, nickel ore, nitre, oil shale, and tin. Attention is being increasingly devoted to prospecting for gold, that metal being found very widely distributed both in quartz and 'banket' reefs.

A Whaling Industry has been established at Durban, and is carried on by six companies. In 1911 the number of whales killed and landed were humpbacks, 2 blue, 7 hval, 3 herring, 2 right, and 12 seiwale. To July, 1912 the captures numbered 188.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records made for each of the Provinces, the Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between Natal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911.	1912
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Imports from Natal	1,271,260	1,521,969	2,081,907	2,092,447	2,477,800
Exports of U.K. produce and manufactures to Natal	2,908,894	2,597,600	2,090,172	4,540,341	4,877,000

The most important imports and exports in 1911 were—Imports maize, 181,490*l*; raw hides, 250,051*l*; sheep's wool (29,509,781 lbs.), 1,047,029*l*. Exports cotton, 364,767*l*; machinery, 472,004*l*; iron and steel goods, 114,055*l*; apparel, 497,532*l*.

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Province of Transvaal.

Constitution and Government.—The territory comprised within the limits of The Transvaal was colonised by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1836-37. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal Government was recognised by Great Britain, but in 1877, in consequence of financial difficulties and troubles with the natives, and in accordance with representations and petitions from the Boers, the territory was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms for the restoration of their independence, and, in 1881, a Convention was signed restoring to the inhabitants of the territory their self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the suzerainty of the Queen. This arrangement was modified by a Convention made in 1884, in which the name of the South African Republic was given to the Transvaal State, but the control over external affairs, other than engagements with the Orange Free State, was reserved to Her Majesty. These Conventions, however, did not preserve harmony within the Transvaal territory, or with the British Government. The discovery of gold and the conditions which followed this discovery occasioned difficulties from which the two Boer States sought release by military action. The result of this was the military occupation of the two countries, and their annexation to the British Crown, the one on September 1, 1900, under the name of The Transvaal, and the other (May 24) as the Orange River Colony. Hostilities continued till May 31, 1902, when an agreement as to terms of surrender was signed by the representatives of the belligerent forces in the field. [See *Statesman's Year Book* for 1906, under *The Transvaal*.]

The administration was thereafter carried on under a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. On December 6, 1906, letters patent were issued providing for a Constitution of responsible Government in the Colony. The Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa on May 31, 1910, as an original Province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government for the Transvaal is at Pretoria.
Administrator—The Hon J. F. Riek (salary, 2,500*l*.)

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 110,426 square miles, divided into districts. The census of May 7, 1911, showed for the Transvaal a population amounting to 1,686,212, of whom 966,793 were males, and 719,419 females. The population comprised 420,831 Europeans—whites, 1,224,155 natives, and 31,625 other coloured.

The white population of Pretoria in 1911 was 29,618. The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population (1911) of 237,220, consisting of 119,953 whites and 117,267 coloured.

Births, 1911, 19,495; deaths, 16,836; marriages, 1,100.

Religion, Instruction, etc.—Statistics (1904) for the Transvaal and Swaziland combined (exclusive of the military forces):—

Churches, &c.	Whites	Others	Churches, &c.	Whites	Others
Dutch Churches	148,015	4,314	Lutheran	5,270	58,978
Anglican	55,094	13,206	Other Christian	14,250	—
Presbyterian	18,672	1,197	Jews	16,478	—
Methodist	17,306	—	Hindus, Buddhists, &c.	747	—
Roman	14,474	—	No religion or	3,718	967,097

The system of education was embodied in the Education Act which passed during the first session of the Parliament elected under responsible government, and which provides that all education except that of a university type shall be under provincial authority. The Colony has been divided for the purposes of local control and management into twenty-seven school districts, each under a School Board chosen by the Parliamentary electors. All the schools within the school district, with the exception of schools for natives and certain secondary schools, are under the supervision of the Board. Each school may have a Committee elected by the parents and guardians of the children enrolled. Recommendations of Committees are under the sanction of the Boards and may be modified or rejected by them.

The following table gives statistics of education for Dec. 31, 1911 :—

	Schools	Total Enrolment	Average Enrolment	Average Attendance
High Schools	1	1,416	1,417	1,307
Secondary Departments of Primary Schools	—	960	1,006	917
Town and Village Schools	140	31,315	30,907	28,191
Country Schools and Farm Aided Schools	545	19,302	19,130	10,410
Total	686	52,094	52,400	40,825
Coloured Schools	11	1,639	1,697	1,400
Total	697	53,733	54,097	42,225

The Normal Colleges had 1,000 enrolled students. There are 10 native schools, which have 13,367 pupils. The number of pupils in secondary schools on December 31, 1911, was 2,396.

In respect of the question of language, the medium of instruction up to and including the fourth standard is the home language (English or Dutch) of the pupil, but parents may request that the second language be gradually introduced as a second medium. Above the fourth standard provision is made for the instruction of pupils through the medium of English and Dutch, and the parent of each pupil may choose one of the two languages as the sole medium of instruction, or both of the languages as the media of instruction. If the parent of any pupil fails to exercise his right of choice, that pupil is instructed through the medium of the language which is the better known and understood by him, the other language being also used as far as possible as a medium of instruction. Bible History is taught in every school, but no doctrine or dogma peculiar to any religious denomination or sect may be taught.

Finance.—Since the coming into being of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. The only Provincial Revenue at present is the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to the Provinces. While the three other Provinces publish particulars of the estimate of this grant, Transvaal does not. The only available figures are the following :—

Estimated expenditure for year ending April, 1912, £1,367,075
1913, £1,382,900

Production ■ Industry—The Transvaal Province is in the main a stock-raising country, though there are portions of it well adapted for agriculture. The production of wheat ■ 1910 ■ 774,800 bushels; barley, 23,800 bushels; oats, 55,000 bushels; maize, 10,065,000 bushels; potatoes, 773,000 bushels; tobacco, 5,346,000 lbs.

Live stock, 1911 Horses, 89,160; cattle, 1,339,298; sheep, 8,415,250; pigs, 302,882.

The mineral output of the Transvaal in 1910 and 1911 ■ given as follows:—

	1910		1911	
	Fine Ounces	£	Fine Ounces	£
Gold	7,583,844	82,001,775	8,237,728	14,991,620
Silver	28,752	48,031	804,884	96,657
	Carats		Carats	
Diamonds	2,090,069	1,817,715	1,843,341	1,028,876
	Tons		Tons	
Copper ore sold	4,150	77,012	2,000	51,075
Tin ore sold	9,793	724,484	3,511	411,031
Coal sold	3,070,069	908,253	4,343,000	1,020,399
	Estimated value	Value of prod. month.		

The value of the output of gold in 1912 was about 38,750,000/ , and the total value of gold production from 1884 to the end of 1912, about 864,000,000/. The number of natives employed at gold mines at the end of 1912 was about 191,000. At diamond mines the number of natives was 15,000, and at coal mines, 8,600.

In 1904 Chinese labour was introduced for mining purposes under ■ Ordinance with restrictive conditions. In December, 1905, the granting of permits for the importation of Chinese was stopped. The month of January, 1907, shows the highest number in the country, viz, 58,856. The last Chinese to be repatriated, left in March, 1910. The Transvaal has iron and brass foundries and engineering works, grain-mills, breweries, brick, tile, and pottery works, tobacco, soap, and candle factories, coach and wagon works, &c.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are ■ special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Transvaal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1907	1910	1911	1912
Imports from ■	7,137	305,845	455,180	302,183
Exports ■ U ■ produce and manufactures ■ Transvaal	3,100,082	4,405,969	5,782,567	6,631,966
				6,054,653

The more important imports and exports in 1911 were —Imports: Tin ore, 212,989/; gold ore, 36,692/; copper ore, 49,721/. Exports: Cottons, 520,960/; apparel, 1,077,521/; machinery, 810,011/; iron and steel, 742,899/; leather and leather manufactures, 467,854/.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Province Orange Free State

The Orange River first crossed by Europeans about the middle of the 18th century. Between 1810 and 1820, several Europeans settled in the southern parts of the Orange Free State. The Great Trek greatly augmented the number of settlers during and after 1836. At first no settled government was established. In 1848, Sir Harry Smith proclaimed the whole territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers as British Possession and established what was called the Orange River Sovereignty. A British Resident was appointed at Bloemfontein, with Assistant Commissioners at Winburg and Caledon River. Great dissatisfaction was caused by this step, as well as by the native policy of the British Government. In 1854 the Convention of Bloemfontein, by which British Sovereignty was withdrawn and the independence of the country was recognised, was signed by Sir George Russell Clerk.

During the first five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much harassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. Mosheesh was lengthily conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party. By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of Mosheesh was incorporated in the Orange Free State. This part is still known as the Conquered Territory.

A great deal of unpleasantness was caused by the dispute over the Kimberley Diamond Fields, which belonged to the Orange Free State, but were annexed to the Cape Colony by the British Government.

On account of the Treaty between the Orange Free State and South African Republic, the former State took a prominent part in the South African War (1899-1902), and was annexed to the British Dominions by proclamation of Lord Roberts, on May 28, 1900, as the Orange River Colony. After peace was declared Crown Colony Government was established and continued until 1907, when responsible government was introduced. On May 31, 1910, the Orange River Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa as the Province of the Orange Free State.

The seat of provincial government is at Bloemfontein.

Administrator.—The Hon. A. E. W. Ramsbottom (salary, 2,000*l.*)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, and all local authorities have, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is estimated at 50,892 square miles; it is divided into districts. The population at the 1911 census was as follows—

	White			Coloured			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	In all
1911	40,571	37,145	77,716	57,791	61,996	119,787	108,362	99,161	207,523
	51,571	51,108	102,679	138,504	116,112	254,616	210,095	177,220	387,315
	94,517		176,189		168,820	345,005	278,782	249,892	528,674

The capital, Bloemfontein, had in 1911, 14,720 white inhabitants (9,005 males and 5,715 females), 12,169 coloured (6,204 males and 5,965 females); total, 26,889.

Births, 1911, 5,093 (among Europeans), deaths, 1,350 (among Europeans), marriages, 2,452

Religion.—The principal body, according to the census of 1904, is the Dutch Reformed Church with 101,079 adherents, of Wesleyans there are 5,121; English Episcopalians, 17,879, Lutherans, 706, Roman Catholics, 8,286, Jews, 113. The State Government used to contribute 10,050*l* for religious purposes. It was divided into parochial districts for ecclesiastical purposes, and it contained about 80 churches.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Minister of Education for the Union, while primary and secondary education is controlled by the Administrator of the Province. Under the School Act of 1908 the Province is divided into a number of School Districts. Each Government School is under the supervision of a School Committee elected by the parents. For each District there is also a School Board, appointed partly by the School Committees and partly by the Government, which exercises general supervision over all schools within its district. The School Committees have the right of nominating teachers, subject to the approval of the Department. Grants are given conditionally to private schools. At present there are Government or Government aided schools in the Province with a total enrolment of 21,800. Fees are charged at all schools, and attendance is generally compulsory. Both English and Dutch are taught to all children. A Government Boarding and Day School for Girls, in Bloemfontein, has about 200 pupils. There are also the Convent School, St Michael's Home, and the "Orange" Merges School, all Boarding Schools for Girls, the last named receiving a grant from Government.

A Normal School was established after the war. From 30 to 40 teachers are trained annually. Since January, 1910, there is also a chair in Education at the Grey University College. In connection with the Normal School technical classes have been instituted, and teachers of cookery, dress making, etc. are maintained throughout the Colony. There is a Home Industries Board, which controls the Spinning and Weaving Industry. A Government Industrial School was opened at Bloemfontein in the beginning of 1907. The boys (about 50) are apprenticed to various trades in the railway workshops in the town, and reside in the institution. At the Preparatory Technical School, also in Bloemfontein, instruction is given in basket making and other similar industries, in addition to the ordinary school course. All the leading Town Schools of the Colony have advanced departments which prepare pupils up to the standard of matriculation. The gross expenditure on education for the financial year 1911-12 was approximately 200,000*l*.

Justice.—The Roman Dutch law prevails. The superior courts of the provinces are the Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa and the circuit courts. The inferior courts are the courts of the Resident Magistrates and the courts of the special Justices of the Peace. The circuit courts, at which the judges of the Supreme Court preside in turn, are held twice a year in the chief town of certain districts. Criminal cases of the Supreme Court are held at Bloemfontein four times a year. In these courts criminal cases are tried before a jury. The Resident Magistrate's court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are also special justices of the peace who try minor offences and settle minor disputes.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four Provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. The only Provincial revenue at present is the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the

services and duties assigned to the Provinces. The following figures show the estimates of expenditure to be defrayed by the Orange Free State Province during the year ending March 31, 1913 and a comparison with the approximate expenditure in the preceding year.

Title.	Estimates 1912-13.			
	Union Subsidy 1912-13.	Re votes from 1911-12	Estimated Total Expenditure 1912-13.	Estimates 1911-12.
General Administration ...	£ 14,500	£ 1,273	£ 15,773	£ 12,821
Education ...	218,500	2,710	221,210	207,800
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions ...	19,400	1,336	20,736	16,055
Roads and Local Works ...	249,100(1)	6,010	255,110	231,800(2)
Total	£ 541,500	91,000	632,500	469,880

The following Services are rendered free by Union Government Departments.

Estimated Departmental Receipts of the Province.

	1912-13	1911-12		1912-13	1911-12.
	£	£		£	£
Agriculture ...	100	—	School Fees and Bursary Funds ..	19,000	16,050
Public Health ...	10	60	Hospital Fees, &c	2,500	2,800
Printing and Stationery ...	1,500	5,320	Deposits under Roads Ordinance	450	600
Prisons ...	2,500	—	Miscellaneous	120	—
Forestry ...	257	120	Services rendered to other Departments	Nil	Nil
Irrigation ...	3,000	—			
Public Works Department ...	8,000	—			
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones ...	1,920	4,000			
Total ... £	21,257	10,490	Total ... £	22,400	19,450

(1) Includes 12,000l. from Loan Funds. (2) Includes Supplementary 50,000l.

Production and Industry.—The Province consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing and wide tracks for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is moderate. The country is still mainly devoted to stock-farming, although a rapidly increasing quantity of grain is being raised, especially in the Eastern Districts. The Department of Agriculture encourages practical and scientific farming of all kinds and is divided into branches dealing with experimental farm work, forestry, horticulture, dairying, sheep and wool, stock diseases, &c. Experimental farms, forest stations, horticultural plots, &c., have been established, and lectures are given in the various districts by specialists of the Department with a view to enabling the farmers to benefit by the latest improvements in agricultural methods. The Land Board, created in 1901, has been engaged in facilitating the settlement of British farmers. This Board was replaced on October 1, 1907, by the new Land Board provided for in Letters Patent, who have since administered the affairs of Land until the 1st of January 1913. On October 1, 1901,

up to 1905, when the Board made no further purchases, 1,109,081 [REDACTED] had been purchased at a cost of 846,184/ In addition to this 519,632 acres [REDACTED] inherited from the late Orange Free [REDACTED] Government, valued at 320,000/, [REDACTED] that Government had at its disposal 1 023,718 acres, valued at 1,166,184/ The whole of this [REDACTED] distributed among 647 settlers, or an average of a little under 2,270 acres each The Board created in 1907 ceased to exist, in terms of the Constitution providing for the establishment of Responsible Government in the late Orange River Colony, on September 30, 1912, on which date there were 550 settlers' heads of families, under its control and well established upon the land, exclusive of 97 men who had completed purchases, thus becoming freehold owners During the existence of the two Boards, over 1,200 settlers were placed upon the land the majority of whom are still farming in the Province In order to meet the wishes of the settlers who were sufficiently established to dispense with further assistance the Union Government brought forward a new Act which, after receiving the approval of Parliament during the last Session came into force on July 1, 1912 Under this Act (No 15 of 1912) facilities are given settlers in the Orange Free State to obtain Crown Grants of land [REDACTED] perpetual quit rent tenure and practically every settler applied to the Board to come under this Act, thereby making it unnecessary for the Government to [REDACTED] for the continuation of any Administrative Body in respect of these settlers, after the demise of the Board [REDACTED] September 30 1912, in accordance with the provisions of the Letters Patent The capital sum of 1,250,000/ received from Inter Colonial funds has been expended on the experiment, and the Board handed over to the Union Government, in addition to some 70 000/ in cash, assets in land and other securities amounting in value to a sum equal to, if not greater than, the capital sum above mentioned, which will be recoverable during the next 20 years or so, with meanwhile [REDACTED] assured income, in interest at 4 per cent, of 50,000/ per [REDACTED]

In 1910 11 there were 223,328 acres under wheat The live stock within the Province [REDACTED] 1911 was as follows—Horses, 220,725, cattle, 1,286,284, sheep, 8,587,638, pigs 162,656

The principal mineral products in the last 11 years [REDACTED] as follows—

Year	Coal		Diamonds		Salt	
	Tons	Value	Carat	Value	Tons	Value
1907-8	468 292	14 8 1/2	0 4 2	1 068 942	11 100	82,000
1908-9	420,170	12 0 7	654 119	1 043,807	12 800	17 100
1910	412,480	131 2 28	780 1 1/2	1 505 0 4	21 000	81,000
1911	430 073	137,616	796 11 2	1 611 4 3	—	—

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces The Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to [REDACTED] details of trade between [REDACTED] United Kingdom and each Province separately The following figures [REDACTED] value of [REDACTED] trade between the Orange Free State Province [REDACTED] the United Kingdom for [REDACTED] years—

	1900	1910	1911	1912
Imports consigned from Orange Free State	£	£	£	£
Exports to Orange Free State, United Kingdom produce	415 9, 1	25 1 4	47, 246	580 0 8
Foreign and Colonial produce	28	36 634	34, 7	45 718

The more important exports in 1911, were —Cottons, 83,022/, leather and leather manufactures, 52,823/, machinery, 11,127/, woollens, 85,434/, apparel, 138,354/

The money, weights, and measures are English The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2½ acres

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WEST AFRICA.

These Possessions are the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, Southern Nigeria, comprising the S Nigeria Protectorate and the Colony of Southern Nigeria (Lagos), the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories, Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate, and the Gambia Colony and Protectorate

Northern Nigeria.¹

Area, Population, &c.—Area 255,700 square miles, divided into 13 Provinces, viz., Sokoto, Kano, Bornu, Yola, Muri, Nassarawa, Kabbia, Baasa, Illorin, Niger, Bauchi, Zaria, Kontagora, population estimated (1911) 9,269,000 (4,084,000 males and 5,235,000 females) [For Protectorate boundaries see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, p 262] In each Province there is a Resident with several assistants In where the old Emirs would not acknowledge the régime, Emirs of the s dynasty, and recognised by the people, have been appointed In 1900 a proclamation issued which, without abolishing domestic slavery, declares all children born after January 1, 1900, free; forbids removal of domestic slaves for sale or transfer, and extends all inhabitants of the Protectorate penalties for dealing in slaves. Slave markets have been suppressed by native rulers,

¹ Although Sir Lugard has appointed Governor Northern Nigeria, instructions for the present remain distinct, though it is proposed to merge them into one.

and slave dealing ■ ■ ■ practically non-existent ■ the Protectorate. In 1910, 1,842 slaves ■ ■ ■ liberated. The headquarters are at Zungeru, about eighty miles up the Kaduna River.

Justice.—There is ■ supreme Court of Justice, and ■ each province ■ Provincial Court consisting of the Resident and his assistants, and such justices of the peace ■ may be appointed by the Governor. Native courts exist ■ Mohammedan localities where there are chiefs and ■ cillors, and amongst pagan tribes Judicial Councils with limited judicial powers have been established in localities where the intelligence of the natives renders such ■ policy possible. The orders of the native courts are enforced by police constables, known ■ 'Dogaras'. There ■ cantonments ■ Zungeru on the Kaduna and Lokoja on the Niger, and there magistrates have been appointed. The number of persons apprehended or summoned before all the Courts (except native courts) ■ 1911 ■ 2,998. The offences were —Offences against the person 402, Offences against the Slavery Law, 88, Offences against property, 682, Miscellaneous offences, 1,896, total, 2,998. 2,608 persons were convicted.

Religion and Education—Mohammedanism is widely diffused, the Fulani and Hausas and other ruling tribes being of that religion, but ■ ■ ■ parts of the territory paganism ■ predominant. Protestant and Catholic missions are at work, and have industrial and other schools at several stations. An Education Department has been established. The principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Sudan are being closely followed in the Protectorate. Secular subjects only are compulsory, the acceptance of religious teaching is optional, but at present as the schools are situated at Kano ■ great Mohammedan centre, all the pupils are Mohammedan and instruction ■ the Koran given by Mallams (Moslem scholars) is generally adopted.

Defence.—The military force consists of ■ companies of mounted infantry, ■ battalions of infantry, and 1 battery of artillery with 101 European officers, 61 European non-commissioned officers, and 2,969 native ranks. The police force consists of ■ European officers and about 700 native police.

Finance—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years —

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1907-08	505,005	498,802
1908-09	538,445	540,644
1909-10	520,486	506,842
1910-11	619 ■	585,780
1911-12 ¹	862,307	827,931

¹ The ■ ■ ■ in 1911-12 are due to the inclusion in that year, ■ the first time, of ■ ■ ■ expenditure ■ account of the native administration.

The main ■ ■ ■ of revenue in 1911-12 ■ ■ ■ —Land Revenue, 418,500, ■ ■ ■ d ■ ■ ■ 68,807; Railway earnings, 44,059; Imperial grant in-aid, 347,000; ■ ■ ■ 70,000 paid by S. Nigeria in consideration of Customs duties collected ■ the coast. The chief items of expenditure ■ 1911-12 ■ ■ ■ —Provincial Administration, 90,037; West African Frontier Force, 158,947; Native Affairs, 196,925; Post ■ ■ ■ Telegraphs, 27,37.

Medical, 32,556/ , Police, 26,425/ , Transport, 35,906/ , Marine, 30,196/ ,
Baro Kano Railway, open lines, 067/

In 1911 there was established in each native State a Treasury locally known as "Bait al Mal" which regulates the expenditure of that portion of the local revenue which is annually assigned to the native administration of each Emirate for its support and maintenance. The establishment of a *Bait al-Mal* consolidates the rank and authority of the Emirs and Chiefs in each province. It strengthens the position of the native judiciary and diminishes extortion and corruption.

Production — Industry — The products of the low country are palm oil and kernels, of the inland regions, rubber, ground nuts, shea butter, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers, capeskins, kola nuts and various drugs. Cotton growing is carried on and several ginneries are at work. Tobacco is also grown. Sheep and goat skins are tanned and dyed. A geological survey under the direction of the Imperial Institute has been completed and the final reports have been published. The natives have worked iron, lead and tin for centuries. Rich alluvial deposits of tin ore have been discovered in the Bauchi, Kano, Zaria, Nassarawa and Kabba Provinces. Lodes have also been found and mining operations have commenced. At present the ore is being won almost entirely by panning or calishing, but the ground is suitable for sluicing operations, and some of the companies have imported and are erecting extensive sluicing plants. The ore is exported in the form of washed and dressed concentrates which average 70 per cent of metallic tin. It is anticipated that the tin mining industry will ultimately develop into one of the greatest sources of wealth of the Protectorate. The tin bearing area as it is now known extends over 9,000 square miles of territory, its general direction is point of length being from north to south west. The output of tin in 1911 was 1,471 tons.

Rich reefs of galena carrying a considerable silver return are known to exist in the province of Mun, these reefs which are to some extent worked by the natives for Poral, are now being closely prospected and assayed. Pockets of native silver have from time to time been discovered in the vicinity of Orifu and Wukari.

The whole of the mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the charter, the Niger Company will receive half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals between the main stream of the Niger the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the for a period of 99 years with effect from January 1, 1900.

Commerce — Communication — Considerable trade is carried on in Northern Nigeria, and several trading stations have been recently opened. There is, besides, a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga the west, Tripoli, Morocco, and the Sahara the north, and Lake Chad and Wadai in the east, make of Kano an emporium. It is anticipated that the railway reaching Kano this trade will be diverted and from the south. The imports are chiefly cottons, hardware, building material, machinery, and tinned provisions, which are bartered for the produce of the country. (For statistics of trade, see 234-5.) Spirits are prohibited throughout the Protectorate.

The construction of a railway of 111 miles from Baro (at the head of permanently navigable portion of the Niger) to Rida, Zungeru, Zaria, and Kano, was completed in March, 1911. This railway has a 3ft 6in. gauge. The Lagos railway was opened to Kano in August, 1909, and was joined up with the Minna-Zungeru link in June, 1913. A weekly boat train with

sleeping accommodation and a restaurant-car runs between Lagos and Zaria. A Government land transport system by pack and draft animals is in operation. The Government has for transport — the Niger and its tributaries 1 twin screw steamer, 6 stern-wheelers, 5 steam canoes, 1 motor canoe, 1 steam pinnace, 1 steam tug, 17 steel poling canoes, 3 steam stern-wheel tugs, and a number of 11 90 — barges. Telegraph lines — laid from the Lagos frontier to Jebba, thence to Lokoja, Zungeru, Kano, Yola, Sokoto and Maidugeri. The N. Nigeria telegraph system is now connected with the French Dabonney system. The total mileage telegraph line — 4,200.

British coinage is beginning to displace the native system. There are branches of the Bank of British West Africa at Lokoja, Jebba, Zungeru and Zaria.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Frederick D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., C.B.

Chief Secretary.—C. L. Temple, C.M.G.

Commandant.—Colonel E. P. Stuckland, D.S.O.

Southern Nigeria.

By Royal Letters Patent dated the 28th of February, 1906, the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria is made to comprise the old Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, together with the old Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

The Colony and Protectorate is divided into three Provinces, namely: the Western Province, consisting of the old Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, the Central Province and the Eastern Province. The two latter comprise the old Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Each Province is presided over by a Provincial Commissioner, and divided into Districts under the charge of District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Frederick D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., C.B.

Colonial Secretary.—A. G. Boyle, C.M.G.

Provincial Commissioners.—P. S. James, C.M.G., H. Bedwell, Major H. C. Moorhouse, D.S.O.

The seat of Government is at Lagos, where is also the Supreme Court. There are Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 15 members—8 official and 7 unofficial.

The total area is about 79,880 square miles, and the native population (census 1911), 7,855,749, consisting of the Yoruba and Ibo people and a congeries of tribes of varying degrees of size and civilisation. European population — about 1,650, consisting of Government officials, traders, — and others. The climate is not healthy for Europeans. The strength of the police force at the end of 1911 was 1,888, namely: Western Province, 617; Central Province, 332; and Eastern Province, 437. Persons apprehended 1911, 13,893; summarily convicted, 10,974; committed for trial, 652.

Government has instituted a system of primary and secondary schools, with a staff (1911) of 189 teachers, including 19 technical instructors. There is a residential school — Bonny, supported by Government grants, and by Chiefs' subscriptions. There is a Government secondary school — mission grammar school at Lagos, and a — high school — Calabar. — 1911 there — 60 Government schools, — being girls' schools, and a large number of mission schools, 115 of which received assistance from the Government. There — 5,637 pupils (238 girls) in the — schools, average attendance of

3,538 (145 girls), in the assisted schools 14,216 pupils (3,478 girls), average attendance of 10,414 (1,700 girls) ■ number of children attending non-assisted schools ■ estimated at ■ less than 13,000 Government grant (1911), 8,048*l*. Total expenditure, 27,159*l*.

Four British Protestant Societies and two French Roman Catholic Societies ■ established, each with several stations.

Revenue, 1911, 1,956,176*l* (mainly from Customs dues, 1,489 986*l*, railways and tramways, 307 912*l*, and Court fees &c 93 940*l*). Expenditure, 1,717,259*l* (the chief items being railways, 175 229*l*, marine, 120,141*l*, debt charge 228 042*l*, West African Frontier Force ■ 803*l*, works and buildings, ■ 412*l*). Total debt, March 31, 1912, 6,471,288*l* (for further statistics of finance, and also statistics of trade and shipping, see pages 243-6).

The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Forcados, Sapele, Brass, Degema, Bonny, Ojubo, and Calabar. Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are ■■■■ well made roads driven through the country. At Lagos, Calabar, and Forcados, there are engineering and repairing workshops and slipways for the repair of hulls.

At Lagos ■ mole ■ being constructed and a deep channel is being made over the Bar to admit ocean steamers entering the harbour.

The chief products are palm oil and kernels, rubber, cotton, cocoa, coffee, gum, copal, ivory, hides, maize, yams, cassava, plantains, earth nuts and fruits. There are nurseries for rubber seedlings, and botanical stations at Calabar, Onitsha, Oloke Meji near Lagos, and Agege. Mahogany is exported in large quantities. Arab caravan traders ■ being attracted from the northern territories, who deal largely in leather and skins.

There ■ deposits in Southern Nigeria of manganese ore, argentiferous lead ore (galena), tin ore (cassiterite), lignite, and monazite (which contains thorium). Laterite ■ abundantly used for making roads. The only manufactures are the weaving of native cloths and mats, boat and canoe building, and brickmaking. The cotton industry is rapidly growing both ■ extent and value.

There is ■ railway from Lagos to Jebba (306½ miles), in Northern Nigeria, and is extended to Zungeru and Kano. Routes for other railways have been surveyed. There is ■ steam tramway from Lagos to Iddo, the southern terminus.

There ■■ at the end of 1911, 1 ■■ miles of telegraph lines, and 4,169 miles of wire, connecting important towns and Northern Nigeria. There were 374 miles (wire mileage) of telephone.

In 1911, 3,732,325 letters, postcards, newspapers and book packets, and 114,973 parcels passed through the post office. The savings bank, ■ December 31st, 1911, had 4,368 depositors with 33,437*l* to their credit.

A nickel coinage (penny and tenth of a penny) has been introduced.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd, has branches at Lagos, Calabar, Burutu, and Onitsha.

Western Province—This province includes that part of Southern Nigeria known ■ ■ "Colony." Its ■■ is approximately 28,600 square miles, while that of the Colony alone ■ 4,006 square miles. The population (1911) ■ 2,152,848. The coastline is about ■■ miles. Northwards the territory extends over Yorubaland to ■■ confines of Northern Nigeria. The population of Lagos Town including ■■ Metta, the headquarters of the railway, is 73,000, and includes roughly 500 Europeans. The largest ■■ is Ibadan, population 175,000, where there ■ a British Resident. District

Commissioners are stationed at Abeokuta, Badagry, Epe, Ikorodu, Ilesha, Ijebu Ode, Meko, Ondo, Oshogbo, and Oyo.

Eastern and Central Provinces—The approximate area of these two provinces together is 51,280 square miles and population (1911) 5,705,841 (Eastern Province, 1,297,247; Central 2,408,594). The prominent tribes are the Binis, the Ibos, the Iekris, the Sobos, the Igaris, the Ijaws, and the Efiks. The Aros are a large trading tribe of the Ibo family and are to be found all over the Eastern Province. Cannibalism and human sacrifices exist to some extent, but these practices are rapidly being stamped out. Agriculture is extensively carried on.

The headquarters of the Central Province are at Warri. The other most important towns in the Central Province are Aho, Aghor, Asaba, Awka, Benin, Forcados, Idah, Ifon, Ubiaja, Kwale, Otuohia, Okwaga, Sapele, and Udi. Calabar is the headquarters of the Eastern Province. The other most important towns are Aba, Abak, Abakiliki, Afikpo, Abioda, Aio, Chuku, Forcados, Bonny, Brass, Degema, Eket, Ikou, Ikof, Ekpene, Oboin, Obuhri, Oludu, Ogoja, Okigwi, Opiho, Owerri, and Uyo.

There is a weekly mail service between Liverpool, Forcados, and Calabar and Lagos.

Gold Coast

The Gold Coast stretches for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and German Togoland. The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council, both nominated, with four unofficial members in addition. The area of the Colony, Ashanti, and Protectorate is about 80,000 square miles, population, census 1911, 1,502,899, Europeans 1,700. Chief towns: Accra, 19,585; Sekondi, 7,725; Cape Coast Castle, 11,364; Quitta, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, and Akuse. There are 9 Government primary schools, and 168 assisted schools which are under the control of the various religious bodies, the Israel, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Brethren Missions, Church of England (S.P.C.K.), and African Methodist Episcopal Societies. Average attendance of primary and secondary schools 13,619 (1911), enrolled 18,680. Government grant 1911, 7,502/ Revenue, 1911, 1,111,632/ (customs 668,071/; railways 294,670/). Expenditure, 914,500/; (railways, 127,909/; public works 130,709/; public debt charges, 80,677/). Gold Coast Regiment, 65,096/; medical, 51,469/; education 19,587/). Public debt, December 31, 1911, 2,489,118/ (for further statistics and for statistics of trade and shipping, see pages 233-6). In 1911 the Bank of the Gold Coast had 3,137 depositors with 34,781/ to their credit. The strength of the police (1911), 10 European officers and 770 of other ranks. This includes 1 European officer and 105 other ranks in Ashanti. The constabulary (Northern Territories) consists of 11 officers and 319 of other ranks. Staple products and exports, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, and indiarubber, the export of valuable native woods is increasing. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior. The botanical station at Aburi aids in the plantation of coconut trees, rubber, cocon, coffee, cotton, pepper, nutmeg, pimento, and croton.

Gold is found in quartz, in banket, and in alluvium. The output of gold in recent years: 1907, 273,898 oz (1,163,510/), 1908, 257 (1,194,743/), 1909, 230,494 oz (979,074/), 1910, 204,617 oz (790,282/), 1911, 253,976 oz (1,079,024/), 1912, 1,350,000/. There is a Government railway, from Sekondi on the coast to Coomassie, a total length of 168 miles, capital expenditure to end of 1911, 2,044,840/. A line between Accra and Marguase (40 miles) is under construction. Road is proceeding

rapidly; about 200 miles kept up for vehicular traffic and 1,988 miles maintained as tracks and bridle paths. There in the Colony 1,492 miles of telegraph line and offices, and telephone exchanges. Accra, Cape Coast, Seccondree, Tarknah and Dodowa; telegrams in 1911, 273,422. The number of letters, packets, &c., handled in the postal service in 1911 5,506,636.

placed under British protection August 27, 1896, and a British Resident appointed to Coomassie. Under orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. The population (census 1911) 287,814. Coomassie, the chief town, has 8,850 inhabitants. In Ashanti 8 religious missions at work, with a total (1911) of 3 schools, and 1,296 pupils, and a Government school with pupils. Police force, 100, convictions (1911), 1,961, but there little serious crime. Rev. (1911), 50,819/ (from post office, liquor licenses, rents, fees, &c.) Expenditure, 146,317/. Agriculture is extending, cocoa plantations are being formed. Gold output (1911), 124,878 (580,8587.). In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, koko, yams, bananas, ground nuts, and cocon, the plantations of which are rapidly extending. In 1901 the Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded the west and north by the French possessions and on the by the German possessions, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. By the taken in 1911 the population of the region to the north of Kintampo (variously estimated at from 88,000 to 50,000 square miles) is put at 357,569. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques, there are Catholic and other missions, and one Government school at Tamale. The revenue (1911) amounted to 2,4267.; expenditure, 65,0857. Good permanent roads are being made. A silver currency has been introduced with good results, but for small purchases cowries still need. The Northern Territories capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, indigo, tobacco), and said to contain wide auriferous.

There is one bank (with 2 branches), the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. The legal currency of the Gold Coast is British sterling; silver coins are legal tender to any amount, and bronze up to one shilling. French, Spanish, and American gold coins legal at fixed values.

Governor of the Gold Coast.—J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G. (3,0007. and 1,0007. duty allowance).

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.—F. O. Fuller, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.—Captain C. H. Armitage, D.S.O., C.M.G.

lies between French Guinea north the Republic of Liberia and south-east. *Governor*, E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (2,5007.); *Secretary*, A. O. Hollis, C.M.G. There are Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. Sierra Leone

proper the peninsula about 26 miles long, and miles broad, with of about square miles, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The Colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia the south, 180 miles. It extends inland to a distance varying from 1 to miles and includes the Yellabor and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south, but the Isles de Los ceded to France under the Convention of 1904. Area of the Colony 515 square miles, population (census, 1911), 75,572, of whom 702 were whites. The birth rate for Freetown (1911) 14 per thousand and the death rate 21, infant mortality is very high. The assisted schools are all denominational belonging to 8 missionary societies. In 1910 there were 96 primary schools with 8,549 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 5,460 grant in aid 2,190. There are (1911) 14 secondary schools in the colony 8 of which are missionary institutions, while the remainder are owned privately. Pupils exceed 1,000. A technical school has (1911) 31 pupils. Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham, at the close of 1911 it had 26 students. Under the Government department of Mohammedan Education there are 5 schools, with an average attendance (1911) of 456, in the Colony. Mohammedan youths are being trained as teachers. Chief town, Freetown, 34,080 inhabitants (1911), headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa. The battalion of the West African Frontier Force has its headquarters at Daru on the Moa River. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second class Imperial coaling station, with an excellent harbour fortified with several batteries of heavy guns. There is a Supreme Court, and police and petty debt courts in each district, in 1911, 86 persons were convicted of indictable offences in the Supreme Court. Revenue 1911, 457,759/ (Customs, 242,324/, railway, 107,925/). Expenditure 432,448/ (public debt charges, 61,336/, Government railway 79,765/, public works, 50,135/, education 8,521/). (For further statistics, and for statistics of trade and shipping, see pages 233-6.) Chief products and exports palm oil and kernels, ginger, ground nuts, kola nuts, india rubber. There are many native skilled workmen in gold and silver. A Government light railway, a single line of 2ft 6in gauge is open from Freetown to Bauma, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227 miles. The receipts from traffic in 1911 amounted to 107,925/ and the working expenses to 79,784/. Further railway and port works are projected, for which a loan of 1,338,000/ has been obtained. In 1911, 1,490,618 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony, money order transactions amounted to 133,637/. There are 298 miles of telegraph line, viz., Freetown Bauma, Freetown Hill Station, and Mano Station Bendo. There is a telephone system in Freetown. There are 11 savings bank offices. At the end of 1911 there were 6,002 depositors with 99,812/ (exclusive of interest) to their credit.

The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles, being bounded by the line demarcated by the Anglo-French and Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commissions. It has an area of 24,400 square miles, and a population according to the census of 1911 of 1,327,560. The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1898, and the whole territory has been divided into 5 districts each of which is placed under a European commissioner. Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population. There are also district commissioners' courts for native cases, chiefs courts for purely native cases (not crime), and combined courts (a chief and a non-native) for debts and trivial misdemeanours (assault, abusive language) arising between native and non-native. There are native courts for disputes between natives. Cotton goods, tobacco, spirits are imported, rice, palm kernels,

and kola nuts ■ exported. There were in 1911, 70 schools, with 2,198 pupils ■ the rolls. A Government school for the ■ and nominees of native chiefs ■ established ■ Bo in the Railway district of the Protectorate on March 1, 1906. The school, which is under European supervision, opened with 18 pupils; ■ the end of 1911 there were 110 pupils.

Gambia.

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, formerly formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December 1888 ■ erected into ■ separate Colony. The Colony is administered under ■ Governor with ■ Executive and ■ Legislative Council nominated. Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles; population 7,700. In the Protectorate (area, 4,500 square miles) the population ■ estimated at 138,400 (census 1911). With exception of the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst, the capital, stands, the whole Colony is administered on the Protectorate system. In June, 1901, an agreement ■ made with the local chief for the administration of the Fula-dugu district by the British, both banks of the Gambia being now under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

There are ■ elementary Government-aided schools, with 1,432 pupils enrolled (1911); and an average attendance of about 472 standard pupils; Government grant, proportionate to results (1911), 6867. Of the elementary schools two are Roman Catholic, four Wesleyan, one Anglican, and one Mohammedan. The Wesleyans have also a secondary school with 29 boys, and ■ technical school with 19 pupils, which receives ■ grant of 3002. Total Government expenditure on education (1911), 2,0407. There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 126 men, and the Gambia Volunteer Artillery of ■ ■ The civil police has a strength of 82 men. In 1911 there were 139 convictions (mostly of minor offences) in the colony and 367 in native courts in the Protectorate. Chief products and exports: ground nuts, bees'-wax, hides, and millet. The trade is mostly with France. (For statistics of finance, trade, and shipping, see the tables below.) Postal packets and parcels dealt with in 1911, 143,041. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there ■ no local telegraphs or railways. The Gambia savings bank had 475 depositors in 1911, and deposits amounting to 5,1692. Though the legal currency ■ British, French 5-franc pieces pass freely.

Governor.—Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (2,5002.)

Secretary.—

Statistics of ■ African Possessions.

The following are the statistics of the West African colonies and protectorates:—

Revenue	1907	1908	■	1910	1911
N. Nigeria Prot. ^{1 2}	213,005	248,444	283,436	344,989	558,121
S. Nigeria Prot.	1,459,553	1,387,975	1,361,891	1,933,235	1,956,176
■ Nigeria Col (Lagos)					
Gold Coast ²	708,718	752,142	778,552	1,006,633	1,111,632
Sierra Leone	359,104	321,000	361,326	424,215	457,759
Gambia	65,892	57,898	72,675	82,880	86,454
Totals ■	2,806,272	2,767,459	2,857,881	3,791,952	4,170,142

¹ ■ years ending March 31 of the year following ■ ■

² Excluding Imperial grants.

Customs revenue (1911) Northern Nigeria (1911-12), 97,280*l*; Southern Nigeria and Lagos, 1,479,386*l*; ■■■ Coast, 663,071*l*.; Sierra Leone, ■■2,824*l*; Gambia, 68,820*l*

Expenditure	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	■	■	■	■
N. Nigeria Prot. ¹	498,302	510,644	556,843	565,760	821,634
S. Nigeria Prot					
S. Nigeria Col. (Lagos)	1,217,337	1,357,763	1,648,680	1,989,979	1,717,259
Gold Coast	617,124	687,292	734,367	924,862	914,500
Sierra Leone	345,567	341,871	336,746	361,222	482,448
Gambia	57,720	61,097	56,237	62,854	71,390
Totals	2,736,059	2,988,667	3,342,873	3,905,207	3,957,281

¹ For years ending March 31 of the year following those stated.

² 397,067*l*. expenditure ■■ loan work temporarily defrayed from revenue.

The outstanding debt of Colony of Northern Nigeria on December 31, 1911, amounted to 1,480,000*l*. (1,330,000*l*. advanced from Southern Nigeria loan fund and 150,000*l*. by the Imperial Exchequer); of Southern Nigeria, 6,471,288*l*.; of the Gold Coast to 2,489,118*l*.; of Sierra Leone, 1,255,101*l*.

Imports including bullion and specie	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	■	£	£
N. Nigeria Prot ¹	539,120	793,620	1,215,084	1,374,433	886,468
S. Nigeria	4,438,907	4,284,830	4,962,544	5,857,335	5,680,8■
Gold Coast	2,366,195	2,029,447	2,394,412	3,489,831	3,784,8■
Sierra Leone	988,022	813,700	978,807	1,162,470	1,267,231
Gambia	445,353	390,740	404,560	578,983	807,118
Totals ²	8,236,000	7,519,000	8,740,000	11,039,000	11,540,000

¹ Reliable statements regarding the volume and value of imports and exports are not obtainable as the bulk of the customs duties ■■ collected ■■ the Coast. The figures given are approximate only, and represent mainly trade ■■ the Niger River.

² Exclusive of duplicate entries

³ For years ended March 31 following those stated.

The chief imports (1911) of *Northern Nigeria* were: cottons, 267,188*l*. *Southern Nigeria Protectorate and Lagos* cottons, 1,231,702*l*.; spirits, 438,973*l*.; provisions, 467,833*l*. *Gold Coast*: specie, 881,002*l*.; cottons, 678,062*l*.; spirits, 185,129*l*.; machinery, 218,224*l*.; provisions, 164,385*l*.; hardware, 114,929*l*. *Sierra Leone*: provisions, 27,984*l*.; woollens, 10,529*l*.; cottons, 306,816*l*.; hardware, 25,545*l*. *Gambia* cotton goods, 130,324*l*.; kola nuts, 72,593*l*.; rice, 62,459*l*.; spirits, 8,513*l*.; tobacco, 8,250*l*.; bullion and specie, 384,784*l*.

STATISTICS

Exports including bullion and specie.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
N. Nigeria Prot. ¹	225,488	314,198 ²	406,722 ²	352,981 ¹	836,268 ²
S. Nigeria	4,202,704	3,409,288	4,169,161	5,304,186	5,391,467
Gold Coast	2,641,674	2,525,171	2,655,573	2,697,708	3,792,454
Sierra Leone	831,259	738,755	981,466	1,249,367	1,300,288
Gambia	408,476	374,138	477,964	535,447	682,036
Totals ²	8,084,000	7,045,000	8,284,000	9,787,000	11,166,000

¹ ■ note under imports (above)

² Exclusive of duplicate entries.

Chief exports (1911) from *Northern Nigeria*: tin ore, 189,174l.; palm oil, 23,915l. *Southern Nigeria Protectorate and Colony*: palm produce, 4,271,280l.; rubber, 179,359l.; cocoa, 164,664l.; ■ cotton, 71,512l. *Gold Coast*: rubber, 219,447l.; palm-oil, 128,916l.; palm kernels, 175,891l.; gold, 1,057,692l.; cocoa, 1,613,468l.; lumber, 188,821l.; specie, 321,145l. *Sierra Leone*: palm kernels, 657,348l.; palm-oil, 69,927l.; ginger, 44,668l.; kola nuts, 194,312l. *Gambia*: ground nuts, 437,472l.; palm kernels, 4,758l.; hides, 7,607l.

	Imports from U.K., 1911	Exports to U.K., 1911
	£	£
Northern Nigeria Protectorate	486,464	517,804
Southern Nigeria	3,870,426	2,763,590
Gold Coast	2,642,893	2,453,699
Sierra Leone	940,815	812,673
Gambia	272,501	68,612
Totals ¹	7,937,066	5,414,000

¹ Excluding duplicate entries.

The recorded values and quantities are, in general, those disclosed by invoices and declarations, but spirits ■ gauged and measured. At Gambia and ■ Coast the cost of freight, insurance, and packages is added to the invoice value of imports, ■ cost of packages is added to the declared value of exports. The imports ■ to ■ only those for consumption. The countries of origin and destination ■ shown by the shipping documents.

Tonnage of all the vessels entered and cleared in foreign trade ■ the West African Colonies, and of British vessels entered and cleared, for five years:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Tonnage {					
S. Nigeria	1,396,307	1,480,042	1,513,014	1,601,045	1,610,668
Gold Coast	2,333,441	2,315,735	2,498, ■	2,599,388	2,676,440
Sierra Leone	1,890,531	2,046,152	2,191,182	1,994,290	2,493,439
Gambia	453,784	418,441	495,963	506,914	480,911
Total	6,074,063	6,180,370	6,698, ■	6,701,637	7,261,458

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Fish Tonnage					
S. Nigeria	992,196	979,883	938,654	916,363	915,888
Gold Coast	425,956	1,532,478	1,635,176	1,589,000	1,557,686
Sierra Leone	1,456,906	1,588,145	626,528	1,543,924	1,707,155
Gambia	304,504	301,287	338,604	123,880	287,680
Total	4,249,561	4,391,793	4,538,962	4,368,009	4,468,359

The steamships of 2 British navigation companies visit Gambia, the Elder, Dempster and Company's boats visit Sierra Leone.

The currency, weights, and measures are the same as those used in Great Britain. Bank of England notes are not legal tender in the Gambia.

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Zululand. See NATAL

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Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES

BERMUDA

Governor.—Lieut General Sir G. M. Bullock, ■ C B (2,946), assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members appointed by the Crown, ■ Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members, 1,360 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of ■ group of 360 small islands (about ■ inhabited), ■ miles east of North Carolina, and 877 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery, favourite winter resort for Americans, who number ■ 23,000 annually.

Area, 19 ■ square miles (12,000 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Civil population in 1911, 18,994 (including 6,691 whites), 12,760 belong to Church of England (census 1911). In 1909 the birth rate was 29.7, and the death rate ■ 18 ■ per 1000, illegitimate births formed 18.4 per cent. of the total births, there were 181 marriages. In 1910 the excess of immigration over emigration ■ 51. Education 27 primary schools, with 2,016 pupils, receive Government grants, 1,636l annually. There are 3 garrison schools and 2 naval schools, about 20 other primary schools, and 5 secondary schools receiving no Government grant. Cambridge local examinations ■ held in Bermuda. A Government scholarship (150l for 2 years) ■ provided annually to enable youths educated in Bermuda to go abroad to prepare themselves for a Rhodes scholarship. There ■ (1911) 3 Bermuda Rhodes scholars at Oxford. In 1907 ■ persons summarily convicted, and ■ sentenced by superior court. Chief town Hamilton, 2,627 population. The garrison consists of 2 companies of garrison artillery, 1 company of engineers and 1 battalion of infantry. Average strength of regular military forces, 1,202, naval, 1,130. The militia artillery comprises 238 officers and men. Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West India Station with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Revenue	63,930	56,068	67,922	77,094	79,248
Expenditure	54,464	53,586	67,093	68,393	90,100

Chief ■ of revenue customs, 64,999l ■ 1910. Chief items of expenditure salaries, public works, education. Contribution by Home Government, 2,200l. Public debt (1911), 45,500l.

The chief products ■ onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and ■ kitchen garden vegetables. Arrow root of the finest quality ■ grown and manu factured.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports ¹	420,596	392,522	440,648	517,074	545,540
Exports ¹	140,598	108,392	183,884	106,508	184,088

¹ Including ■ specie, ■ excluding Government stores from imports.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1911, £ 8677 and exports £ the £ 3,5577. The imports given are exclusive of Government stores.

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to those two countries. The principal imports in 1910 were provisions, 17,2147, flour and meal, 22,9097, cotton goods, 19,3717, butter, 16,5207, ale and beer, £ 6817, sugar 12,3357, apparel 36,2417, leatherwares 16,2007, oxen and cows, 21,5187. The principal exports in 1910 were onions, 31,0947, lily bulbs, 6,2107; potatoes, 38,6577, arrow root 7217.

The registered shipping consisted (1911) of 5 vessels of 5 tons net, and 1 sailing vessels of 6,207 tons net, total net tonnage, 11.

In 1910 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared 688,315 tons, of which 551,421 were British. There are 167 miles of telephone under the control of the military, and 15 of telegraph cable. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 100 subscribers and upwards of 1,200 miles of wire in line. A telegraph cable connects the island with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another connects with Turks Island and Jamaica. There are (1910) 19 post offices in the colony; the number of letters dealt with in the year 1910 was 921,515, post cards 978,282, newspapers book packets and circulars, 125,384; telegrams 15,041. The post office revenue was 7,9847, and expenditure £ 8917. Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1910, 37,4747 to the credit of 1,967 depositors.

There are two banks in the island the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and Butterfield and Son, Ltd., both local. The Colonial Government deals with both. Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world.

The currency, weights and measures are British, but silver coin is legal tender to any amount. There is no paper money in circulation, except some Bank of England notes.

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CANADA

(DOMINION OF CANADA)

Constitution and Government

The territories which constitute the Dominion of Canada were under British power at various times, some by settlement and others by conquest or purchase. Nova Scotia was occupied in 1627 the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, conferring rights in the territories to the east and west of the Bay, was granted in 1670. Canada was conquered in 1763 and, along with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763. Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was occupied in 1861. As originally constituted the Dominion was composed of the provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March, 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867.'

which was brought into operation on July 1, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom', that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried out by the Governor-General and Privy Council, and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons'. Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion, Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869, the extensive region known as the North West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company, the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870. On July 20, 1871, the provinces of British Columbia, and by Imperial Order in Council of May 16, in the same year, Prince Edward Island, were admitted into the confederation. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and were admitted to the Union as provinces on September 1, 1905.

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. There are now 87 senators, namely, 24 from the province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 each from Prince Edward Island, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 25,367 persons, the province of Quebec always having 65 members, and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. The House of Commons consists of 221 members—86 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 18 for Nova Scotia, 18 for New Brunswick, 10 for Manitoba, 7 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 10 for Saskatchewan, 7 for Alberta, and 1 for the Yukon Territory. For the next parliament the unit of representation will be, on the basis of the population of Quebec at the census of 1911, 30,811.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, the electors of which are supplied by franchises under the control of the several provincial assemblies. The qualifications for voting at provincial elections vary in the several provinces. Voting is by ballot.

Last Election, September, 1911. State of parties.—Conservatives, 124, Liberals, 87.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 2,500 dollars for the session with a deduction of 15 dollars a day for absences. The Leader of the Opposition has 7,000 dollars in addition to his ordinary sessional allowance.

The Speaker and members of the Senate have the same allowances as in the House of Commons with extra allowances.

Governor-General—Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., (Simpson). Present appointment January 1911. Salary, 10,000 per annum.

■ is assisted ■ his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of 16 heads of departments

Kings Privy Council —

1 Premier and President of the Council — Right Hon ■ J. L. Borden
born ■ Grand Pte Nova Scotia ■, called to the Bar of Nova Scotia 1878,
elected Parliament 1896, Leader of the Opposition 1900, Premier October
11, 1911

2 Secretary of State and Minister of ■ — Hon Louis Coderre

3 Minister of Trade and Commerce — Hon George E. Foster

4 Minister of Justice and Attorney-General — Hon Charles Joseph
Doherty, K C

5 Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Service — Hon J. D. Hazen

6 Minister of Railways and Canals — Hon Francis Cockran

7 Minister of Militia and Defence — Hon Colonel Samuel Hughes

8 Minister of Finance — Hon W. T. White

9 Postmaster General — Hon L. P. Pelletier

10 Minister of Agriculture — Hon Martin Burrell

11 Minister of Public Works — Hon Robert Rogers

12 Minister of Interior — Hon William J. Roche

13 Minister of Customs — Hon John D. Reid

14 Minister of Inland Revenue — Hon W. Bruno Nantel, K C

15 Minister of Labour — Hon T. W. Crothers

Ministers without portfolios Hon A. L. Kemp, Hon G. H. Peiley
Hon J. A. Longhead, K C

Each minister has ■ salary of 7,000 dollars a year, the Prime Minister
has 12,000 dollars

There is a Department of External Affairs which has charge of all Imperial
and Inter Colonial Correspondence passing between Ottawa and Downing Street and
between Ottawa and the sister Colonies, as well as correspondence between the Canadian
Government and His Majesty's Ambassador in Washington. It is also the medium of
communication between the Dominion Government and the foreign Consulate in Canada.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain —
Rt Hon Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G C M G, } 17 Victoria Street,
G C V O } London, S W

Permanent Secretary — W. L. Griffith

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The ■ provinces have each a ■ separate parliament and administration,
with a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General at the head
of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs
and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the
action and policy of the central administration. Quebec and Nova Scotia
have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly)
and ■ responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British
Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan there ■ only
■ Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and ■ responsible Ministry. The
members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 18, and Quebec
■. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies is—Prince Edward
Island 30, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 48, Quebec 74, Ontario 106,
Manitoba 41, British Columbia 43, Alberta and Saskatchewan 41 each. The
North West Territories, comprising ■ territories formerly known as
Rupert's Land, and the North Western Territory except the provinces of
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, ■ district of Keewatin and the
Yukon Territory, are governed by ■ Commissioner ■ ■ Council of four,
appointed by the Governor ■ Council at Ottawa. The territory ■ Yukon ■

governed by a Commissioner and an Executive Council of ten members elected by the people.

Area and Population.

Year	Population	Area	Population
1801	240,000	1811	4,324,810
1851	581,920	1891	4,838,239
1851	1,842,265	1901	5,371,315
1861	3,090,561	1911	7,204,838
1871	3,635,024		

The following are the areas of the provinces, in 1911, with the population at the census of 1911, redistribution being made in the case of the North-west Territories created Provinces by Federal Acts of 1905.—

Province	Land Area sq miles	Water Area sq miles	Total Area sq miles	Popula- tion, 1901	Popula- tion, 1911	Pop- per sq mile (Land Area) 1911
Prince Edward Island ¹	2,184	—	2,184	104,249	99,726	42.91
Nova Scotia ¹	21,068	—	21,068	450,674	492,348	23.06
New Brunswick ¹	27,911	74	27,985	431,120	551,880	19.71
Quebec ¹	690,365	1,069	700,834	1,644,898	2,002,712	2.89
Ontario ¹	861,840	41,962	903,802	2,182,947	2,329,171	2.67
Manitoba ²	931,926	10,900	942,826	255,211	455,614	4.81
British Columbia ¹	865,416	2,489	867,905	178,667	392,180	4.50
Alberta ¹	242,945	2,360	245,305	72,841	374,068	1.57
Saskatchewan ¹	243,362	6,918	250,280	91,400	402,432	1.60
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076	27,219	8,512	0.04
North-West Territories	1,207,926	24,296	1,232,222	20,129	17,190	—
Totals	3,609,910	128,755	3,738,665	5,371,315	7,204,838	1.93

¹ The water area here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia is exclusive of the territorial seas, that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ontario is inclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence.

² In 1905 Manitoba had 365,668, Alberta 185,412, and Saskatchewan 257,768 inhabitants.

³ By the Act passed during the session of 1912, the boundaries of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended at the expense of the North-west Territories. Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 864,961, and Manitoba by 178,100.

In 1911 there were 3,821,067 males and 3,383,771 females.

	Population according to birth, 1901		Population according to birth, 1901
Scandinavia	4,371,315	Scandinavia	12,381
Kingdom	886,545	France	7,944
parts of the Empire	19,828	Italy, Spain and Portugal	7,124
United States	187,009	China	17,048
Germany	27,808	Elsewhere	68,745
	31,381		

English-speaking persons numbered 3,731,944, French-speaking 1,849,871. In 1910, there were 110,597 Indians.

RELIGION

Population of principal cities and towns, 1911 :—

Cities	Population, 1911	Cities	Population, 1911
Montreal .	470,480	Halifax .	46,619
Toronto . . .	376,538	London . . .	46,300
Winnipeg . . .	136,035	Calgary . . .	43,704
Vancouver . .	100,401	St. John . . .	42,511
Ottawa . . .	87,062	Victoria . . .	31,660
Hamilton . . .	81,969	Regina . . .	30,213
Quebec . . .	78,190		

There were complete vital statistics collected for the Dominion.
Declared settlers arrived in Canada during 4 years :—

Nationality	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1904-9	1908-10	1910-11	1911-12
From the United States	59,842	795	121,451	143,710
English and Welsh	37,483	41,144	50,212	40,000
Irish . . .	3,001	1,940	6,877	8,337
Scottish	11,610	14,706	27,924	32,488
Austro-Hungarian	10,796	4,757	16,280	21,051
German . . .	1,840	1,641	2,634	4,004
Scandinavian	1,657	4,987	6,362	4,050
French and Belgian	2,605	2,687	3,604	3,600
Italians	4,224	7,118	9,359	7,690
Hebrews	1,606	3,162	5,146	5,322
Russians and Finlanders	4,216	6,011	8,713	11,401
Other Nationalities	7,412	11,571	16,005	28,647
Total	146,906	206,794	311,064	354,237

In 1909 the settlers obtained 6,252,960 acres of free land ; in 1910, 6,650,880 acres ; and in 1911, 7,116,640 acres

Under an Act passed in 1903, a tax of 500 dollars a head is levied on Chinamen landing in Canada. In the year 1910-11, 4,515 Chinese immigrants paid the tax.

Religion.

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1911 :—

Roman Catholics	2,383,041	Congregationalists . .	31,054
Presbyterians	1,115,324	Miscellaneous creeds ¹ . .	554,490
Anglicans . .	1,045,017	No creed stated . . .	32,490
Methodists	1,079,892		
Baptists . . .	382,666	Total	7,204,888
Lutherans . .	229,864		

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1911.—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist ¹
Ontario	484,997	489,704	524,603	671,727	132,309
Quebec	1,724,683	102,684	64,125	42,444	9,255
Nova Scotia	144,991	75,315	109,560	57,606	83,854
New Brunswick	144,889	42,864	39,207	34,558	82,106
Manitoba	73,994	86,578	103,621	65,897	13,992
British Columbia	58,397	100,952	82,125	52,132	17,228
Prince Edward Island	41,994	4,939	27,509	12,209	5,372
Alberta	62,193	55,628	66,351	61,844	19,491
Saskatchewan	90,092	75,342	96,564	78,325	18,371
The Territories	6,811	2,011	1,659	3,150	188

¹ Not including 32,600 Quakers and Mennonites.

Instruction.

Each province has one or more universities (20 in all, with about 500 professors and teachers, and 10,000 students), and several colleges. There are in all about 20 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 40 colleges; estimated attendance, 25,000.

Information respecting the public, high, and superior schools:—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario	Dec., 1910	6,575	11,573	514,774	10,970,308
Quebec	June, 1911	6,890	13,235	397,060	6,214,140
Nova Scotia	July, 1911	3,457	2,855	104,964	1,329,674
New Brunswick	June, 1911	1,186	1,991	69,327	286,375 ¹
Manitoba	Dec., 1910	2,227	3,774	75,247	4,000,671
British Columbia	June, 1911	476	1,168	44,945	3,641,522
P. E. Island	June, 1911	476	591	17,897	181,177
Alberta	Dec., 1910	1,195	1,919	55,907	3,802,894
Saskatchewan	Dec., 1910	1,925	2,796	65,382	3,650,426

¹ Government and County expenditure only.

The Provincial Governments have control of education; the systems are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied in nearly all the provinces by Government grants and local taxation. Education is more or less compulsory, but the law is not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and Saskatchewan there are separate schools for Roman Catholics; in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, the powers are provided by the

Imperial 'Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890' There is a Superior Court in each province, county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces. The judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1910, 15,305 persons were charged with indictable offences, of these 11,700 were convicted, 91,203 summarily convicted.

Finance.

Financial accounts are under three headings—first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure, secondly, 'Loans'—revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure, and thirdly, 'Open accounts.' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund (the fiscal year 1905-6 ended June 30, the succeeding years ended March 31. The fiscal year 1906-7 contained only 9 months) —

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1907	19 744 537	19 754 076
1908-9	17 444 422	17 279 570
1909-10	20 641 652	16 828 526
1910-11	24 110 416	15 042 474
1911-12	27 900 000	20 177 679
1912-13	34 900 000	34 800 000
1913-14 ¹	41 100 000	39 100 000

¹ Estimated

The following relates to the financial year ended March 31, 1912 —

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars		Dollars
Consolidated Fund	136 108 217	Consolidated Fund	136 108 217
Loans, Savings	45 413	Redemption Savings Banks	116 819
Dominion Notes	32 125 000	Open Accounts	441 319
Open Accounts			
Total	570 718 736	Total	570 718 736
	(117,314,414 ¹)		(117 314,414 ¹)

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1911-12 —

1911-12	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	651,872	Investments (interest on)	1 981 917
Excise	19,201,662	Various	4 681,684
Lands (Dominion)	2,787,841		
Ordnance	11,651,947	Total	136 108,217
Public works			(27,997,800 ¹)

Detailed expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1912.—

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt maintnng.		Dominion Lands—charge	
Sinking Funds	13 123 406	able to Income	2 277
Charges of Management	44 4	Miscellaneous	1,307 603
Civil Government	4 4	Customs	2 443
Administration of Justice	1 300 14	Licenses	75 148
Police—Dominion	89 44	Weights and Measures	
Penitentiaries	1 3 483	and Electric Light In	
Legislation	439 307	pection	22
Arts, Agriculture and Sta		Adulteration of Food	22 781
tistics	2 4	Railways and Canals—	
Quarantine	15 392	chargeable to Collection	
Immigration	1 945 000	of Revenue	1 330 411
Pensions	24 04	Public Works—chargeable	
Sanitation	417 06	to Collection of Revenue	651 774
Militia—Charitable		Public Works chargeable	
Income	7 50 000	to Income	10 344 45
Railways and Canals		to Income	9 172 03
chargeable to Income	13 00	Trade at Commerce	175 499
Mutual Aid Societies and Steam		Inspection of Vessels	281 880
Ship Subventions	1 301 14	Customs, Timber	11 000
Ocean and River Navigation	1 128 965	Naval Service	1 901 434
Lighthouse and Coast Sur		Labor	2 309
vice	2 109 349		
Scientific Institutions	417 3 9	Total Consolidated Fund	98 161 441
Marine Hospitals	7 016		(90 177 6 8)
Steamboat Inspection	45 3 3		
Fisheries	845 6 1	Railways and Canals—	
Subsidies to Provinces	10 251	Capital	2 8 9 191
Department of Mines	21 171	Public Works—Capital	4 161 857
Indians	17 1 1		
Mounted Police	1 46 1	Total Capital	30 98 71
Government of the North			(6 870 079)
west Territories	98		
Government of the Yukon		Grand Total	1 9 171 017
Territory	394 942		(20 547 001)

The gross debt March 31, 1912, amounted to 508,388,592 dollars (104,491,821), and the net debt to 339,919,461 dollars (69,872,338).

About three fourths at interest from 2½ to 3 per cent, a small amount is at 5 and 6 per cent, and about 19,000,000 is free of interest.

The total Government expenditure in railways in Canada up to 1911 was 97,740,000, and in canals 763,000.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Province	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	
Ontario	9 370,834	9 019
Quebec	1 032,744	1 424
Nova Scotia	1 625,653	1 700
New Brunswick	1 347 077	1 403,547
Manitoba	4 454	1 002,826
British Columbia	10 888 892	8,414 826
Prince Edward Island	874,798	
Alberta	2 802,328	4,581
Saskatchewan	2 676 827	2,528,649

DEFENCE

The Militia Act of 1904 placed the Canadian land forces under a Militia Council, with the Minister of Militia and Defence as president; it further includes a civil member, four military members, and a finance member. There is also an Inspector-General whose duty it is to inspect the forces, and to report to the Minister of Militia and Defence in Council on their readiness for service.

The Canadian land forces are divided into the 'Active Militia' and the 'Reserve Militia.' The country is divided into 11 divisional commands and 3 military districts.

The active militia is raised by voluntarily three-year enlistments; but it can also be compulsorily recruited, should the necessity arise, by ballot. It consists of a 'permanent force,' and of a non permanent force composed of various corps which are classified either as 'city' or 'rural.'

The permanent force consists of a small number of permanently embodied units, viz., 4 squadrons, 11 batteries, 1 regiment of garrison artillery, 11 companies of engineers, and 1 battalion of infantry. It provides personnel for the various schools of military instruction, and it furnishes the garrisons of fortresses with that permanent element which is necessary for defence, for the maintenance of works, and for the preservation of armaments.

The non permanent part of the active militia comprises 27 regiments of mounted troops, 26 field batteries, 6 regiments of garrison artillery (including 13 heavy batteries), 2 corps of guides, 11 field companies of engineers, and 106 regiments (battalions) of infantry. The period for annual training for city and rural corps varies, according to arms and branches of the service, from 12 to 18 days. Rural corps perform the whole of their training in camp; city corps can be trained partly in camp and partly at their own headquarters; and a proportion of the officers are trained at the Royal Military College at Kingston.

In 1912, the establishment of the active militia was as follows —

Arms and branches of service	Permanent Force		Remainder of the Active Militia	
	ALLIANCE	ARMED	ALLIANCE	ARMED
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles	264	11	12,010	9,775
Field Artillery	264	267	4,123	2,742
Garrison Artillery	791	62	2,896	700
Engineers	303	2	2,109	1,191
Infantry	1,044	11	4,481	490
Non combatant Corps	690	96	7,011	2,786
Total	2,496	111	32,214	17,794

In addition to the active militia, numerous cadet corps and rifle teams are in existence.

The reserve militia remains unorganised. It comprises all male inhabitants who are British subjects, between 18 and 60 years of age, and not exempt or disqualified by law. It is divided into four classes which (except in the case of a *levée en masse*) would be called out for service in the following order: first, unmarried men and widowers (without children) between 18 and 30 years of age; secondly, unmarried men and widowers (without children) between 30 and 45; thirdly, married men and widowers (with children) between 45 and 60; fourthly, all between 60 and 65.

Schemes for a Canadian Navy have been mooted but are at present

what in abeyance. The old cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow* were used as training ships. The local force consists otherwise of a number of miscellaneous gun-vessels and icebreakers, some of which are on the Great Lakes. In 1911-12 the expenditure of the naval service department was 2,492,812 dollars.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—In 1901, there were 30,166,033 acres of improved land out of 63,422,338 acres of occupied land; 19,763,747 acres under crop. The crops most widely cultivated are wheat, oats, barley and flax. The following statistics are for 1911:—

1911	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Ontario	971,203	20,222,000	616,977	16,248,000	2,694,230	44,829,000
Quebec	71,686	1,200,000	106,010	2,413,000	1,430,677	37,512,000
Scotia	9,917	218,000	6,361	1,800,000	84,494	2,585,000
New Brunswick	18,226	278,000	2,613	74,000	198,120	3,470,000
Manitoba	2,334,973	61,049,000	731,477	23,444,000	1,624,162	78,787,000
P. E. Island	30,040	546,000	4,461	117,000	17,880	5,240,000
British Columbia	14,470	422,000	2,180	51,000	26,560	1,970,000
Alberta	1,616,644	36,163,000	1,464,416	4,171,000	1,178,410	66,964,000
Saskatchewan	5,232,345	96,797,000	244,045	6,460,000	2,102,406	98,676,000
Total Canada	12,294,211	216,999,000	1,940,890	51,000,000	9,626,661	467,463,000

1911	Potatoes		Flax	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Ontario	102,457	13,919,000	8,467	118,000
Quebec	137,571	17,435,000	1,719	19,000
Nova Scotia	26,566	5,446,000	—	—
New Brunswick	47,304	5,493,000	—	—
Manitoba	44,487	8,317,000	77,760	1,123,000
P. E. Island	34,000	4,500,000	—	—
British Columbia	11,609	2,011,000	93,662	978,000
Alberta	22,864	4,417,000	930,649	10,688,000
Saskatchewan	24,558	5,108,000	—	—
Total Canada	511,439	70,646,000	1,131,546	12,921,000

Other products (1911) were rye, 153,272 acres, 2,694,400 bushels; peas, 288,310 acres, 4,536,100 bushels; mixed grain, 563,846 acres, 16,679,000 bushels; buckwheat, 359,367 acres, 8,155,500 bushels; beans, 60,630 acres, 1,155,600 bushels; sugar beets, 177,000 tons; turnips and other roots, 84,933,000 bushels; and for husking, 18,772,700 bushels. The total estimated production of certain crops in Canada in 1912 were: wheat, 9,758,400 acres, 199,200,000 bushels; barley, 1,415,200 acres, 42,200,000 bushels; oats, 9,216,900 acres, 332,600,000 bushels; rye, 148,700 acres, 2,400,000 bushels; maize, 292,850 acres, 15,500,000 bushels. In Ontario, apples, the vine, and tobacco are grown. The live stock in Canada in 1912 comprised 2,336,800 horses, 2,890,100 milk cows, 4,093,600 other cattle, 2,360,800 sheep, and 2,656,400 swine. In 1912, there was divided among ranches in Manitoba, 111 acres, British Columbia, 406,152 acres, Alberta, 2,001,234 acres, and Saskatchewan, 1,145,266 acres; total, 3,554,297 acres (1,424 ranches). In year 1911-12, 81,1912, 81,725 tons of cheese, and 4,872 tons of butter were exported from Canada.

Forestry.—The forest is officially estimated at about 568,500,000

	Acres		Acres
Columbia	182,000,000	Quebec	20,000,000
Manitoba, Sask., Alberta, and territories	180,000,000	Br. Brunswick	11,000,000
Ontario	70,000,000	Scotia	5,000,000

The forest products exported to the United Kingdom in 1911 amounted in value to \$11,965,131, out of a total of \$45,439,057. The exportable surplus of the wood pulp industry was \$5,715,532 in 1911, chiefly to Great Britain and the United States. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the Railway Belt (forty miles wide) in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion.

Fisheries.—The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1910-11 was \$29,965,433, and in 1911-12, \$34,667,672. The value of the principal catches in 1910-11 were cod, \$5,921,248, salmon, \$7,205,871, herring, \$1,561,814, lobster, \$3,784,099, mackerel, \$400,182. In 1910-11, according to provinces, the values were Nova Scotia, \$10,119,243, British Columbia, \$9,163,235, New Brunswick, \$4,134,144, Quebec, \$1,692,475, Ontario, \$2,026,121, Prince Edward Island, \$1,153,708, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Yukon, \$1,676,507.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, Alberta, and Yukon Territory are the chief mining districts. The total value of the mineral produce was in 1911, \$102,291,686 in 1910, \$108,823,823. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1910 and 1911 were as follows:—

		1910		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Dols.		Dols.
Copper	Lbs.	5,192,949	7,094,094	5,845,061	6,911,831
Gold	Oz.	493,707	10,004,83	—	8,762,000
Pig iron from Canadian ore	Tons	104,406	1,600,449	42,146	613,404
Lead	Lbs.	32,000,505	1,216,749	28,525,050	815,672
Nickel	"	37,271,043	11,161,910	44,094,748	10,299,629
Silver	Oz.	32,300,304	17,500,855	12,740,748	17,468,128
Asbestos	Tons	7,505	2,554,074	100,868	2,922,002
Coal	"	12,000,102	30,000,779	11,201,551	26,978,477
Gypsum	"	525,246	994,446	505,457	978,669
Natural gas	"	—	1,446,471	—	1,820,249
Petroleum	Bbls.	315,493	9,550,550	291,092	867,078
Salt	Tons	—	409,624	91,582	443,064
Cement, Portland	Bbls.	4,751,975	6,411,215	5,635,950	7,571,290
Clay products—					
Brick	"	—	6,007,710	—	6,521,559
" pipe, sewer, drain tile, &c	"	—	1,622,246	—	1,796,151
Lime	Bush	5,546,146	1,197,079	7,227,310	1,498,119
Limestone	"	—	2,344,000	—	2,262,116

1 The ton used throughout is of 2,000 lbs.

2 The values for lead, nickel, and silver, are, for statistical and comparison purposes, at the average value of the refined metal. Pig-iron is valued at the value of the products at the mine or point of shipment, structural and clay products at the point of shipment.

3 The total production of pig-iron in Canada in 1911 was 600,797 tons, valued at \$11,245,830, of which it is estimated that 500,797 tons, valued at \$9,694,000, should be credited to imported. The total production in 1911 was 917,535 tons, valued at \$12,806,860, of which it is estimated that 875,949 tons valued at \$11,008,456, should be credited to imported.

Summary of [redacted] of manufactures according to the Census of 1911

Provinces	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	persons	Salaries and Wages	Value of products
	No	Dollars	No	Dollars	Dollars
Canada	19 218	1,247,561,609	515,208	241,008,416	1,165,978,699
Alberta	290	29,518,746	6 980	4,365,661	19,788 826
British Columbia	651	123,027 521	39 112	17 240 670	8,204,295
Manitoba	499	47 941 540	17, 125	10 912,866	59 673,609
■ Brunswick	1,156	98 125 01-	24,755	8,814,212	■,422,803
Nova Scotia	1 480	70, 96 341	28,795	10,624,955	52,706,184
Ontario	8 001	595 344 665	28 517	117,645,784	578,810,225
P. E. Island	142	2,013 355	1 762	541,017	9 190 470
Quebec	6 544	321 941,92	156 387	19 432 94-	950,801,691
Saskatchewan	175	7,019 951	2 0	1,964 264	6,992 ■

In 1910 there were 3,625 butter and cheese factories, and 11 factories for condensed milk and cream. Value of land, buildings and plant, 9,677,207 dollars, persons employed, 6 513, amount paid for wages, 1,872,139 dollars; the quantity of butter made, 63,860,812 lbs., value 15,744,898 dollars, cheese, 221,427,087 lbs., value 21,667,174 dollars, condensed milk, cream, &c., 21,552,780 lbs., value 1,335,689 dollars, value of all dairy products, 38,747,861 = 1910, 35,467,543 dollars in 1907, 32,267,674 in 1905, and 29,731,922 in 1900

Commerce.

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and most of the colonies, the duties on direct imports from the United Kingdom and the colonies, &c., being reduced, but alcoholic liquors, liquid medicines, tobacco, and refined sugar from raw sugar produced elsewhere than in British colonies, are excluded from the reduction

[redacted] returns of values of imports and exports [redacted] those supplied [redacted] entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty [redacted] their [redacted] market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, [redacted] are gauged and spirits tested. The country of origin of [redacted] is the country [redacted] purchases [redacted] whence shipment was made to Canada, the country of destination is [redacted] which shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would [redacted] only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the [redacted] transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is [redacted] included in [redacted] general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports [redacted]. The term "special trade," in Canada, [redacted] applied to imports from Newfoundland [redacted] are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods [redacted] other countries

[redacted] accuracy of [redacted] statistical results may at times be affected by [redacted] misde-
scription [redacted] undervaluation by importers, and by the adoption of "sight entries" which, under the [redacted] Act, may be passed when importers declare on oath that, for want of full information, they cannot make a perfect entry. In such circumstances the goods may [redacted] landed, examined, [redacted] (a [redacted] being deposited sufficient, in the collector's opinion, to pay [redacted] duty) delivered to [redacted] importer. A time is [redacted] within which a perfect entry should [redacted] made, [redacted] time has elapsed the deposit [redacted] as payment of [redacted] duty, [redacted] provisional valuation, [redacted] be only approximate, is [redacted] corrected. All export [redacted] delivered [redacted] frontier port of exit, [redacted] the totals thereof are [redacted] [redacted] respective ports where [redacted] goods [redacted] outward from [redacted]

On April 9, 1912, a [redacted] agreement providing for preference treatment [redacted] [redacted] was signed [redacted] Canada [redacted] the [redacted] Indies, to last [redacted] a [redacted] [redacted] operation on January 1, 1913.

Exports [redacted] imports, [redacted] consumption in [redacted] Dominion, (4'864 [redacted] = £1):—

COMMERCE

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Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Imports	Imports Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	
1907-8	280,008,006	370,764,525	358,428,616
1908-9	261,512,150	300,756,306	298,205,967
1909-10	301,858,529	391,852,692	375,833,016
1910-11	297,194,865	472,247,546	461,951,818
1911-12	315,817,240	559,229,986	547,882,582

Commerce by countries :—

Exports, Domestic and Foreign, to	1910-11	1911-12	Imports entered for Consumption.	1910-11	1911-12
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain	138,965	151,858	United States	24,437	36,358
United States	119,497	120,583	Great Britain	109,490	110,000
W. Indies and Bernuda	4,591	4,777	Germany	10,047	11,060
Newfoundland	3,675	4,354	France	11,561	11,745
South America	4,527	4,247	China	683	808
Germany	2,603	3,815	Japan	2,423	2,716
France	2,722	2,123	West Indies	7,021	5,821
Belgium	2,773	3,732	Belgium	3,014	3,658
British Africa	3,350	3,493	British East India	1,949	1,746
Australia	3,435	3,911	British Guiana	3,302	3,230
New Zealand	1,001	1,341	Switzerland	3,103	3,458

¹ Comprises British, Danish, Dutch West Indies.

Leading imports into Canada in 1911 :—

Article	Imports for Home Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferen- tial Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Wool, manufactures of	4,943,395	19,125,291	19,318	14,295	24,102,289
Iron, Steel, manuf.	64,031,761	9,705,800	183,552	12,842,205	86,214,818
Coal and Coke	14,580,096	17,162	—	17,637,833	32,233,101
Breadstuffs	1,569,633	418,415	185,512	6,951,747	9,075,407
Cotton manuf.	5,608,088	12,837,676	1,756,750	1,081,694	20,748,142
Tea	42,510	—	—	5,612,573	5,654,883
Sugar, Molasses, &c	4,855,109	10,870,171	—	1,208,116	16,812,896
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed	—	—	—	11,757,105	11,757,105
Silk, and manuf.	1,383,308	1,305,020	2,790,815	—	6,479,048
Provisions	2,001,088	238,922	55,496	—	4,195,475
Wool, raw	—	—	—	1,496,520	1,496,520
Timber, &c.	—	—	—	12,508,248	12,508,248
Animals, living	1,071,202	9,588	—	1,187,565	2,238,305
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf.	410,764	3,424,750	37,638	1,070,177	4,951,340
Spirits and wines	3,583,575	—	899,039	—	4,782,595
Corn, bullion	—	—	—	10,206,210	10,206,210
Glass, manuf.	2,356,433	996,619	68,478	8,628	3,430,088
Paper	4,181,683	1,273,277	—	20,652	5,475,612
Oils, All kinds	3,238,000	548,661	71,014	3,880,709	7,748,898
Leather, and	4,317,686	1,101,667	12,137	—	6,331,710
Fruits and nuts	5,595,442	—	667,243	5,506,779	11,619,553
Furs, manuf.	—	540,062	—	3,872,384	4,911,697
Drugs and chemicals	2,575,806	—	25,895	9,117,108	12,500,518
Indian corn for distillation	490,672	—	—	—	—
Tobacco and manufacture of	666,463	—	—	2,390,639	—
Books	2,788,136	—	—	977,067	4,548,791

Principal exports for year ended March 31, 1912:—

Articles	Dollars	Articles	Value
Cheese	20 855,814	Codfish	4,388,039
Cattle	1 095,179	Salmon	4,312 458
Sheep	122,479	Lobsters	3,647,624
Eggs	724	Coal	4,988,128
Baron	7, 220,362	Gold bearing quartz	7 193,903
Butter	2 077 916	Copper in ore, &c	5,646 206
— pulp	014	Silver	15,908,404
Wood, nfts of	41 521 156	Leather, nfts of	1,850,468
Wheat	63 110 563	Furs	3,841,513
Wheat flour	14 014	Hides and skins	5,064,472
Pease	543 907	Iron and nfts of	2,224,079
Fruits	5,675, 11	Agricultural implements	5,792 219
Oats	3 619,642	Foreign produce	27,093 843
Hay	6,373 540		

In 1910-11 sixty two per cent of the revenue of Canada was derived from Customs duties

Progress of the leading classes of exports, in thousands of dollars —

—	1906-7 ¹	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Produce of the Mines	26,190	39,168	37,256	36,801	42,744	41,229
„ „ Fisheries	10,362	13,867	13,920	15,627	15,676	16,705
„ „ Forest	4,696	8,192	7,196	8,937	9,505	8,488
Animals & their produce	55,422	55,102	51,360	53,927	52,244	48,211
Agricultural produce	35,857	66,070	71,997	90,434	82,601	107,143
Manufactures	47,870	64,495	61,430	70,079	71,218	68,241
Miscellaneous	148	68	65	125	—	112

¹ Nine months

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1912 (provisional), in dollars —

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St John, N B	—	Vancouver
Imports	138,291,851	97,144,992	11 996,093	11,797,428	5 590,197	8, 44,001	32,428,397
Exports ¹	75,946,669	45,815	15,977,184	6 641,512	21,845,053	40,100	8,148,807

¹ Under regulations commencing July 1st, 1900, all export entries are delivered at the frontier port of exit and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where goods are outwards from Canada

Value of exports of Canadian and other produce, including bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns):—

	Exports	Imports
1909-9	\$27,492,105	\$24,529,272
— 10	30,768,123	19,699,788
— 11	38,158,940	22,698,061
1911-12	31,214,318	24,080,686

Chief exports of domestic produce from Canada to Great Britain :—

Articles	1906-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Wheat	9,255,180	10,180,600	9,067,114	12,061,416
Flour	924,000	1,825,900	1,687,967	2,000,612
Pease	100,000	43,500	10,464	122,060
Cheese	2,016,310	2,267,900	2,393,026	2,250,977
Cattle	4,154,970	4,414,700	4,115,508	4,361,790
	2,074,740	2,051,400	1,566,426	687,801
	20,150	2,300	522	1,320
Fish and fish products	735,820	1,065,500	857,175	1,064,920
Apples, green or ripe	551,910	560,200	319,672	961,689
Bacon and Hams	1,768,190	1,405,200	1,701,679	1,607,606
Furs, dressed and undressed	239,000	312,500	457,626	865,000
Leather, &c	432,000	238,600	344,589	354,031
Butter	3,100,000	120,700	60,324	808,738

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada	24,163,456	24,232,903	23,634,686	24,598,945	26,680,002
Exports to Canada					
British produce	12,243,900	15,648,165	19,645,155	19,715,058	28,512,483
Foreign and Colonial produce	1,906,437	3,344,662	2,900,817	3,019,528	3,768,497

The chief imports (consignments) into Great Britain from Canada in five years were :—

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Wheat	5,272,004	6,484,399	7,604,362	7,059,650	6,840,825
Wheatmeal and flour	730,486	817,764	1,188,454	1,565,236	1,769,881
Maize	612,040	44,851	34,771	219,526	423,981
Wood and timber	3,727,856	3,236,431	3,378,858	3,665,559	3,086,619
Cheese	4,961,043	4,459,798	4,618,539	4,424,806	4,590,516
Cattle	2,016,115	2,051,372	1,922,082	1,442,781	796,289
Apples, raw	946,709	838,283	960,156	651,291	804,581
Bacon	2,414,645	1,827,686	1,364,357	1,449,637	1,793,946
Fish of all kinds	797,834	899,628	758,341	1,118,644	948,791

The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada :—

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Iron & steel, manufactures thereof	2,481,168	1,427,848	1,898,086	2,493,717	2,165,831
Woollens	3,049,328	2,196,930	3,078,792	3,940,708	3,744,244
Cottons	2,478,278	1,621,977	2,126,714	2,734,128	2,411,320
Apparel	457,607	295,720	354,507	538,940	579,800

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1911, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 4,644 sailing vessels and 3,444 steamers; total tonnage, 770,446 tons. The going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1911 are as follows:—

Vessels	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sea-going				
Canadian	5,076	1,625,394	5,481	1,716,000
British	3,756	7,307,571	4,041	8,604,766
Foreign	1,373	1,086,484	6,004	3,156,417
Total	10,205	11,019,449	14,700	10,877,847
Coasting				
British and Canadian	92,655	93,095,045	87,575	81,108,754
Foreign	719	1,135,624	749	1,236,411
Total	104,617	46,300,008	109,081	42,725,112

In 1911 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in inland waters between Canada and the United States were Canadian, 19,063 of 13,038,148 tons; United States 28,426 of 12,094,211 tons.

Internal Communications

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1911, 99,311,890 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone. In 1911, 35,955 vessels, of 27,408,814 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 304,904 passengers and 38,080,853 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, iron ore, and coal. On January 11, 1909, signed at Washington a treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States relating to the boundary of the boundary waters between Canada and the United States. The treaty provides for the establishment and maintenance of an international joint commission, consisting of three representatives appointed by H. M. the King on the recommendation of the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada, and three appointed by the President of the United States. This commission, subject to the conditions of the treaty, will have jurisdiction in all matters involving the navigation or obstruction or diversion of the boundary waters. Precedence is given by the treaty to the waters in the following order, viz., (1) for domestic and sanitary purposes, (2) for navigation, (3) for power and irrigation.

Total length of railways, June 1911, 25,400 miles, of 669 miles in 1910, of the 4 ft 6 in gauge. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles in length. By means of this railway and a line of Pacific steamers subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Governments, Japan and Yokohama are brought within 11 days of another. There is a monthly service between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gives 37,000 l. a year, the Australian 26,826 l. a year, and Fiji 2,100 l.

The cost on Canadian railways in two years was:—

Year ended June 30	Passengers No	Freight Tons of 2000 lbs	Receipts	Working Expenses	Net profits	Capital paid up	
1910	24 741	8 894 57	71 482 466	£ 7 700	24 750 000	11 007	355,419
1911	26 400	37 097 715	74 884 282	£ 45 618	26,200,937	11 381 741	787,840

In 1911, of the capital, \$148,217,072 represented Federal Government aid (exclusive of the cost of Government Railways \$101,595,694) and \$52,962,184 from Provincial Governments and Municipalities. The latter amount does not include cost of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (\$16,181,835). The expenditure by Dominion Government in National Transcontinental Railway up to March 31, 1911, was \$95,428.

Electric railways in 1911 49 mileage 1 224, passengers during the year, 426 296,792, paid up capital \$111 532,347.

On March 31, 1911, there were 13 324 post offices. Letters sent during the year, 504,231,000, post cards, 50,000,000, registered letters, 11,584,000, fire letters, 16,382,000 (closed parcels 100 000, and second, third and fourth class mail 1, 103,425,000. Gross revenue, \$12,212,952 net revenue, \$9,146 999, expenditure, \$7,954,270. There is now a uniform rate of postage of two cents to the Dominion, also between Canada and the United States, the United Kingdom, and all other parts of the British Empire. Money order offices on March 31, 1911 3,501 orders issued (1910 11), 4 840,696, value \$70,614,862. The Ocean Mail subsidies paid by the Government amounted to \$18,941 in 1911.

There were 42,055 miles (8,150 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1911 and 172,897 miles of (exclusive of Government lines), with 2,852 offices. There were in 1911 687,728 miles of telephone wire, of which 576,713 miles were urban and 111,015 rural, and 302,759 telephones. The earnings of telephone companies in Canada in 1911 amounted to \$10,068,220, and the operating expenses to \$6,979,045.

Money and Credit

The Bank Act of Canada imposes stringent conditions on capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. The Dominion Government by statute must always hold security for the redemption of Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to and including thirty million dollars, an amount in gold in gold and guaranteed securities of Canada equal to not less than 25 per cent of the amount of such notes, the gold held to be not less than 15 per cent of the amount. To the issue of notes in of thirty millions it must hold a dollar in gold for each dollar of notes. On January 1, 1912, there were incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with 2,639 branches. The following are some particulars of the banks —

Calendar Year	Average Capital up	Average Notes in Circulation	Average Total on Deposit	Average Liabilities	Average	Age of Liabilities to Assets
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1907	95,958,782	75 784	654 679,711	769 028,924	945 685 708	
1908	96,147,629	71,401,607	656,967,615	762,077,184	941,200,619	96
		75,942,119		832,598	1,047,007,534	
1910	98,787,929	83,120,508	806,064,879	1,019,177,601	1,211,452 851	84
1911	108,009,356	89,992,328	906,488,788	1,097,861,396	1,303,181,800	84 97

In addition to the capital, there was in 1911 the **■** of 88,892,256 dollars of reserve funds belonging to the banks.

The clearing house transactions for 1911 amounted to 7,194,598,459 dollars, against 6,105,037,613 dollars in 1910. Of the transactions of 1911, Montreal had 32·92 per cent., Toronto **■** 75 per cent., Winnipeg, 16·30 per cent., and Vancouver 7 **■** per cent.

Government post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868; there **■** also Government savings-banks, under the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1912 the post-office savings-banks had 147,919 depositors and 48,563,764 dollars on deposit. The Government savings banks had 35,609 depositors and 14,655,564 dollars on deposit. Statement of transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks in dollars:—

Year ended March 31	Balances, April 1	Cash Deposited (incl. interest)	Withdrawals	Balances, March 31
1908-09	62,581,145	13,264,088	15,906,273	59,938,960
1909-10	59,938,920	12,642,761	14,317,452	58,264,229
1910-11	58,264,229	13,960,279	14,150,177	58,094,891
1911-12	58,094,831	11,312,112	11,470,966	58,910,848

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted in 1911 to 84,770,886 dollars, and in 1910 to 82,289,620 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, 4·86*s* dollars; the crown piece, 1·2 dollars; and other silver coins at proportionate values. Notes **■** issued by the Government for 5, 4, 2, and 1 dollar, and 25 cents; no bank is allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901 under which an annual sum not exceeding 75,000 dollars is payable to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of defraying the salaries of officials and other expenses of the Mint, the fees and all sums received being retained by Canada. The Mint **■** gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and sovereign and half-sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag.

Gold, silver, and bronze coin struck and issued by the Ottawa Mint during the calendar years 1910 and 1911:—

	1911			
	1910		1911	
	Struck	Issued	Struck	Issued
	No. 28,012	No. 28,012	No. 256,040	No. 256,596
■ (sovereigns)	\$136,325·06	\$136,325·06	\$1,250,470·53	\$1,247,789·00
■	1,918,571 ■	1,464,000·00	396,078·50	1,391,000·00
Bronze	51,619·25	42,020·00	46,599·47	54,480·00

The legal weights and **■** are **■** Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bush **■**; but the hundredweight is declared **■** be **■** pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, **■** **■** the United States.

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CANADIAN PROVINCES.

Alberta.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of Alberta is contained in the British North America Act of 1867, and its several amending Acts; also in the Alberta Act of 1905, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, creating the province. In the British North America Act, provision is made for the admission of the _____ provinces from time to time, including the then North-West Territories, of which the present province of Alberta formed a large portion. Upon the granting of autonomy to the North-West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were _____ into provinces, and all the provisions of the British North America Act, except _____ with respect to school lands and the public domain, were made _____ apply to Alberta as they apply to the older provinces of Canada.

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant Governor, who is appointed by the federal government but actually in the Executive Council, _____ the Cabinet of the Legislature. Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the _____ of the king. All bills passed by the Legislative Assembly are usually transmitted to Ottawa to receive the approval of the federal government.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. The qualifications are as follows: Every male person who is a British subject of the full age of twenty one years, and has resided in Alberta for at least twelve months and in the electoral division three months immediately preceding the date of the election.

There are 41 members in the Legislature—34 Liberals, 5 Conservatives, and 1 Labour Socialist.

Lieutenant Governor—Hon G. H. V. Bulyt.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Railways and Telephones—Hon A. L. Dillton.

Attorney General—Hon C. W. Cross.

Provincial Treasurer—Hon Maholin Wickens.

Minister of Public Works—Hon C. R. Mitchell.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon Dumas Marshall.

Minister of Education—Hon J. R. Boyle.

Minister of Municipalities—Hon Chas. Stewart.

Provincial Secretary—Hon A. J. McLean.

The province has no agent in London.

Local Government—In 1912 the law respecting towns and rural municipalities was revised and brought up to date, in harmony with the conditions and development and growth prevailing in the province at the present time. Rural municipalities comprise an area of 18 miles square, and are laid out on a uniform plan conformable as far as possible to the Dominion Land Survey system. Each municipality is a body corporate and governed by a council of five elected by a general vote of the resident electors. The chief executive officer is called a Reeve. All towns are incorporated under the Towns Act of 1912 except those incorporated by special acts. The town council consists of a Mayor and six councillors elected by those whose names appear on the last revised assessment roll. Persons qualified to vote are persons male or female of the full age of 21 years who are assessed for \$200.00 or upwards. The cities of Alberta carry on their municipal government by the authority of special charters granted by the Legislature.

Area and Population—The area of the province is 265,285 square miles. The population in 1911 was 374,633, in 1906, 184,412, and in 1901, 73,022. In 1911 the rural population numbered 232,726 (52,399 in 1901), and the urban 141,937 (20,623 in 1901). Population of the principal cities, (1911)—Calgary, 43,655; Edmonton, 30,434; Lethbridge, 8,050; Medicine Hat, 5,573; Wetaskiwin, 2,411.

The total statistics for 5 years have been as follows:—

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Balance of
1909	6,887	2,864	2,002	7,749
1910	8,271	3,086	3,436	4,921
1911	8,811	3,111	3,618	4,695

Instruction—In the school system all grades, both primary and secondary, are included under the term public school. The board of trustees control the schools. Kindergarten is also included.

university. All schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by Government grants. The grants are distributed to encourage the highest grade of teachers, regularity of attendance of pupils and general proficiency based on the report of Government inspectors. All schools are provided with a small library. Two Normal schools, at Calgary and Camrose, are established for the training of teachers. The University of Alberta, organized in 1907 has 50 students. In 1911 there were 1,784 schools with 61,660 pupils, and 1,524,707 dollars were spent on school buildings.

Justice and Crime.—Judicial power of the province is vested in the Court of Superior Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of Alberta consisting of a Chief Justice and four puisne judges appointed by the Dominion Government holding office for life unless impeached by Parliament and Minor Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction such as a Police Magistrate Court and a District Court. The district courts have full jurisdiction over all matters up to \$500.

District courts have power to grant probate of wills and are courts of record for a trial without a jury of any person charged with a criminal offence provided such person consents. The system of procedure in civil and criminal cases conforms as nearly as possible to the English system.

Finance.—The revenue of the province is derived from the following sources:—(1) Dominion subsidies, (2) Sale of school lands and (3) Provincial sources which consist of taxes on the increased mileage of rail ways, corporation taxes on the lot, accident loan and bond companies and the fees regularly charged for departmental services.

	1909	1910	1911
Revenue	Dollars 11,161	Dollars 11,145	Dollars 11,145
Expenditure	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000

† Does not include loans

The public debt of the province (1911) amounted to \$1,911,000

Production and Industry.—Alberta is pre-eminently an agricultural province. Though there are unquestionably valuable assets in her mines of coal and asphalt the future depends upon the growth of agriculture. The important branches of grain, livestock and dairying. The area of arable land is placed at 100,000,000 acres. Less than 3 per cent of this is under cultivation at the present time.

The acreage and yield of leading grains in Alberta for 1912 is as follows:—Spring Wheat 855,000 acres, and 18,000,000 bushels, Fall Wheat 127,000 acres and 2,667,000 bushels, Oats 1,196,000 acres and 57,780,000 bushels, Barley 262,000 acres and 6,536,000 bushels, Flax 96,050 acres and 576,800 bushels, Rye and Speltz 17,725 acres and 354,500 bushels.

Alberta is the greatest ranching country in America from 1900, but the farmer has driven out the rancher and the days of the big herds are past. Horse raising is very profitable owing to the great numbers required by new settlers for farm work and city drays. Good horses will sell from \$100 to \$400, such as horses. In 1910 there were in Alberta, 197 horses, 94,071 milk cows, 558,100 other horned cattle, 171,857 pigs and 155,801 sheep.

The establishment of packing houses at Edmonton and Calgary has given a great stimulus to the hog industry. Mixed farming combining dairying and hog raising is becoming general. The butter output was about 3,000,000 lbs. in 1911. The output of cheese is about 250,000 lbs.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal at 16,588 square miles containing 90,000 million tons. The output in 1910 was 3,036,553 tons (in 1909, 2,871,929 tons). Natural gas is found at Medicine Hat and Bow Island in inexhaustible quantities.

Alberta has 932 square miles of forest reserves. The northern portion of the province contains belts of forests along the rivers and lakes, consisting of spruce, pine, cottonwood, and poplar serviceable for merchantable timber.

The lakes of the province abound in several species of fish, but the industry is not developed to any great extent. The number of anglers engaged in 1911 was 494, the number of boats 303.

Manufacturing has just begun in the province. Flour mills, oat meal mills, pork and beef packing houses have been established within the last few years. Brewing and malting are carried on at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. Coke and briquettes form a considerable industry in the Towns of Pass district, producing (1911) 141,578 tons of coke and 108,498 tons of briquettes.

Commerce and Communication.—As the province has no control of customs or excise the government collects no statistics of the exports or imports. The principal exports of the province consist of grain, fat cattle, butter and coal. Hams and bacon to the value of 500,000 dollars are imported annually and 20,000 carcasses of Australian mutton.

Length of railway lines 2,300 miles. New lines to the length of 1,800 miles are being constructed.

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See also under Canada.

British Columbia

Constitution and Government.—Previous to 1858 British Columbia, then known as New Caledonia, formed a portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's concession but in that year it was constituted a Crown Colony owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold. Vancouver Island was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843 and made a Crown Colony in 1849. In 1866 the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united and on July 20th 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by three members in the Senate, and seven in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly of 42 members on the system of executive administration known as "responsible government." The Assembly is elected for four years, every male adult (British subjects) having resided six months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

State of parties in Legislature at General Election of 1912.—Conservatives, 40. Socialists, 2.

Lieutenant Governor — His Honour Thomas W. Paterson

The members of the Ministry are as follows —

Premier and Minister of Mines — Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K. C. M. G., K. C.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture — Hon. Price Ellison

Attorney General — Hon. William J. Prowse, K. C.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education — Hon. Henry F. Young, M. D., I. L. D.

Minister of Lands — Hon. W. R. Ross, K. C.

Minister of Public Works — Hon. Thomas W. Taylor

President of the Council — Hon. A. M. McPhillips, K. C.

Agent General in London — Hon. T. H. Turner, Salisbury House, Langham Circus, E. C.

Area and Population.—British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean is the largest in the Dominion, its area according to the census of 1911, being 355,855 square miles. It is a great irregular quadrangle about 700 miles from north to south with an average width of about 400 miles lying between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north. It is bounded on the south by the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska, on the north by Yukon and Mackenzie Territories, and on the east by the Province of Alberta. From the 49th degree north to the 54th degree the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north, the 120th meridian.

The last census (1911) places the population at 92,180 in 1901 the population was 175,657.

Some of the principal cities and towns are: Victoria (the capital), population (1911), 31,660, Vancouver, 123,902, New Westminster, 13,194, Nanaimo 8,168, Nelson 1,476, Prince Rupert, 1,164.

The movement of the population for three years was as follows —

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1909	4,711	3,444	9,794	1,480
1910	4,007	3,290	9,223	1,784
1911	5,541	4,001	9,000	2,181

Instruction.—A complete system of free and non-sectarian education was established by Act in 1872. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education.

There are at present 1,179 high schools in the Province. The number of schools in 1911-12 was 538, under 1,179 teachers, with an enrolment of 45,125 pupils. The Legislature has made two million acres of land an endowment for a Provincial university, a site for which has been chosen in Vancouver.

Finance — Revenue and expenditure and debt for three years follows —

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars	Debt (Net) Dollars
1910	8,874,741	6,649,994	801,644
1911	10,492,892	8,414,825	1,497,694
1912 ¹	10,326,000	17,000,000	

¹ Estimates

Production and Industry — British Columbia produced in 1911 minerals to the value of \$211,816 dollars, lumber to the value of 28,000,000 dollars, fish to the value of 11,000,000 dollars, agriculture valued \$20,837,898 dollars, and manufactures of the value of 45,000,000 dollars making a total of 128,049,709 dollars. The acreage and production of certain crops: 1911 wheat, 14,470 acres, 425,000 bushels, oats, 98,661 acres, 1,950,000 bushels, barley 2,180 acres, 81,000 bushels, potatoes, 11,72,021 tons. Number of live stock: 1911 cattle, 52,840, sheep 17,940, pigs 14,400, horses 35,840.

British Columbia's coal measures are estimated to contain 40 billion tons of bituminous coal and 61 billion tons of anthracite coal. It possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America, the importance of the fisheries, apart from salmon fishing, is only beginning to be realized. There are immense deposits of magnetite and hematite iron of the finest quality which still remain undeveloped. The area of agricultural and fruit lands is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, and less than one tenth of the available land is settled upon much less cultivated. The Province has millions of acres of pulpwood is yet unexploited petroleum deposits, but recently discovered are among the most extensive in the world and most of the territory is unexplored and its potential value unknown.

British Columbia is the second Province of the Dominion in the value of its mineral production producing all of the Dominion's lead and zinc an increasing proportion of the copper, most of the gold a third of the coal and coke, and over a fifth of the total mineral production.

Recent investigators place the area of British Columbia's merchantable forests at 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres but according to the report of the British Columbia forestry commission the Province exclusive of the Dominion Railway belt has only about 15,000,000 acres representing 192,050,000,000 feet board measure. It is estimated that there are about 50,000,000,000 feet board measure under the control of the Dominion in the railway belt.

Commerce — The trade of the Province is developing rapidly. In 1911 12 imports amounted to 49,345,161 dollars and the exports 23,018,655 dollars. Exports consist of minerals (chiefly gold, silver, copper and coal), products, (chiefly salmon, halibut, herring, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, etc. A large inter provincial trade is rapidly developing the fruit grown in British Columbia being largely shipped to the Prairie Provinces, where it finds a good market.

Communications — **Shipping.** — The Canadian Pacific is at present the principal railway of the Province. It has two lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Great Northern Railway, and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connections on inland lakes, besides its large fleet of ocean going and coasting steamers. The railway mileage of the Province is about 2,000 miles, and an additional 1,000 miles is under construction.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is building its line eastward from Prince Rupert, near the mouth of the Skeena River, to the Canadian Northern Pacific under contract. It is about a hundred miles of railway

from Tete Jaune Cache to Barkley Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island within four years from June 1910

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at British Columbia ports in 1911 was as follows —Entered, 31,004 vessels, of 12,948,907 tons and leaved 31,041 vessels, of 12,861,470 tons

Books of Reference

Official Reports of the various ~~parliaments~~ parliaments
also under Canada

Manitoba.

Constitution and Government.—Manitoba was known as the Red River Settlement before its entry into the Dominion in 1870. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members elected for four years.

Lieutenant Governor.—His Honour Sir Douglas C. Cameron

The Members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, Provincial Secretary, Commissioner of Railways and Commissioner of Provincial Lands.—Hon. Sir R. P. Roblin, K. C., M. C.

Minister of Education.—Hon. G. R. Caldwell

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. C. E. Campbell

Attorney General.—Hon. Jas. E. Howden

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. Hugh Armstrong

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Geo. Lawrence

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 251,892 square miles. Area of lake surface (1911) 6,019,200 acres. In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson Bay (see map, *Statesman's Year Book*, 1912). The population in 1911 was 455,614 (250,056 males and 205,558 females), which is 6.18 per square mile. In 1901 the population was 255,211, thus showing an increase by 1911 of 78.52 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 255,219 (184,738 in 1901). The number of houses in 1911 was 84,511 (49,784 in 1901); the number of families in 1911 was 89,861, (51,056 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911): Winnipeg (capital) 136,045, Brandon 13,849, Portage la Prairie, 5,892, St. Boniface, 7,483.

Instruction.—Education is locally controlled, as in all the provinces and is supported by local taxation and Government grants. Winnipeg has an Agricultural College, opened 1906, with 100 students. The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, has 500 students. There are 2,526 teachers and 71,031 pupils in the public schools.

Finance.—In 1911 the revenue was 4,454,190 dollars; expenditure 4,002,826 dollars, leaving a surplus of 451,364 dollars.

The assessed value of all property was 357,832,111 dollars.

Industry.—Manitoba is essentially fitted for agriculture, more particularly for grain production. In 1911, 3,389,072 acres produced 61,058,786 bushels of wheat; 1,028,562 acres produced 78,786,688 bushels of oats; 759,977 acres produced 23,999,289 bushels of barley; flax, 1,206,727 acres from 85,836 acres; rye, 156,064 bushels from 6,157 acres.

Potatoes in 1911, 8,317,241 bushels; 44,478 sheep. There were 251,600 horses in the Province in 1911, 37,200 sheep, 192,400 pigs.

According to the 1911 Census there were 17 industrial establishments in Manitoba with a capital of 47,941,540 dollars, employing 17,325 wage-earners and producing commodities to the value of 53,673,609 dollars.

Communications.—In the year ending June 1911, the Province had 8,466 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907. There were 18,615 miles of telephone wire.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various Government Departments.
See also under Canada.

New Brunswick.

Constitution and Government.—New Brunswick was settled as early as 1761. The Government is at present vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected for four years. Last election June 1912:—Conservatives 46, Liberals 2.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Josiah Wood.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Surveyor-General.—Hon. James K. Flemming.

Chief Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. John Morrisey.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—Hon. David V. Landry.

Provincial Secretary.—Hon. Henry F. McLeod.

Without Portfolio.—Hon. James A. Murray; Hon. Robert Maxwell.

Attorney-General.—Hon. W. C. Hazen Grimmer.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, of lake surface (1911) 47,232. The population in 1911 numbered 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), which is 12.5 per square mile. In 1901 the population was 331,120, showing an increase by 1911 of 6.27 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 252,842 (253,885 in 1901); number of houses in 1911, 60,930 (58,226 in 1901); the number of families in 1911, 67,093 (62,695 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911):—St. John, 42,511; Moncton, 11,345; Fredericton (capital), 7,208.

Instruction.—Education is free and undenominational. The University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, founded in 1800, has 200 students. There are 87,785 pupils and 1,942 teachers in the public schools.

Finance.—The revenue in 1911 was 1,347,077 dollars; expenditure 1,403,547 dollars, thus leaving a deficit of 56,470 dollars.

Production and Industry.—New Brunswick is productive in mining, agriculture and manufacture alike. In 1911 the acreage of wheat was 13,228 and the yield, 254,771 bushels; oats, 198,120 acres, 5,970,435 bushels; barley, 2,613 acres, 74,000 bushels; buckwheat, 55,979 acres, 1,178,000 bushels; potatoes, 47,304 acres, 8,493,000 bushels; number of cattle in the Province (1911) was 227,145; of horses, 60,829; of sheep, 150,740; of pigs, 91,363.

The total value of fisheries (1910) was 4,876,315 dollars, and the number of persons employed, 20,427.

The Government owns over 10,000 square miles of forests. Spruce is the principal wood.

The Province is particularly rich in minerals. Iron, gypsum, coal, building stone, copper, manganese, all abound.

In 1911 there were 1,158 industrial establishments, with a capital of \$6,125,012 dollars employing 24,755 wage earners and producing commodities to the value of \$5,122,302 dollars.

Commerce and Communications—The principal exports of the Province in 1911 were mining products, (\$1,671,537 dollars), fishery products, (\$776,779 dollars), forest products, (\$3,872,038 dollars), agricultural produce, (\$10,095,289 dollars) and manufactured articles, (\$2,912,991 dollars).

The Province had 1,548 miles of railway in 1911 as compared with 1,509 miles in 1907. There were 20,832 miles of telephone wire in 1911.

Books of Reference

Reports of various Government Departments
See also index of names

Nova Scotia

Constitution and Government—The first settlement made by the French at the end of the sixteenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada and of each separate Province thereof is contained in the 'British North America Act' commonly called the 'Act of Confederation'. This Act passed the Imperial Parliament in 1867 and came into force on July 1st of that year. Under this Act the Legislature of Nova Scotia along with that of each of the other Provinces may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters, and more especially in regard to direct taxation within the Province in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes, and the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure of civil matters in those courts.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government and holding office for five years, a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and holding office for life, and a House of Assembly, chosen by popular vote every five years. The Legislative Council consists of 21 members, the House of Assembly of 38. The members of both Houses receive a sessional indemnity of \$700.

The franchise is granted to persons assessed on real property valued at \$150 or on personal or personal and real property together valued at \$300, tenants yearly of similar property, sons of foregoing persons or of widows in possession of enough property to qualify as stated above and actually residing on such property; persons having an annual income of \$250.

House of Assembly (1910), lists of parties—Liberals, 27, Conservatives, 19. The Liberal party has held office continuously for 11 years.

Lieutenant Governor—Hon. James Drummond McGillivray.

The Members of the Ministry are as follows—

Premier and Provincial Secretary—Hon. G. H. Murray.

Attorney General—Hon. O. T. Daniels.

Commissioner of Works and Mines—Hon. H. Armstrong.

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon. James Macdonald, Jason M. Mack, George E. Faulkner, H. M. McGregor, and J. W. Comeau.

Agent General in London—Hon. John Howard, 57^a, Pall Mall, S. W.

Local Government.—In Nova Scotia there are two municipal divisions, viz., county and city or town. The large counties are divided into two municipalities.

The county or municipal councils consist of councillors elected triennially by the ratepayers, one for each polling division of a county electing a member to the House of Assembly. Town or City Councils are composed of a mayor and not less than six councillors elected by the ratepayers.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 21,428 square miles. Area of lake surface, 230,100 acres. The population in 1911 was 492,338, in 1901, 459,574 and in 1891, 450,996.

Population of the principal cities (1911) Halifax, 46,619, Sidney, 17,749, Glace Bay, 16,562, Amherst 8,973, Yarmouth 6,600, New Glasgow 6,382, Truro, 6,107.

The vital statistics for three years were as follows:—

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1898-01	13,111	5,544	6,179	9,476
1901-10	12,888	7,111	7,110	165
1910-11	13,317	6,004	5,317	4,098

Of the births in 1910-11, 317 were illegitimate, as against 361 in 1909-10 and 362 in 1908-9.

Immigration statistics of the Maritime Provinces for the last three years:—1909, 10,644, 1910, 13,204 and 1911 15,265.

Religion.—The denominations according to the Census of 1901 were:—Roman Catholics, 129,575, Presbyterians, 106,381; Baptists, 88,231, Anglicans, 66,107, Methodists, 57,490, and Congregationalists, 2,938.

There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents.

Instruction.—Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory and unconditional. Besides the elementary schools, high schools and academies there is at Halifax a school for the blind and one for the deaf and dumb. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro, also a Normal School for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering. Besides this central institution there are working under it coal mining schools near all the collieries, and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres.

The Government grant for educational purposes in 1911 was \$400,000. The Province has 4 universities, 2,657 schools, with 11,000 teachers and 104,994 pupils.

Pensions.—A pension scheme is an operation whereby teachers under certain conditions receive an annuity. Miners receive pay in the event of accident in pursuit of their calling, and in the event of death a grant is made to the widow and children. A fund is provided to meet the demands, the Government and the employers each half as much as the fund.

Justice and Crime—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered by the following courts. Courts for the collection of small debts, county courts inferior courts in criminal cases, courts of superior jurisdiction, divorce court, probate courts. The supreme court of appeal is composed of a chief justice and six judges. There are also Courts for the revision of assessment rolls and voters lists, and a Court for juvenile delinquents.

In 1911 111 prisoners were arrested for various crimes and misdemeanors. Of these 111 were sent to the penitentiary. The rest served a term in jail or were fined. 84 children were brought before the court for juvenile delinquents, 80 were convicted. Of these 19 were sent to institutions, 61 were paroled.

Finance—In Nova Scotia there is direct Government taxation. The revenue is raised from the Dominion subsidy, royalty on coal and other minerals, raised succession duty, tax on banks and incorporated companies, marriage licenses and statutory fees. In 1911 the revenue was \$11,088,194 in 1910, \$11,725,934 in 1909 \$11,659,608. The public debt of the Province (1911) amounted to \$10,693,699. In unbalance this the Province had realisable assets to the value of \$76,173,703 and real estate to the value of \$3,678,000.

Production and Industry—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province. Fruit growing is especially profitable and apples are the most important fruit grown (2,000,000 barrels were raised in 1911). The potatoes produced are higher in quality than any others raised in Canada. Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying. There was an increase during 1911 of 90 per cent in the amount of butter manufactured in 1910, the record year for the Province. There were (1911) 332,600 cattle in the Province. Owing to the cool, moist climate which may be raised easily and the pastures are excellent. There are about 351,000 sheep. The annual clip is 1,000,000 lbs. Pigs numbered 70,000 and horses 11,000 in 1911.

The principal crops are hay with an acreage of 478,849, and a yield of 670,890 tons of the value of \$8,045,000. Oats 93,148 acres, producing 2,794,440 bushels of the value of \$1,676,644, wheat barley, beans and peas. The total Government aid to agriculture in 1911 was \$125,000.

The principal minerals found in Nova Scotia are coal, iron, gold, copper, gypsum, fire clays, brick clays, building stone, limestone, antimony, lead, silver, manganese, tungsten, diatomaceous earths. The coal fields embrace 725 square miles. The gold fields cover about 3,000 square miles. Nova Scotia gold is the highest priced in the world, running close to \$20 an ounce.

The value of the principal mineral productions in 1911 was—Coal \$19,200,000, steel, \$8,900,000, pig iron, \$4,800,000, and iron ore \$2,475,000. The total value of all the mineral products was \$35,387,000.

The estimated forest area of Nova Scotia is nearly 8,000 square miles. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple. The value of the forest products reached the sum of \$5,600,000.

The fisheries of the Province are the most extensive in Canada. Nearly \$6,000,000 was invested in this industry, 25,568 men were employed, and the number of vessels engaged is 14,771. Cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring and salmon are the principal fish. The market value of fish caught in 1911 was \$7,275,685.

The total number of industrial establishments was in 1910, 1,480, with a capital of \$79,596,341, employing 28,795 wage earners, and producing commodities to the value of \$62,706,184.

Commerce and Communications—The imports for 1911 \$16,748,580, the exports, \$20,001,324.

Transportation facilities—Nova Scotia is excellent. The country is covered with a network of railways 1,860 miles in extent. Besides this subsidised boats ply around the shores making regular calls at all the important ports. The principal railways are the Intercolonial (Government owned), the Halifax and South Western and Inverness (owned by Canadian Northern), and the Dominion Atlantic (owned by the Canadian Pacific).

There are 8 great banks operating in the Province, with total liabilities amounting to \$681,860,761, assets, \$794,720,528.

There are 12 Government Savings Banks in Nova Scotia. Total deposits, \$4,533,080. There are also Post Office Savings Banks.

Books of Reference

OFFICIAL.

Pamphlet—Nova Scotia by the Secretary of Industries and Immigration.
Agricultural Bulletin by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Reports—Provincial Departments.

These Reports and Publications may be obtained on application to Arthur H. Reid Esq., Secretary of Industries and Immigration, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Mapleton (H. B.) On Peterborough and Lake Huron.

Haltiburton (I. C.) Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia. History of Nova Scotia.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science.

Waters (E. M.) Three Presidents of Nova Scotia (Johnson, Howe, Tupper).

Wells (A. P.) The Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman.

Smith (P. H.) Acadia.

Smith (H. B.) Nature in Acadia.

Millon (Beckles) Nova Scotia: The Province that has been saved by London, 1911.

Ontario

Constitution and Government—Ontario was formerly called Upper Canada. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, a cabinet, and a chamber with 60 members. The latter are elected for four years by a manhood franchise.

Lieutenant Governor—His Honour Col. Sir John M. Gibson, K. C. M. G.

The members of the Ministry are as follows—

Premier—President of Council—Hon. Sir J. M. Whitney.

Attorney-General—Hon. J. J. Foy.

Provincial Treasurer—Hon. A. J. Matheson.

Secretary—General—Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Minister of Education—Hon. E. J. Pyne.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. James S. Duff.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. J. O. [redacted].

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines—Hon. W. H. Hearst.

Ministers of Postage—Hon. J. M. Hendrie, Hon. Adam Beck, Hon. I. M. Lucas.

Agent-General—London.—Hon. N. B. Colcock, 163, Strand, W. C.

Area and Population—The area of the Province is 407,262 square miles. Area of lake surface, 25,701,944. The population in 1911 was 2,523,274 (1,299,200 males and 1,223,984 females), which is 9.67 to the square mile. In 1901 it was 2,182,947, making an increase by 1911 of 15.5 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 1,194,735 (1,246,969 in 1901), the number of houses in 1911 was 528,303 (445,310 in 1901), the number of families 544,301 (455,261 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911)—Toronto (capital), 376,538, Ottawa, 87,062, Hamilton, 81,969, London, 46,890.

Instruction—Education is fully developed in the Province in all its branches, and the school system serves as a model for the other provinces, Quebec only excepted. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827 has 5,000 students. It was originally a denominational institution (Church of England), but by the University Act of 1906 was changed into a State University. There are 6,575 schools, 514,774 pupils and 11,871 teachers in the Province.

Finance—The revenue in 1910-11 was \$370,864 dollars and the expenditure \$612,984 dollars.

Production and Industry—The crops and acreage of the agricultural produce of the Province for 1912 were as follows—wheat, 759,888 acres, 14,688,495 bushels, barley, 647,382 acres, 18,438,489 bushels, oats, 601,795 acres, 96,115,110 bushels, rye, 105,949 acres, 1,861,575 bushels, peas, 221,524 acres, 4,108,883 bushels, beans, 69,703 acres, 1,203,420 bushels. The returns for 1911 give 2,593,200 cattle, 1,040,200 sheep, 1,745,000 pigs, and 788,000 horses. The farm values for 1909 were—land, 680,782,620 dollars, buildings, 277,690,826 dollars, implements, 78,280,751 dollars, and live stock, 184,747,900 dollars.

There were in 1911 14,744 acres under tobacco, 11,586 acres under vines, and 828,516 acres of orchards and small fruits.

In the first six months of 1912 the mineral production of the Province was gold, 11,854 ozs (235,198 dollars), silver, 14,258,403 ozs (7,986,600 dollars), nickel, 10,179 tons of 2,000 lbs (2,166,897 dollars), copper, 5,170 tons (736,469 dollars), iron ore, 12,342 tons, (33,060 dollars). The total value of all minerals for three years was—1910, 39,313,895 dollars, 1909, 32,981,375 dollars, 1908, 25,637,617 dollars.

Total area of forests 102,000 square miles, chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1910 Ontario had 8,001 industrial establishments, with a capital of 595,894,608 dollars, employing 268,817 wage earners, and producing commodities to the value of 579,810,225 dollars. For the making of butter and cheese there were 1,248 establishments, and for the manufacture of log products 1,079.

Communications—In 1911 there were 8,322 miles of railway in Ontario, compared with 7,368 in 1907. There were (1911) 38,661 miles of telephone wires, 2,563 urban and 29,098 rural.

The vessels registered at Toronto in 1911 numbered 3,192, with a tonnage of 1,649,887 tons of them were lake ships.

of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments
See also under

Prince Edward Island

Constitution and Government.—Prince Edward Island was taken into the Confederation on July 1, 1873. From 1534 to 1798 it was known as Isle St. Jean. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, who are elected for 4 years, half by real property holders and the remainder by manhood suffrage.

Lieutenant-Governor—His Honour Benjamin Rogers

The members of the Ministry are as follows—

Premier and Attorney General—Hon. John A. Matheson

Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner for Agriculture—Hon. Murdoch MacKinnon

Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. James A. McNeill

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon. John McLean, Hon. A. J. Ainsworth, Hon. John A. Macdonald, Hon. Murdoch Kennedy, Hon. W. S. Stewart, Hon. Charles Dalton

Area and Population.—The area of the island is 2,184 sq. miles. In 1911 the population was 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females) or 42 to the sq. mile. In 1901 it was 103,259 showing a decrease by 1911 of 9.23 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 78,758 (88,304 in 1901), the number of houses in 1911, 18,237 (16,530 in 1901), the number of families 18,425 (18,746 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911)—Charlottetown (capital) 11,203, Summerside, 2,678.

Instruction.—There are 478 schools, 17,397 pupils and 591 teachers in the Province.

Finance.—The revenue in 1911 was 374,798 dollars and the expenditure 398,490 dollars, leaving a deficit of 23,692 dollars. The total cash assets of the Province amount to 893,399 dollars and the total liabilities to 877,356 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The land occupied is 1,202,847 acres. The land in natural forest covers 316,000 acres, in field crops 478,000 acres, and in pasture 265,000 acres. The estimated value of farm products and live stock for 1911 was as follows—Farm crops, 8,338,000 dollars, live stock, 2,525,800 dollars, dairy produce, 1,250,000 dollars, wool, 79,000 dollars; 525,000 dollars, total, 12,517,800 dollars. The acreage and production of certain crops in 1911 were—wheat 30,090 acres, 580,000 bushels, barley, 4,561 acres, 117,000 bushels, oats, 175,826 acres, 5,240,000 bushels, potatoes, 34,000 acres, 4,500,000 bushels. The number of horses in 1911 was 33,478 (valued at 4,755,593 dollars), cattle, 105,745 (4,752,650 dollars), sheep, 108,600, pigs, 46,400. There were 11 cheese and butter factories at which 49,738,910 lbs. of milk were delivered (1910). Fox ranching is making great progress.

The total value of the fisheries in 1910 was 1,197,656 dollars, lobsters and oysters both abound, the former at Charlottetown, the latter at Richmond Bay, where the oyster beds extend to 15,000 acres.

In 1911 there were 111 industrial establishments, with a capital of 2,018,365 dollars, employing 3,762 wage-earners and producing commodities to the value of 3,136,470 dollars.

Communications.—In 1911 the province had 111 miles of railway as compared with 110 in 1910. There were 2,250 miles of telephone wires, 1,000 urban and 1,250 rural.

Books of Interest

Reports of various Departments

Constitution and Government—Quebec was formerly known as Lower Canada. The Provincial Government is in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council of 12 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for 5 years. Last election May, 1912—Liberals, 62, Conservatives, 17, Labour, 2.

Lieutenant Governor—His Honour Sir François Xavier Dugas
The members of the Ministry are as follows—

Premier and Attorney General—Hon. Sir Louis Dumas

Minister of Lands and Forests—Hon. Jules Allard

Provincial Treasurer—Hon. P. G. Michon

Provincial Secretary—Hon. Jérôme L. Thériault

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. J. F. Côté

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries—Hon. Charles Ramsay

Devlin

Minister of Public Works and Labour—Hon. Louis Alex. Taschereau

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon. J. C. Baine, Hon. N. Pérodeau

Area and Population—The area of Quebec is 706,834 sq. miles. Area of lake surface, 3,507,918 acres. The population in 1911 numbered 2,002,712 (1,011,247 males and 991,465 females) being 5.69 to the sq. mile. In 1901 the population was 1,648,898, showing an increase by 1911 of 21.45 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 1,032,618 (992,667 in 1901); the number of houses, 332,579 (291,427 in 1901); the number of families, 370,938 (307,304 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911): Montreal, 470,480; Quebec (capital), 78,190; Hull, 18,122; Sherbrooke, 16,405; Westmount, 14,579.

Instruction—The province has three Universities, McGill (Montreal) founded in 1821, with 2,000 students; Laval, (Quebec) founded in 1852 is a center of higher education for the Catholic population of the province and has 1,000 students, and the Laval University (Montreal), founded in 1876 is a branch (succursale) of the parent body in Quebec. It has 500 students. Quebec has (1911) 6,896 schools, with 397,060 pupils and 12,238 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, i.e., are either Catholic or Protestant. The former are under ecclesiastical control. The Government expenditure on education was 1,095,950 dollars.

Finance—The revenue in 1911 was 7,032,741 dollars and the expenditure 6,424,900, leaving a surplus of 607,841 dollars.

Production and Industry—In 1911 the following were the principal crops of the province—wheat, 71,086 acres, 1,260,000 bushels; barley, 106,610 acres, 2,413,011 bushels; oats, 1,430,677 acres, 37,512,000 bushels; rye, 20,440 acres, 321,000 bushels; (for husking), 23,273 acres, 768,000 bushels; hay and clover, 3,022,000 acres, 5,127,000 tons; potatoes, 137,574 acres, 17,435,000 bushels. Livestock, 1911: cattle, 1,482,000; sheep, 533,400; pigs, 687,500; horses on farms, 371,400. The cattle are the famous French-Canadian cattle, resembling Jerseys and Guernseys, introduced into the province about 1910. There were 2,500 cheese and butter factories. There are about 130,000,000 acres of forests. There is a total of 174,956 sq. miles of water.

The total value of the fisheries in 1910 was 1,013,436 dollars; number of persons employed 12,054; principal fish, cod, (312,522 dollars), mackerel, (99,785 dollars), lobsters, (287,726 dollars), salmon, (100,119 dollars).

The value of the mineral production of the province for [] years [] as follows:—1911, 8,667,143 dollars; 1910, 7,323,281 dollars; 1909, 5,652,062 dollars. The mineral products includes asbestos (2,989,006 dollars in 1911), cement (1,981,183 dollars), chalk (1,081,059 dollars).

In 1911 there [] 6,684 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 326,946,925 dollars, employing 158,207 wage-earners, and producing commodities to the value of 350,901,656 dollars.

Communications.—Quebec had 8,882 miles of railway in 1911 as compared with 8,576 in 1907; and 475,947 miles of telephone wire, 458,166 miles being urban and 17,781 miles rural.

[] of Reference.

Reports [] various Government Departments
See also under Canada
Wilson (H.), Quebec The Laurentian Province, 1913.

Saskatchewan.

Constitution and Government.—Saskatchewan was made a province on September 1, 1905, before which [] part of the North-West Territories. The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 54 members, elected for 4 years. Present state of parties:—Liberals, 46; Conservatives, 8.

Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour George William Brown.

The members of the Ministry are [] follows:—

Premier and Minister of Education.—Hon. Walter Scott.

Attorney General and Provincial Secretary. Hon. Alphonse Turgeon.

Minister of Railways and Telephones.—Hon. J. A. Caird.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. A. P. McNab.

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. George Bell.

Minister of Municipal Affairs.—Hon. George Langley.

Area [] Population.—The area of the province is 251,700 sq. miles. Area of lake surface, 5,330,900 []. The population in 1911 numbered 192,432 (291,730 males and [] 702 females), or 0.58 to the square mile. In 1901 the population [] 91,279, showing an increase by 1911 of 489.48 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 361,067 (73,729 in 1901); [] number of houses, 118 [] (17,645 in 1901); the number of families, 120,751 (19,089 in 1901). Population of principal cities (1911): Regina (capital), 80,218; Moosejaw, 13,823; Saskatoon, 12,004; Prince Albert, 6,254.

Instruction.—The province [] one University, [] University [] Saskatchewan, established April 3, 1907. The right to legislate on matters relating [] education is left to the province, which has 39,653 pupils and 1,298 teachers in its public schools.

Finance.—In 1911 the revenue of [] province amounted [] 2,698,189 dollars and the expenditure 2,649,241. [] capital expenditure on public works [] the buildings of [] University of Saskatchewan [] 2,174,090 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1911 the yield and acreage of the principal crops was as follows: wheat, 5,232,248 acres, 96,798,588 bushels; oats, 2,192,806 acres, 98,676,270 bushels; barley, 244,983 acres, 6,859,804 bushels; flax, 982,408 acres, 10,377,700 bushels. There were (1911) 574,970 horses in the province, 777,500 cattle, 125,070 sheep, and 333,200 pigs.

The total value of the fisheries in 1911 was 173,580 dollars, including white fish (115,800 dollars).

In 1911 Saskatchewan had 173 industrial establishments, with a capital of 7,019,951 dollars, employing 3,250 men, and producing commodities to the value of 6,332,132 dollars.

Communications.—There are 3,121 miles of railway in the province, compared with 2,025 in 1907, and 27,375 miles of telephone, 18,122 urban, and 9,253 rural.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the Government Departments
as also under Canada.

Yukon.

Constitution and Government.—The Yukon Territory is constituted a separate political unit in 1900. It is governed by a Commissioner and a Legislative Council of 10 elected members.

Commissioner—George Black.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territory is 207,076 sq. miles. Area of lake surface, 415,280 acres. The population in 1911 was 8,512 (6,508 males and 2,004 females) being 24.4 per sq. mile. In 1901 it was 27,219, which is a decrease by 1911 of 68.78 per cent. The rural population in 1911 was 4,647 (18,077 in 1901), the number of houses 4,204 (6,546 in 1901), the number of families 4,237 (7,018 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1911): Dawson (capital), 3,013; White Horse, 727.

Production, Industry and Communications.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, gold, are the chief minerals, the total value of which in 1910 was 4,550,000 dollars, in 1909, 3,960,000 dollars; in 1908, 3,600,000 dollars.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch.

There were 102 miles of railway in 1911, compared with 91 miles in 1907.

In 1911 it cost the Dominion Government 303,675 dollars to administer the Territory, and from 1900 to 1911, a total of 6,023,999 dollars have been spent by the Dominion Government there.

Books of Reference.

Canada

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Constitution and Government.—These Territories comprise the districts formerly known as Keewatin, Rupert's Land, and the North Western Territory. They are governed by a Commissioner, who is assisted by a Council of four members. The administration is carried on by the officers of the Royal North West Mounted Police, the head of the force being the Commissioner, whose headquarters are in Ottawa.

Commissioner.—Lt Col F. White, C.M.G.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 sq miles. Area of lake surface, 33,075,100 acres. The population in 1911 numbered 17,196 (8,673 males and 8,523 females), being 111.9 per sq mile. In 1901 it was 20,129 showing a decrease by 1911 of 14.57 per cent. The total population in 1911 was 17,196 (20,129 in 1901), the number of houses, 3,733 (4,331 in 1901), the number of families, 4,085 (5,348 in 1901).

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—William Leonard Allardyce, C.M.G. Salary 1,250/ per annum and fees. **Colonial Secretary.**—F. A. V. Best. The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic 300 miles E of Magellan Strait. East Falkland, 8,000 square miles, West Falkland, 2,300 square miles, about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles, total 6,500 square miles, besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles (estimated). Among other Dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Sandwich group, and Graham's Land. Population (census of 1911, 2,275 (2,374 males and 905 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia. Birth-rate 17.9, death rate 6.1 per 1,000. Chief town, Stanley, 800 inhabitants (estimated).

Education (compulsory). 1 Government school, with 165 on the roll, in 1911, 1 Roman Catholic school, with 1 on the roll, one school at Darwin 48 pupils, Government Camp schools 108 pupils. Total number of children educated in 1911, 435. The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands, and 1 in the East Falklands, where there are also 1 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company.

Convictions. 1911 summary, 21, the Supreme Court, 1.

There is a volunteer corps of 119, with 53 officers.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total population	21,700	23,674	27,409	26,580	22,000
Total expenditure	17,194	20,309	19,918	18,200	22,400
Imports	73,619	73,068	84,662	94,294	93,918
Exports	240,485	189,972	261,514	208,090	477,156

Chief sources of revenue (1911) Customs, 5,782/; rents of crown lands, 3,324/; interest, 5,794/; Post Office, 1,500/; licences, &c., 4,487/; land sales, 11,132/; Chief branches of expenditure Post Office, 3,775/; public works 1, and 4,810/ extraordinary; Colonial Engineer, 1,844/; Savings Bank, 1,653/.

Leading exports, 1911: Wool, 150,184*l*.; whale oil, 270,762*l*.; tallow, 8,830*l*.; skins and hides, 17,484*l*. Chief imports, 1911: Groceries, &c., 19,121*l*.; coal, 3,798*l*.; timber, 8,483*l*.; wearing apparel, &c., 9,056*l*.; hardware, &c., 13,081*l*. Imports from United Kingdom (1911), 86,597*l*.; exports to United Kingdom, 311,750*l*.

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,325,000 *acres* pasturage. Horses 3,550, cattle 7,860, sheep 706,000 in 1911. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, the total value of the products of the industry in 1911 being 1,026,415*l*. In 1911 83 vessels of 173,796 tons entered, and 77 of 176,889 tons cleared. On September 30, 1911, the Savings Bank held a balance of 69,971*l*. belonging to 471 depositors. 69,578 letters and postcards, 78,248 newspapers and 5,672 parcels passed through the Post Office in 1911.

Fortnightly communication with Great Britain. Interinsular Mail service is carried on by a steamboat. There is a telephone exchange at Stanley, and a telephone line from Stanley to Darwin. Wireless telegraphy is being introduced.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain. Also 7,500*l*. worth of currency notes of 5*l*., 1*l*., and 5*s*.

BARBARON (). *Annual Report on the Colony.*
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GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir Walter Kertou, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l*. and 1,000*l*. Contingencies).

Government Secretary.—C. T. Cox, C.M.G. (1,350*l*.-1,500*l*.)

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. The Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of *official* and eight members elected by the registered voters and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The Combined Court considers the Estimate of Expenditure, raises the Ways and Means *to* meet it, and this Court alone *levy* taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and *an* Executive Council. There are 4,060 registered electors. The Roman-Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in Council and local ordinances; the criminal law *is* based on *that* of Great Britain.

Area, 90,277 square miles. Population *at* census 1911, excluding aborigines in the unfrequented parts of the colony, 206,000 (males 154,000, females 142,000). Births (1911) 8,530; *deaths* (1911) 9,385. Capital, Georgetown, 54,000. Living *on* sugar estates (census 1911), 70,922. Immigration Department estimate East Indians, 62,270; in villages and settlements, 125,800, *Indians*, 70,800. *Total*, 105,400 *agricultural* labourers. Immigrants *from* India (1911-12), 1,749; return emigrants, *schools* received Government grant (30,398*l*. 1911-12); 85,430 pupils, average daily attendance, 21,561.

Paupers (1911-12) receiving out-door relief, 1,834.

Revenue and expenditure for 1911-12 :-

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£ 548,293	£ 540,054	£ 540,269	£ 563,101
Expenditure	£ 520,046	£ 539,197	£ 546,711	£ 542,758

Chief items of (1911-12) - customs, 369,037; Excise, 111,866; Expenditure on general administration, 72,644; law and justice, 94,460; and charity, 106,975; education, 41,233; public works, 68,337; Post Office, 22,284; Science and Agriculture, 10,848; Public debt, March 31, 1912, 885,815; Post office savings bank, 25,815 depositors (December 31, 1911), credited with 244,714.

Under cultivation, about 145,000 acres, including (1911-12) 68,744 acres in sugar (40 sugar factories) and 36,000 acres under Live stock (1911-12) estimated cattle, 81,500; horses, 2,650; sheep, 19,150; goats, 11,170; swine, 17,000; donkeys, 5,400. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1886, and from 1886 to 1910-11 the output is valued at 8,010,555; in 1911-12, 50,274 or valued at 183,200. In the 10 years 1901-2 to 1910-11 the diamonds exported amounted to 65,017 carats, valued at 118,466; in 1911-12, 6,976 carats valued at 11,772.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Imports ¹	£ 1,765,358	£ 1,838,947	£ 1,774,457	£ 1,749,768	£ 1,786,574
Exports ¹	£ 1,711,543	£ 2,104,176	£ 1,985,317	£ 1,726,103	£ 2,172,766

¹ Including transit trade amounting to 95,948 in 1910-11, and 90,149 in 1911-12.

Value of imports subject to duty (1911-12), 1,342,312; duty free 355,008; and goods transhipped, 89,259.

Chief imports (1911-12) Flour (176,319 barrels), 181,801; tinned, 275,152; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 27,777; machinery, 67,423; minerals, 136,053; fish, 66,849; coal, 31,993; hardware, cutlery and tools, 42,900; oils, 57,091; beef and pork (pickled and salted), 59,852; lumber, 23,225; beer and malt, 33,028; brandy and whisky, 18,632; boots and shoes, 21,960; butter and substitutes, 27,137; oats, 21,865; potatoes, 25,935. Chief domestic exports (1911-12). Sugar, 1,330,542; molasses, 5,763; molasses, 11,692; rum, 115,820; balata, 140,281; charcoal, 3,200; timber and wood, 15,568; rice, 40,163; gold, 190,783; diamonds (rough), 11,772.

The value of imports and exports is in general determined by declarations subject to scrutiny, but for exports of sugar, rum, and molasses the average prices for the year are taken as obtained from the Secretary of the Planters' Association in the Colony. The values are as far as they relate to imports subject to duty; in other cases they are so reliable. Quantities are ascertained by the Customs authorities as to origin and destination are determined by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the prime origin of imports or the destination of exports.

Imports from Great Britain (1911-12), 866,322; from possessions, 229,957. Exports to Great Britain, 718,995; to possessions, 935,671.

1911-12 the tonnage and was The registered vessels in 1911 were 1,849 tons, sailing vessels of 1,963; vessels of 2,312 tons.

Railways, 95 miles of various gauges: 4ft. 8½in., 3ft. 6in., and 3ft. 5½in.; 11 miles river navigation; 11 miles of canals; 264 miles of good roads. There are 74 post-offices, of which 44 are telegraph offices, 11 money order offices, 49 savings banks, and 9 travelling post offices. There are about 560 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1911-12) 1,450 miles of aerial wire, and 5½ miles of cable, with 11 subscribers; 94 miles of land line are also maintained for railway, telephones, and signals.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the dollar being equal to 4s. 2d. In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin with 11 silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins.

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See also under VENEZUELA

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor—Colonel Sir E. J. 11 Bayne, K.C.M.G., (C.B. (1,800/), assisted by an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of three official and five unofficial members.

A Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 8,598 square miles. Population at census of March 31, 1901, 37,479 (19,140 males, and 18,339 females); 11 April 2, 1911 (census), 40,458 (20,374 males, and 20,084 females). The birth-rate per 1,000 (1911) 11 42.4, and the death-rate 24.8. Illegitimate births, 40.46 per cent. of births. In 1911 there 11 412 marriages. Primary schools (1911), 46; children enrolled, 5,026; average attendance, 3,551; there 11 10 primary schools receiving 11 grant; Government grant (expended), 3,712/. There are 11 schools with secondary departments with altogether about 280 pupils. Four are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The town of Belize is 11 Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations. In 1911, 1,092 persons were convicted in police courts, and 11 in the Supreme Court. The police force contains (January 1st, 1912) 11 men, 11 short of full strength; 11 volunteer force 11 11 of all ranks. Chief

town, Belize; population, ■■■■ of 1911, 10,478 (4,601 males, and 5,877 females).

	1907-08	1908-09	■■■■	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue ¹	\$ 75,761	\$ 72,766	\$ 80,912	\$ 89,769	\$ 98,257
Expenditure ²	106,317	110,284	121,835	111,689	109,490
Imports ³	497,062	550,766	556,430	580,086	593,966
Exports ³	454,946	453,046	454,532	482,383	552,644

¹ Ordinary ■■■■
² Including expenditure from loans.
³ For calendar years ■■■■ to 1911.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (57,868*l.* in 1911-12); excise, licences, land tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 194,736*l.* in 1912.

Value of imports subject to duty (1911), 375,477*l.*; duty free, 218,489*l.* Chief exports, mahogany (13,020,580 superficial feet in 1911), logwood (3,281 tons in 1911), bananas (450,365 bunches), cedar (1,498,744 feet), coconuts (5,198,899), chicle (3,219,990 lbs.). The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in American manufactures, indiarubber, chicle, marseparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are bananas, coffee, cacao, plantains, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle. Exports to United Kingdom in 1911, 69,028*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 127,770*l.*

Tonnage entered and cleared 1911, 588,367 tons, of which 158,898 ■■■■ British. Registered shipping 1911, 326 sailing vessels of 5,097 tons and ■■■■ steamers of 3,303 tons; total net tonnage, 8,400 tons. In 1911, 357,945 letters and post-cards, and 205,090 books, newspapers, and parcels passed through the post office. Telegraph and telephone lines connect Belize with Corozal, Consejo and other stations in the north, El Cayo in the west, and Punta Gorda in the south. Foreign telegrams are sent from Corozal to Payo Obispo, Yucatan (these two towns being connected by cable across the Hondo River), whence they ■■■■ transmitted by the Mexican line. In 1911, 17,124 local and foreign telegrams ■■■■ sent, and 16,054 telephonic conversations ■■■■ held.

The Bank of British Honduras was established at ■■■■ in 1903. There ■■■■ 6 Government savings banks; depositors, 784; deposits, 92,557 dollars on December 31, 1911. United States gold is the standard of currency. The British sovereign and half-sovereign ■■■■ legal tender ■■■■ 4.86 dollars and 2.43 dollars respectively. There is (1911) a paper currency of 161,433 dollars in Government notes and ■■■■ subsidiary silver coinage of 159,000 dollars in circulation. There is also ■■■■ bronze cent. piece and a nickel-bronze five-cent piece, whose issues amount to 3,250 dollars and 1,500 dollars respectively.

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Jamaica, Leeward ■■■■ Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was acquired by Great Britain in 1583, exclusive sovereignty the island was ceded by France in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, confirmed by treaties of 1763 and 1783.

The coast is rugged, especially on the south west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, about the Exploits the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,734 square miles. Population in 1911 238,670 (122,259 males and 116,411 females). Dependent Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent with an area of 120,000 square miles and population (1911) of 3,949. Of the total Newfoundland population (1901) 62,674 were engaged in the fisheries, 2,475 were farmers, 3,111 mechanics, 1,576 miners. Capital, St. John's, 32,292 inhabitants (1911), other towns being Harbour Grace, 4,279, Carboneau, 3,540, Twillingate, 3,348, Bonaville, 3,411. The birth rate in 1911 was 23.44 and the death rate 10.02 per 1,000. Immigration (1910-11), 12,034, emigrants, 12,000.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 9 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 20 members), and an elected House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives (27 government party, 9 opposition). Members of the Legislative Council receive 120 dollars per session, members of the Legislative Assembly receive 200 or 300 dollars per session, according as they are resident or not in St. John's. Governor and Commander in Chief—Walter Edward Davidson, C.B., appointed October, 1912, salary 10,000 dollars. The Ministry formed March 8, 1909 was as follows—

Prime Minister, without Portfolio—Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C., J.L.D.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. Robert Watson

Minister of Justice—Hon. D. Morrison, K.C.

Minister of Finance and Customs—Hon. M. P. Cashin

Minister of Agriculture and Mines—Hon. S. D. Blandford

Leader of the Legislative Council—Hon. R. A. Bishop

Without Portfolio—Hon. C. E. Emerson, K.C., Hon. J. P. Gilbey, and Hon. J. C. Crookshank

Not in the Cabinet—

Minister of Public Works—Mr. William Woodford

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Mr. A. W. Piccott

For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 16 districts or constituencies. Of the total population in 1911, 78,816 belonged to the Church of England, 81,177 were Roman Catholics, 68,045 Methodists, 1,876 Presbyterians, 10,138 Salvation Army, 2,767 other denominations. At the colleges of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bodies, in 1911 there were 478, 369 and 476 students respectively. The number of schools of all kinds (1911) was: Church of England, 349, Roman Catholic, 325, Methodist, 335, and other denominations, 11. The attendance at Board schools (1911) was: Church of England, 16,425, Roman Catholic, 16,791, Methodist, 14,580, and others 2,500, total, 50,246. Total expenditure, including Government grants, fees, &c., 337,372 dollars.

By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights under the treaty of Utrecht, but retained the right to a territorial zone from St. John's Cape northwards to Cape

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

lay for all sorts of fish, including [redacted] and crustacea. An agreement for the submission of the Newfoundland fisheries disputes to The Hague was concluded at Washington, January 27, 1909. The award [redacted] published in September, 1910, [redacted] satisfactory to British claims. Among other things, it secured the right of Great Britain to make regulations without the consent of [redacted] United States, subject [redacted] any limitations imposed by treaty. It also confirmed Great Britain's contention that the whole extent of a bay from headland to headland is comprised within territorial waters. Number of vessels engaged in Whaling trade (1911), 7. Catch: 10 sperm whales, 88 sulphur bottoms, 288 finbacks. The whale factories turned out 405,644 gallons of oil, 672 tons of guano and 516 cwts. of bone.

The [redacted] and expenditure in five years ended June 30 have been (1 dollar = 4s. 1½d.) —

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Revenue	£581,980	£574,690	£706,758	£711,020	£741,000
Expenditure.	£572,644	£607,448	£642,432	£689,546	£701,000

Of the Revenue for 1906-7, no less than 483,889£., for 1907-8, 508,149£., for 1908-9, 498,553£., for 1909-10, 563,914£., and for 1910-11, 595,826£. was from Customs. Public debt (1911) 5,586,276£.

Imports and exports for five years —

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Imports .	£2,367,201	£2,343,814	£2,631,049	£2,751,137	£3,026,561
Exports .	£2,428,797	£2,230,054	£2,430,694	£2,461,681	£2,652,044

The chief imports and exports in 1910-11 were —

Imports (1910-11)	Dollars	Exports (1910-11)	Dollars
Flour	1,985,012	Dried cod	3,544,804
Textiles	1,708,798	Cod oil	300,940
Coal	730,117	[redacted] skins	275,287
[redacted] pork	561,693	Seal oil	[redacted]
Molasses	338,189	Lobsters (tinned)	[redacted]
Hardware	743,911	Herring	368,710
Machinery	1,041,534	Copper and [redacted]	231,693
Tea	179,808	Iron ore, &c.	1,318,992

Of the imports (1911-12) the value of 3,026,474 dollars came from the United Kingdom; 5,165,939 dollars from British Possessions (mainly Canada); 5,074,871 dollars from [redacted] United States. Of the exports the value [redacted] 2,892,666 dollars went [redacted] the United Kingdom; 2,423,949 dollars to British Possessions (mainly Canada); 1,401,865 dollars to United States; and 7,156,329 to other countries.

Shipping.—Total tonnage of vessels [redacted] and cleared [redacted] 1910-11, 2,251,595 tons, [redacted] which 1,245,751 tons [redacted] British. [redacted] registered December 31, 1911, 3,307 sailing vessels of 181,854 tons, and 71 [redacted] vessels [redacted] 14,700 tons; total, 3,378 [redacted] 146,554 [redacted] [redacted]

the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fishing products being almost two millions sterling annually.

Production, &c.—The chief agricultural products in 1911 were oats (8,544 bushels), potatoes (1,532,768 bushels), turnips (281,080 bushels). In 1911 there were in Newfoundland 13,694 horses, 39,472 cattle, 97,597 sheep, and 26,956 pigs. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw-mills have been established. The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable. Large beds of iron have been found and are being worked. Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. Output 1911, 1,180,681 tons, value, 1,319,992 dollars. Copper ore and pyrites are worked successfully. In 1911, 42,131 tons of ore were mined, valued at 231,698 dollars. Coal is found at George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock, and extensive deposits of silver and lead have been found. Extensive paper and pulp mills have been erected at Grand Falls. These mills are furnished with the most up-to-date machinery and are making, in a day of 24 hours, 1,000 tons of paper and 240 tons of pulp. At Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls there have been completed extensive pulp mills, which are now making pulp for exportation, and machinery for the manufacture of paper is about to be installed. The paper and pulp is largely exported to England. There is a likelihood that mills will also be constructed at Deer Lake and Hawkes Harbour.

Communications, &c.—Railways open 1911 723 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3 ft 6 in., and 47 miles of private line. By acts of the Newfoundland Legislature in 1910 an agreement was made by the Government for the construction and maintenance of five branch lines of railway running to Bonaville Head's Content, and Grate's Cove, Trepassy, Fortune Bay, and Bonnac Bay. The Government agreed to pay the contractors 15,000 dollars a mile for construction and to give 4,000 acres of land per mile constructed for operation, to do which it raised by loan 3,893,200 dollars. The line to Bonaville was completed in 1911, and the line to Trepassy in 1912. These lines will open up various fertile sections of the island. Communication between points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 8 first class steamers, each of which connects with a central point on the railway. There are (1912) 652 post offices. Letters and cards sent in 1911, 3,600,000; newspapers, books, &c., 3,300,000; parcels, 118,078. Post office revenue, 24,095; expenditure, 81,210. Telegraph line open (1911) 4,718 miles; 829 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1911, the Newfoundland Savings Banks held 3,015,448 dollars standing to the credit of 7,961 depositors, this in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the three banks doing business at St. John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4s. 1½d. of British money.

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St Christopher, Lucia, St Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands See WF41 INDIES

WEST INDIES

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately, while the statistical results are exhibited in general tables for convenience of comparison. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

BAHAMAS

Governor—George L. Haddon Smith, C. M. G. (2,000), assisted by Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9 and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the E. coast of Florida.

Area, 4,403 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence, (1901 census 1911, 13,554, containing capital Nassau), Abaco (4,463), Harbour Island (1,031), Grand Bahama (1,824), St. Salvador (5,072), Long Island (4,150), Mayaguana (378), Eleuthera (6,333), Exuma (2,465), Watling Island (617), Acklins Island (1,733), Crooked Island (1,541), Great Inagua (1,343), Andros Island (7,545). Total population in 1911, 55,944 (24,975 males, 30,969 females). Births in 1911 1,905, deaths, 1,215. There were in 1911 13 Government schools with 6,584 pupils, average attendance, 5,351, and 19 aided schools with 1,492 enrolled pupils and average attendance of 996 pupils. Government grant, 6,000, Church of England schools with 1,623 enrolled pupils, 11 private schools with 222 enrolled pupils, 1 Roman Catholic, with 531 enrolled pupils, and Wesleyan Schools with 53 enrolled pupils. There are 3 private secondary schools, 167 pupils. In 1911 1,918 persons were convicted summarily, and 1 in superior courts. Police force, January, 1912 80. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on, and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained. Fruit culture is on the increase, pineapples, oranges, and tomatoes being exported. The total land granted the colony amounts (1911) to 365,203 acres, leaving 2,434,957 acres ungranted. Pineapple canning factories, sugar factories, and lumber factories are prosperous. Sugar is the mainstay of the Colony. In 1909 25,000 acres were planted with plants.

In 1911-12 in the inter island service, 153,016 letters, 1 post-card and 32,571 newspapers and books were transmitted, in foreign service, 491,545 post cards and 114,101 newspapers and books were received and dispatched. In 1911 12,219 telegraph messages passed over the cable. There are 11 telephone exchanges and 11 burbs.

The Bank of Nassau issues notes of the value of £1 and 4s. respectively. The Royal Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Nassau. The Post Office Savings Bank on June 30, 1911, had 2,108 depositors with 25,498 £ their credit. British silver and bronze coin are legal tender without limit.

JAMAICA

Lies on the E. of the Windward Islands.

Governor—Sir Leslie Probyn, K C M G (2,500 £), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 8 Members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 11 members, elected annually by the people. In 1911, there were 1,986 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles, population (census of 1911), 171,982. Capital, Bridgetown, population, 16,648, Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1911), 6,108, deaths, 4,561. Government grants to the Church of England, 9,741 £, Wesleyan, 700 £, Moravians, 400 £, Roman Catholic, 100 £—per annum, 10,891 £. Education—under the management of the Government. In 1911 there were 166 primary schools, and 16,314 pupils in average attendance; 6 second grade schools (1 for girls), 329 pupils; 2 first grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 158 and 55 respectively, and 1 first grade school for girls with 91 pupils. Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 20 students. Government expenditure on education in 1911 12 19,382 £. One monthly, one twice weekly, one weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court, Grand Sessions once in every 3 months, 7 police magistrates. In 1911, 11,142 summary convictions, 35 in superior courts, 203 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1911, 19,551 £ spent in police, relief, &c. Police, 318 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 officers and men.

Of the total area of 166,470 acres, about 74,000 are under cultivation; the staple product—sugar and cotton. About 35,000 acres under sugar cane, yield in 1910, 39,889 hhds, and 77,722 puncheons of molasses, in 1911, 30,548 hhds, and 84,887 puncheons of molasses. There are 2 sugar works and 5 rum distilleries. The cotton crop for 1911—740,269 lbs, valued 43,182 £, for 1908, 483,473 lbs, valued at 26,000 £. Of "man-jak"—"glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel, 164 tons (1,568 £) exported in 1911. In the fishing industry, about 250 boats employed, and about 1,000 men. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000 £.

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 600,000 £. The Royal Bank of Canada has a paid-up capital of 1,291,666 £. The Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1912, had 20,683 depositors, with 435,966 £ their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coin in circulation, and 5-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank. Post office, 1911 letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 1,000,629; outwards, 923,258. Internal letters and parcels, 781,884.

Registered shipping 1911, 74 vessels of 16,416 tons net. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1911—8,475,511 tons, of which 2,620,223 tons represented British tonnage. There are 470 miles of roads; and 47 miles of railway of which 47 miles belong to a private company. There are 47 miles of Government railway telephone lines on the island, besides a line with 1,800 miles of telegraph belonging to one private company.

JAMAICA

Jamaica was taken by the English in 1655, and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670. In 1661 a Representative Council was established; it was abolished in 1866, but in 1884 a partially elective legislative assembly was instituted.

JAMAICA

Governor — Brigadier General **Henry Manning**, K O M G, C B, appointed Jan 21, 1913 (8,000l), by a Privy Council **Legislative Council**, consisting of the Governor as President and of 11 offices, 10 nominated, and 14 elected members. The term of office is limited, the members only, to five years. There are boards elected in each parish (15) for administration of local affairs.

Attached to it are **Turks and Caicos Islands**, **Cayman Islands**, **Morant Cays**, and **Pedro Cays**. Area of Jamaica, 4,200 square miles, **Turks and Caicos Islands**, 224 square miles. Total, 4,424 square miles. Population (census, 1911) — Jamaica, 831,883 (males, 397,439; females, 433,944), white 15,605; coloured, 163,201; black, 630,181, East Indian, 17,380, Chinese, 2,111, not stated, 2,903. Capital, **Kingston**, 57,379. Kingston, destroyed by earthquake and fire January 14, 1907, is being rebuilt. Other towns — **Spanish Town**, 7,119, **Port Antonio**, 7,074, **Montego Bay**, 6,616, **Savanna la Mar**, 8,400, **Port Maria**, 2,830, **St Ann's Bay**, 2,592, **Falmouth**, 2,289. Births (1911-12), 32,750, deaths, 18,381; marriages, 3,607. Total East India immigrants — March 31, 1912, 19,631 of whom 2,841 under indentures.

There are **Established Church**. The churches and chapels are as follows — **Church of England**, 237, **Presbyterian**, 82, **Roman Catholic**, 44, **Wesleyan Methodist**, 127, **Baptist**, 200, **Moravian**, 29, **Christian Church**, 22, **Congregational**, 30, **United Methodist Free Church**, 45, **Church of Scotland**, 12, **Salvation Army**, 20, **Seventh Day Adventists**, 38, **Jewish**, 3, no accurate statistics of members.

In 1911-12 there were 698 public elementary schools, 98,576 children enrolled, average attendance 61,609. Government grants, 60,503l. Three training colleges for women, 65 students, one for men, 74 students. Two secondary schools largely supported by Government. There are endowed secondary and high schools and industrial schools.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1911-12), 15,037; before superior courts, 6,748. Prisoners in gaol, March 31, 1912, 1,317. In 1911-12 there were 950 police officers and 110 district constables.

Revenue, 1911-12, 1,161,014l (the main heads being customs, 494,361l; railway, 190,062l, post office and telegraph, 48,726l); expenditure, 1,155,208l (the main heads being debt charges, 245,535l; railway, 98,595l; postal and telegraph service, 41,461l; medical, 68,988l; stipendary and prisons, 91,970l; education, 82,329l; public works and buildings, 209,632l). (For other financial statistics, and for statistics of trade and shipping, see 290-2).

Acres under cultivation and in 1911-12, 941,708, of which 280,286 under tillage, and 661,422 under pasture. Under sugar cane, 34,766 acres; coffee, 24,478; bananas, 82,435; tobacco, 804; tea, 80; cocoanuts, 16,691; corn, 597; oranges, 1,545; cocoa, 13,355; ground provisions and mixed cultivation, 105,540; Guinea grass, 143,592; pasture, 421,438; pimento, 96,592.

On March 31, 1912, there were 36,560 depositors in the **Government Savings Bank**, the balance at credit amounting to 332,664l. The legal coinage is that of the **British**; but **American** coins are current. The **Colonial Bank** and the **Bank of Jamaica** are current; their average circulation in 1910-11 was 63,310l and 102,889l, respectively.

There is a **Regular Troop** and a local artillery militia and rifle corps. **Port Royal** is strongly fortified.

Registered shipping in **Kingston** 1911-12, sailing vessels of 1,799 tons,

Montego Bay, 1 sailing vessels of 1,190 tons, St Anne's Bay, 1 sailing vessel 1 ton, Falmouth, 11 sailing vessels of 8,135 tons, total, 91 vessels of 11,144 tons

Jamaica has 184½ miles of railway open of 4ft 8½in gauge (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1912, 190,007½; expenses, 97,829½); passengers carried, 612,657 2,180 miles of main roads; 11 miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines, 681 miles of telephone line, 18½ miles of electric and 8½ of steam tramways, telegraph messages (1911-12), 192,270; receipts, 7,108½ Letters and post (aid) in 1911-12, 10,111,283. Total receipts, 48,722½; expenditure, 42,465½ including telegraph and expenditure

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS. A Dependency under the government of Jamaica, geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of six members, four of whom appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays, area 165½ miles. Only eight inhabited, the largest, Grand Cayman, 20 miles long by 1½ broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 1½ broad; about 1,700 inhabitants. Population (1911 census), 5,615 (males, 2,505; females, 3,110), of whom 286 were white. Births (1911) 170; deaths, 100.

Education free in the Government schools; Government grant, 600½, 7 elementary schools, average number of pupils, in 1911, of 931. Public library and reading room at Grand Turk, a weekly official 'Gazette' containing news telegrams as given by the Cable Company.

The most important industry is salt taking. About 1,800,000 bushels are taken annually and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands. Value exported 1911, 19,503½. Sponge and fibre industries also carried on. The Cable stations at Grand Turk. The Dependency has invested surplus balances to the amount of 5,229½. Savings bank deposits (1911), 4,670½, deposits, 321.

Commissioner and Acting Judge—F. H. Watkins (salary 700½); residence, Grand Turk.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long by 7 broad. Capital, George Town, population (1911) 1,440. Total population of island (1911) 4,128. Little Cayman, 3½ miles long, 1½ miles broad, principal industry coconut planting. Population (1911), 130. Cayman Brac, 6½ miles long and 1½ miles wide, principal industry, coconut planting and turtle fishing, population (1911), 120. Exports—Grand Cayman Green turtle, hatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies. Little Cayman—Cayman Brac Coconuts, about 2,000,000 per annum and turtle shell. The Government is administered by a Commissioner, Justice of the Peace (14) appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

The MORGAN CAYS and PEDRO CAYS are also attached to Jamaica.

LEeward ISLANDS

Comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (2,600½, and 1,000 travelling allowance). *Colonial Secretary*—H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. (550½). *Attorney-General*—T. M. Sidney, B.C. (500½ without private practice).

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombiero). There is a Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 8 nominated and 8 elective members. Of the latter, 3 are chosen by the unofficial members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 1 by those of Dominica, and 1 by the official members of the Local Legislative Council of St Kitts-Nevis. In Antigua and Dominica the representative element is the Legislature as expressed in the Council. The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands—

	Area Square mile	Population 1901	Population according to Census taken on 2nd April 1911
Antigua	108 1/2		38,849
Barbuda and Redonda	62 1/2		
Virgin Islands	58	4	5,562
Dominica	291		33,863
St Kitts	65	29,782	28 1/2
Nevis	50	12,774	12,945
Anguilla	35	3,890	4,075
Montserrat	32	12,215	5,562
Total	701	127,536	127,189

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational, except in Dominica, where, with few exceptions, the schools are under Government control. In 1911, 121 schools with average attendance of 12,237 pupils, Government grant, 1,361; 9 secondary schools, average attendance 300, Government grant, 1,780; 1 agricultural school, and 1 industrial school. In 1910 there were 6,802 summary convictions, and 11 convictions at the Circuit Court. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. The production of lime juice and the manufacture of citrate of lime is carried on in Dominica and Montserrat. The cultivation of rice and of onions is successful, and tobacco and cotton, except in Dominica, are being successfully grown.

ANTIGUA, area of 108 square miles, Islands of Barbuda (62 square miles) and Redonda are dependencies. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. There is an Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council consisting of eight official and eight unofficial members. The Governor presides in both Councils. Chief town, St John, 9,262. In Antigua in 1911 the birth rate per 1,000 was 41.99, the death rate, 32.07, of the births 75.11 per cent illegitimate, there were 160 marriages. Revenue (1911-12), 52,292; expenditure, 53,652; imports, 187,685; exports, 164,818. Chief products, cotton and pine apples. In Government savings banks 2,015 depositors, March 31, 1912, 44,244 deposits. There is a direct communication with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable. Telephone line, 300 miles. *Island Secretary*.—H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary. *Leeward Islands*.

MONTSEERAT Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils Chief town, Plymouth, 1,534 Revenue (1911-12), 18,195/1, expenditure, 10,292/1 Imports, 44,796/1, exports 55,930/1 Chief products cotton, lime juice, cotton seed, cattle and papain, 1,000 under lime trees Savings bank (1911) 215 depositors 3,869/1 deposits

Commissioner — Lt Colonel B Davidson Houston, C M G

St CHRISTOPHER (St Kitts) AND NEVIS (with ANGUILLA) have Executive Council nominated and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 11 nominated unofficial members Chief town of St Kitts, Basseterre 8,158; of Nevis, Charlestown 1,100 Revenue (1911-12), 58,002/1 expenditure, 50,786/1 Imports, 306,666/1, exports, 212,481/1 Chief produce sugar, cotton, and rum Anguilla produces cotton and salt Savings Bank (1911) 807 depositors, 25,951/1 deposits *Administrator* — F I. Roxburgh C M G

VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark except Crab Island, which belongs to U S America Nominated Executive Council Chief town Roadtown Tortola Island population (1911), 410 Mostly peasant proprietors, sugar cotton and limes cultivated Revenue (1911-12), 7,860/1 expenditure 6,107/1 Imports (1911), 9,570/1 exports, 8,852/1 Savings bank (1911-12), 99 depositors 706/1 deposits *Commissioner* — T L H Jarvis

BOVERBEE is a small island the Leeward Islands group, attached administratively to the Presidency of the Virgin Islands Phosphate of lime used to be quarried and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse

DOMINICA Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 12 nominated members Chief town, Roseau Revenue (1911-12), 44,054/1 expenditure, 38,794/1 Imports, 164,695/1 exports, 124,678/1 Chief products coffee, fruit, cocoa and limes Savings bank (1911), 830 depositors, with 15,403/1 deposits Telephone line, 300 miles Dominica contains a Carib settlement with a population of about 400, the majority being of mixed Negro blood, but about 100 apparently pure Caribs *Administrator* — Douglas Young, C M G

TRINIDAD.

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively

Governor — Sir G R Le Hunte, G C M G (5,000/1), with Executive Council of 5 official members and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated

Area Trinidad, 1,754 square miles, Tobago 114 Population census, 1911, 330,074 (170,195 and 159,879 females) estimated March, 1912, 340,000 Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 60,000 The population is mostly of mixed African, and European blood, European elements being French and Spanish French patois spoken, and some places Spanish, but these in general confined to planting *Population* (1911-12), 11,674, deaths, 7,870 Education, 1911-12: elementary (government) schools, 49,497 pupils, average daily attendance, 27,815, total expenditure, public and private contributions, on elementary education, 58,617/1 Secondary education provided by Queen's Royal College (117 students end of 1911-12); St Mary's College (100 students), Naparima College (72 scholars); and St Joseph Convent (246 students) In 1911-12 the summary convictions was 14,958 total area 1,190,500 about 546,220 acres have alienated Under sugar-cane, 62,600 acres;

290,200, coffee, 4,120, ground provisions, 26,500, coconuts, 18,700, pasture, 20,070. There is a large so-called pitch lake on the island. Oil is being exploited in the south and south east of the island with satisfactory results. Total exports of asphalt, 1911 169,478 tons, valued at 194,936. Railway 81½ miles of ■■■■ gauge 167 miles of telegraph and 3,500 miles (wire) telephone (1911-12). There are two branches of ■■■■ Colonial Bank with note circulation of about ■■■■ 000/ and also two branches of the Royal Bank of Canada. Government savings bank, depositors (1911), 22,029, deposits (Dec 31), 369,076. Police force, ■■■■ all ranks (31 March, 1912).

In **TOBAGO** the culture of rubber, cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The ■■■■ industry is receiving increasing attention. The island is much frequented by visitors from England and the United States.

Virgin Islands. See **LEeward ISLANDS**.

WEST INDIES

Consist of **GRENADA**, **St Vincent**, the **Grenadines** (half under St Vincent, half under Grenada), and **St Lucia**, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor & Commander in Chief—Sir James Hayes Sadler, KCMG, CB (2500)—resident at St George's, Grenada. Each island has its own institutions, there is no ■■■■ legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for certain other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank issues 5 dollar notes.

GRENADA. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor with 6 other official and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each district has a committee Board for local affairs. Area 133 square miles: population, census 1911, 66,750, birth rate 37.88, death rate 18.60 per 1,000. There are (1911) 49 Government and Government aided elementary schools, with 10,905 pupils and average attendance, 6,377, Government grant (1911-12) 4,975/ and a secondary school for boys with 72 pupils, Government grant, 512/. In 1911 there were 1,514 summary convictions, and 22 ■■■■ courts. There were (1911) about 30,200 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is decreasing, rum is produced locally, 63,356 gallons in 1911. Important products exported ■■■■ cocoa, 64,203 bags ■■■■ 1911, nutmegs, 9,087 cwt, other spices, 1,261 cwt, raw cotton, 2,445 cwt, cotton seed, 6,052 cwt. In 1911, 1,741 depositors in savings banks, balance (Dec 31) 25,594/. There are 600 miles of telephone line in the island.

The largest of the **Grenadines** attached to Grenada is **Carracou**: area, 6,913 acres; population, ■■■■ 1911, 6,866. Under a land settlement scheme, begun by the Government in 1903, operations up to December 31, 1911, comprised the purchase of estates costing (directly and indirectly) 8,449/ and the disposal of 375 allotments of the value of 7,607/ of which 6,207/ have been received, the balance being payable in annual instalments.

■ **VINCENT**. **Administrator and Colonial Secretary**, The Hon C Gideon Murray. The Legislative Council consists of ■■■■ official and ■■■■ nominated unofficial members. Area, 150 square miles; population, ■■■■ 1911, 41,877; estimated on ■■■■ 31, 1912, 43,117. Capital, Kingstown, population, 4,300 (1911 census). Births (1911-12), 1,790; deaths, 914, marriages, ■■■■. Education (1911-12): 36 primary schools; 4,476 pupils on rolls; 2,193

age attendance; Government grant, 1,702l. There is also a secondary school for boys (41 pupils), one for girls (23 pupils), and an agricultural school (15 pupils). Fourteen convictions in the Supreme Court, and 883 in the Inferior Court, 1911-12. Arrowroot, cotton (5,068 acres 1911-12), sugar, rum, cocoa, and spices produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world. Vincent in addition is famed for the quality of its arrowroot. Good timber from the forests. Much of the cultivated land is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary is being established under Government auspices, and many small holdings in the high mountain lands have been sold by the Crown. About 20,000 acres (one fourth of area) under cultivation. Besides the postal service, there is a telephone system with about 147 miles of line.

ST LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 164 square miles, population (Census 1911), 48,637. Chief town, Castries. Births (1911-12), 1,868; deaths, 1,114. Education (1911) 53 schools (7 Protestant, 46 Roman Catholic), with 7,268 pupils on roll; Government grant, 3,912l. Education is also carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government Grant of, together, 550l. In 1911-12 there were 1,324 summary convictions, and 11 convictions in superior courts. Sugar, cocoa, and rum are the chief products. Savings banks (end of 1911), 1,625 depositors, 19,778l. deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched, 106,239; books and papers, 3,566; parcels, 479. There are 101 miles of telephone line.

Statistics of the West Indies.

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	77,578	51,301	65,498	92,856	85,314	85,314
Jamaica	1,104,817	1,176,167	1,106,002	1,177,242	1,185,105	1,260,511
Turks and Caicos Islands	7,748	8,646	8,818	6,634	6,527	7,697
St. Lucia	67,740	65,000	71,979	64,416	62,288	62,288
St. Vincent	28,440	30,125	31,852	31,831	30,848	30,750
Barbados	195,693	214,594	221,906	199,825	211,049	211,049
Grenada	71,224	81,313	88,445	74,232	75,525	81,012
Trinidad and Tobago	140,670	140,670	174,818	140,106	154,368	154,368
Total	2,611,065	2,771,861	2,002,947	2,064,096	2,008,674	2,059,170

Revenue, 1912-13, £3,106,000; Expenditure, £2,875,000.

Revenue (1911-12) — Bahamas, 71,563l.; Barbados, 181,633l.; Jamaica, 494,861l.; St. Lucia, 35,782l.; St. Vincent, 15,951l.; Turks and Caicos Islands, 5,860l.; Grenada, 46,221l.; Leeward Islands, 102,247l.; Trinidad and Tobago, 464,425l.

In 1911 the Public Debt of Jamaica was 3,871,305l.; of Bahamas, 96,720l.; of Barbados, 422,900l.; of Trinidad and Tobago, 1,047,795l.; of St. Lucia, 144,780l.; of St. Vincent, nil (but municipal debts 5,508l.); Grenada, 123,670l.; Leeward Islands, 267,050l.; Turks and Caicos Islands, nil.

	Imports ¹			Exports ¹		
	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
Bahamas	£ 947,189	£ 2,290,014	£ 3,110,000	£ 171,442	£ 193,700	£ 200,251
Jamaica	2,761,675	2,613,043	2,861,753	2,624,807	2,766,221	2,944,067
Turks & Caicos Islands	25,202	34,202	24,722	18,936	24,161	23,708
Windward Islands—						
St. Lucia	206,225	277,203	315,791	134,020	122,042	120,140
St. Vincent	86,004	97,747	110,020	88,000	101,180	118,020
Barbados	1,110,343	1,115,191	1,590,710	821,700	1,004,202	931,472
Leeward Islands	250,129	270,005	300,227	224,240	211,700	204,195
Trinidad	485,393	607,817	714,416	441,726	556,162	686,714
Total value	5,450,219	8,674,493	11,212,093	7,500,700	8,431,474	9,051,627

¹ Including bullion and specie.¹ Including trade between the presidencies of the Colony.² Excluding exports of bunker.² Including transshipments.

Principal Imports, 1911. *Jamaica* textiles, 638,381; fish, dried, pickled, &c., 225,833; hardware and manufactures of metal, 304,128; wheat flour, 255,207. *Trinidad and Tobago* textiles, apparel, &c., 599,277; flour, 232,663; balata gum, 476,104; machinery and hardware, 112,988; cocoa, raw, 239,725. *Bahamas* Flour, 39,923; textile fabrics, 15,805. *Barbados* cotton, linen, and silk manufactures 213,860; flour, 89,977; rice, 95,621; coal, coke, &c., 67,351; machinery, 95,341. *Grenada* textiles, 57,643; flour, 33,637. *St. Lucia* textiles, 24,248; coal, 146,836. *St. Vincent* textiles, 23,946; flour, 11,116.

Principal Exports, 1911. *Trinidad and Tobago*: sugar, 570,481; cocoa, 1,127,372; hides and skins, 178,347; gold bullion, 284,809; balata gum, 176,861; asphalt, 194,936. *Jamaica*: sugar, 247,413; rum, 85,916; coffee, 154,131; bananas, 1,456,582; logwood extract, 166,080. *Barbados*: sugar, 291,073; molasses, 347,026. *Bahamas*: sponge, 111,381; hemp, 44,855. *Grenada*: cocoa, 223,104; spices, 13,043; cotton and cotton seed, 9,002. *St. Lucia*: sugar, 51,090; cocoa, 46,666. *St. Vincent*: arrowroot, 40,130; cotton, 45,470. *Leeward Islands*: sugar, 198,545. *Turks and Caicos Islands*: salt 19,503; sisal, 1,225; sponges, 1,630.

	Imports from U. Kingdom, 1911	Exports to United Kingdom, 1911
Bahamas	£ 2,300	£ 20,420
Jamaica	1,291,934	434,105
Turks and Caicos Islands	7,842	—
Windward Islands—		
St. Lucia	77,172	90,570
St. Vincent	50,804	78,378
Barbados	599,880	109,808
Leeward Islands	161,817	172,001
Trinidad	234,045	217,000
Total	2,961,467	1,129,182

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—WEST INDIES

The total tonnage entered and cleared (foreign trade) ■ 1911 ■ as follows —

Bahamas	1 739,957	Barbados	3,475,511	Trinidad	3,657,695
Jamaica	4,319,112	Grenada	535,161		
Turks Islands	338,112	Leeward Is-		Total (1911)	20,740 581
St Lucia	3,996,163	lands	2,379,894	Total (1910)	18,110,527
St Vincent	298,976				

Of the total tonnage returned in 1911, 13,784,789 tons were British
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 Britain, though in several of them ■ American coins are current

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

The British Territories in Australasia comprise the self-governing States which now form the Commonwealth of Australia; the Australian Dependencies of Papua and Northern Territory, the self-governing Dominion of New Zealand and adjacent islands, and the Crown Colony of Fiji. The British possessions in Oceania include the Tonga Islands and many other groups of islands and islets scattered in the Pacific.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies (now denominated Original States) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was proclaimed at Sydney January 1, 1901. After five of these colonies had, by legislative enactments, approved by the direct vote of the electors, declared their desire for a Federal Union, the British Parliament, on July 9, 1900, passed the Act to constitute the Commonwealth. This Act provided for the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation if that colony so desired, and in the following month the colonial legislation necessary for this end was passed.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King represented by a Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of Senators (six for each of the Original States voting as one electorate) chosen for six years. In general, the Senate will be renewed to the extent of one-half every three years, but, in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected. The House of Representatives consists, nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, but not less than five for any original State. For the first House of Representatives the number was 75, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 12; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. As a result of the Census enumeration of 1911, New South Wales will have 27 members, Victoria 21, and Queensland 10. Every House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless dissolved. Electoral qualifications for both Chambers of the first Federal Parliament were those for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State in which the elector was competent to vote. Every Senator or Member of the House of Representatives must be a natural-born subject of the King, have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth. He must be of full age and must have the electoral qualification. Since the first Parliament of the Commonwealth was instituted, an Electoral Act has unified the franchise for both Chambers, and the principle of universal adult suffrage.

Last election April, 1910: Labour Party, 44; Fusionists, 29; Independent Liberals, 2.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, embracing commerce, shipping, &c.; finance; defence; postal, telegraph, and like services; and statistics; arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Authority is given for the Commonwealth in regard to railways, light-houses, &c.; marriage and divorce; and immigration; currency and banking; weights and measures. The several State Parliaments retain

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—AUSTRALIA

legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament, which is thus a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. With respect to money bills, the House of Representatives has special powers, and provision is made for the agreement between the two Houses.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercisable by the Governor-General, who is assisted by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers of State. Those Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament, they are paid salaries not exceeding, in all, 12,000l. a year. The Executive Government of the Commonwealth is constituted as follows:—

Governor General—His Excellency the Right Hon Thomas, Baron Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies.

Prime Minister and Treasurer—Rt Hon A. Fisher, P.C.

Attorney General—Hon W. M. Hughes.

External Affairs—Hon I. Thomas.

Minister of Home Affairs—Hon K. O'Malley.

Postmaster General—Hon C. L. Fraser.

Minister of Defence—Hon G. F. Pearce.

Minister of Trade and Customs—Hon F. C. Tudor.

Vice President of the Executive Council—Senator the Hon G. McGiegon.

Honorary Ministers—Senator the Hon L. Findlay and the Hon E. A. Roberts.

High Commissioner for Australia in London—The Right Hon Sir George Houston Reid, P.C., K.C., G.C.M.G., 72 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judiciary, for an inter State Commission on Trade and Commerce, for the transfer of State officials, State property, and State debts to the Commonwealth, for the collection and expenditure of duties during the transition period, and for alteration of the Constitution. A High Court (consisting of 5 judges) has been established, with original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The selection of the Yarrum Canberra site for the Federal Capital was voted by the Senate and House of Representatives, and in 1910, the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales an area of approximately 1,000 square miles. An area of 2 square miles at Jervis Bay was also acquired for purposes of a Naval College, and the right to construct a railway from the Capital thereto. At present the Federal Government has its seat at Melbourne.

Area and Population.

States	Area	Population ¹	
		1911 Census	December 1911 (estimated)
	Miles		
New South Wales	310,972	1,648,448	1,674,704
Victoria	87,884	1,815,551	1,862,784
Queensland	670,560	805,818	818,172
South Australia	380,070	408,168	418,172
Western Territory	533,628	111	111
Western Australia	975,930	282,114	296,111
Tasmania	20,215	191,211	198,479
	2,974,581	4,455,005	4,608,707

¹ Excluding 1,621 miles.

² Including 1,714 in Federal Capital Territory.

³ Including 1,621 in Federal Capital Territory.

The Northern Territory, with an area of 523,020 square miles, under the jurisdiction of South Australia from 1869 to 1910. On the 1st January, 1911, it was transferred to the Commonwealth (see Northern Territory).

On 1st January, 1911, the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (see Papua).

Marriages, births, and deaths in 1910:—

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
States—				
New South Wales	15,276	47,587	17,146	30,441
Victoria	11,048	33,020	15,216	17,804
Queensland	8,167	16,984	6,544	10,440
Western Australia	4,036	11,077	4,088	7,011
Southern Australia	2,421	8,091	2,928	5,163
Tasmania	1,477	5,487	1,927	3,560
Territories—				
Northern Territory	—	31	65	34
Capital Territory	5	30	10	20
Total	39,427	122,193	47,909	74,284

1 Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Finance.

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1909-10 to 1911-12 and estimated revenue and expenditure for 1912-13 are given in the following table. The payments to States represent the balances of revenue collected in the several States after the necessary expenditure on Commonwealth services. Under the "Surplus Revenue Act, 1910," the amount payable by the Commonwealth to each State from the 1st July, 1910, is a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year. (In 1910-11 this amount is subject to certain deductions.) Western Australia is to receive in addition an annual sum commencing with 250,000*l.* in 1910-11, and diminishing by 10,000*l.* per year thereafter:—

	1909-10 Actual	1910-11 Actual	1911-12 Actual	1912-13 Estimated
Revenue:				
Customs	9,505,665	10,507,000	12,071,514	12,306,000
Excise	2,047,810	2,473,964	2,638,438	2,302,000
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone	3,751,741	3,906,011	3,916,590	4,202,000
Land	—	1,370,345	1,396,454	1,800,000
Miscellaneous	215,768	340,483	533,109	400,000
Total	15,510,669	18,606,287	20,546,361	20,412,000
Expenditure:				
Old Age Pensions	1,637,330	1,674,489	2,135,481	2,414,000
Department of	1,585,405	2,006,026	4,080,089	5,438,264
Department	2,790,755	4,345,231	5,775,264	5,838,990
Department	1,398,176	2,004,782	2,711,154	2,925,437
Total administrative	6,411,666	10,030,528	14,701,993	16,604,791
Payments to States	3,492,426	4,199,624	5,824,428	6,078,760
Total expenditure	9,904,092	14,230,152	20,546,361	22,683,551

1 Includes 1,637,174*l.* paid on account of Old Age Pensions (518,587*l.*)

Age Pensions (518,587*l.*)

2 Includes 436,500*l.* paid to Trust Fund on account of Old Age Pensions and Construction of Fleet.

The total public debt of the Australian States — 30th June, 1912, was about 273,300,000/. The sinking fund amounted to 5,790,000/, giving a net debt of about 267,500,000/.

The following summarises the Federal Government position in respect to indebtedness :—

	Population	London Debts	Local Debts	Total Debts
		£	£	£
1907	3 773 401	17 100 000	29 700 000	208 700 000
1911	4 455 000	193 600 000	79 700 000	272 700 000

Invalid and Old Age Pensions.

The Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts provide for the payment of invalid and old age pensions at such rates as the Commissioner deciding the question deems sufficient, but — that the amount shall not exceed — a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed — a year. Old age pensions are granted upon application to persons who — at least — years of age and have lived in Australia — Australian territory — least 20 years. Invalid pensions are granted to persons who have lived at least 5 years in Australia, have there become incapacitated, and have no other sufficient means of support. On October 9, 1912, a Maternity Bill was passed providing for the payment of a bonus up to a maximum amount of — in respect of every child born in Australia of white parentage. The disbursements for old age pensions were 1,497,330/. in 1909 10, 1,874,489/ in 1910 11, and 2,155,481/ in 1911 12. The estimate for 1912-13 is 2,414,000/. The maternity allowance is estimated in 1912 13 at 400,000/. The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth — the 18th December, 1912, were — Old age, 80,206, invalid, 11,907, total, 92,113.

Defence.

ARMY

The principal ports of the States are protected by fortifications, and forts have been erected at King George's Sound and Thursday Island.

The military forces of the various States — June 30, 1912 were —

State	Perma- nent	Area pensioners	Citizen soldiers	Volun- teers	Reserve of Officers and unattached	Total	
Central Administration	19	—	—	—	—	—	
Victoria	97	73	7 316	17	12 580 34 127	371	56,441
Queensland	—	63	6,154	34	17,026 29,424	466	53,814
Australia	—	—	5 027	4	9,437 12,025	383	26,104
Tasmania	134	—	1,692	30	5,421 9,191	—	16,617
Western Australia	—	1	1 245	—	1 510 3,997	111	10,000
Tasmania	110	12	1,687	11	1 647 3,818	—	—
Total	2 285	313	21,137	—	50 621 93,277	1,474	108,048

The year 1911 — the commencement of the new defence scheme adopted by — Australian Government on the basis of Lord Kitchener's — recommendations. The Defence Act of 1903, amended by the Acts of 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, imposes a system — compulsory training, begin — with cadets of — to — years of age (junior and senior), followed by 1 year — the Citizen Forces — recruits, after which the — remain as soldiers

for 7 years. Liability ■■■■ with the completion of the 26th year but the men are expected to join the existing rifle clubs and keep up their shooting. The actual period of training is very short that imposed ■■■■ the young citizen soldiers of ■■■■ to ■■■■ being only 16 days (16 hours), or their equivalent, ■■■■ each year. The whole country ■■■■ divided up into ■■■■ recruiting districts of approximately equal population, each providing one battalion, besides other troops. It is intended that there should be 7 divisions. Queensland finds the 1st, New South Wales the 2nd and 3rd, Victoria the 4th and 5th, with ■■■■ spare brigade to help South Australia to form the 6th. Western Australia finds 14 brigades and Tasmania 1 brigade.

It ■■■■ estimated that the total number of men under training when the system ■■■■ full operation will be 150,000 cadets and 120,000 citizen soldiers. At present the Militia consists of about 22,000 of all ranks, and there ■■■■ about ■■■■ undergoing compulsory training. About 55 ■■■■ are registered in the Rifle Clubs. A Military College for the training of officers ■■■■ has been established at the proposed Federal capital.

The present militia and volunteer units will be gradually merged into the new citizen army. This is to consist when complete of 23 infantry brigades (of 4 battalions), ■■■■ regiments of light horse, 49 field and 7 heavy batteries (all of 4 guns), 14 field companies of engineers and the necessary departmental troops. In the event of war, about half of the whole would be required to garrison the defended ports &c., while the remainder would form ■■■■ mobile striking force.

The annual cost of the scheme when ■■■■ full working order that is in 8 or ■■■■ years, will exceed 2,000,000/. The estimated defence expenditure exclusive of administration and works ■■■■ 1911-12 was £1,523,739/.

NAVY

Naval estimates 1911-12 340,000/.

Sydney ■■■■ first class naval station, and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia. The Naval Agreement Act of 1903 (for 10 years) provided that the Naval Force on the Australian Station should consist of not less than one armoured cruiser, first class, two second class cruisers, four third class cruisers, four sloops and of a Royal Naval Reserve of 25 officers and 700 sea ■■■■ and stokers. The base of this force should be the ports of Australia and New Zealand, and then sphere of operations the waters of the Australia, China, and East India Stations. One ship should be kept ■■■■ reserve and three others partly manned should be used as drill ships for training the Royal Naval Reserve, the remainder should be kept ■■■■ commission fully manned. The drill ships and ■■■■ other vessels were to be manned by Australians and New Zealanders paid at special rates. They were officered by officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve. Eight nominations for naval cadetships were to be given annually to the Commonwealth and two to New Zealand. An annual charge of 200,000/ was to be paid to the Imperial Government by the Commonwealth and 40,000/ by New Zealand.

On June 30, 1912, the naval forces of the Commonwealth were ■■■■ follows:— Permanent naval forces (sea going), ■■■■ administrative and instructional staff, 124, reserves—adults, 993, reserves—senior cadets, 2,340, total, 4,969, navy office, 40, Grand Total, 5,009.

The policy ■■■■ Commonwealth is ■■■■ Australia self-defending. Having accepted ■■■■ position ■■■■ Imperial partnership is necessary for ■■■■ security ■■■■ Empire, and that ■■■■ place in the Pacific has been allotted to Australia. ■■■■ Govern ■■■■ agreed ■■■■ furnish ■■■■ Unit upon ■■■■ King George ■■■■ title ■■■■ Royal Australian Navy (Sept 14, 1911). The ■■■■ obligations of ■■■■ Common

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to provide a battle cruiser of the *Indefatigable* class, three unarmoured cruisers of the *Black* class, two destroyers of the improved "River" class, and two submarines of the "E" class, also the auxiliary vessels such as docks and depot ships. This will be one of the three divisions of the Eastern Fleet working in close association with the Chinese and Indian squadrons of the Royal Navy—all being under one control in war, but the Australian Unit being controlled by the Commonwealth Government in peace. The personnel will be subject to the King's regulations, and under naval discipline. The vessels will be manned in as far as possible by Australians, supplemented by Imperial and men. Two of the destroyers arrived in Australia in November, a third has been launched in Australia. The battle cruiser is under construction. The modern Australian Navy by the end of 1913 should consist of one Dreadnought battle cruiser, (sister to the *New Zealand*), three protected cruisers of the "Town" class, *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, *Brisbane* and "River" class destroyers. A Naval College is to be established for the training of officers.

Production.

The principal under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) of the Commonwealth, and the yield in 1911-2, were as follows:

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	7,127,932	71,616,947	9.64
Oats	1,164,477	9,441,771	15.50
Barley	116,164	1,066,830	17.68
Maize	340,074	4,417,911	26.10
		Loups	Loups
Hay	7,518,270	2,467,902	1.14
Potatoes	190,444	301,440	1.91
Sugar cane	144,344	1,682,240	10.01
Vineyards	10,660	—	—
Wine	—	Gallons	—
		4,973,117	—

For area of productive cane

Estimated acreage, 1912-13: 7,400,176 acres, production, 79,077,594 bushels

The total area under all crops in 1911-12 was 12,106,642 acres, and the total value of agricultural production, 38,776,000/.

At the end of 1911 there were in the Commonwealth 2,279,000 horses, 11,819,000 cattle, 92,948,000 sheep, and 1,111,000 pigs. The production of wool in 1911 amounted to 767,786,000 lbs. and the exports to 578,824,000 lbs. greasy, valued at 21,895,000/; 68,258,000 lbs. scoured, valued at 4,401,000/; and 2,513,000 lbs. of tops, valued at 275,000/. The exports of tallow amounted to value to 1,937,000/; of sheepskins to 1,614,000/; and of frozen mutton to 3,232,000/. The butter produced amounted to 212,876,000 lbs., of which 101,722,000 lbs., valued at 4,637,000/; was exported.

The mineral products were valued at 23,487,000/ in 1911, including: gold, 10,552,000/ (2,484,000 fine gold); silver and lead, 3,021,000/; copper, 2,564,000/; tin, 1,210,000/; coal, 3,970,000/.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in the Commonwealth in 1911 are given as follows:—number of establishments, 14,455; hands employed, 311,772; salaries and wages paid, 27,532,000/; value of plant and machinery, 31,599,200/; value of materials used, 79,042,000/; value added by manufacture, 54,145,000/; value of output, 138,187,000/.

Commerce.

Throughout the Commonwealth there are uniform duties, and trade between the colonies is free. For 1911 the net customs collected was 10,945,007/.

The following table shows for 5 years the value of the imports and exports (merchandise, bullion, and specie) into or from the Australian Commonwealth from ■ into countries outside the Commonwealth.

Years	Imports	Exports		Total
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	
	£	£	£	£
1908	49,799,273	62,118,903	2,192,155	64,311,058
1909	51,171,896	62,813,711	2,475,125	65,318,800
1910	60,014,351	71,836,195	2,651,955	74,491,150
1911	68,967,488	76,205,210	3,277,048	79,482,258
1912	78,098,000	-	-	78,885,000

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. The value of goods subject to duty ■ taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the ■ were exported, with ■ addition of 10 per cent. to such market value.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1908 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia ■ against the goods of other countries, and also affords a larger measure of protection to Australian industries than previous tariffs.

The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

More important imports and exports in 1911 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Raw sugar	404,474	Flour	1,901,587
Ten	1,244,816	Butter	1,687,367
Spirits	1,259,966	■	1,102,182
Apparel, &c.	1,449,212	Mutton	978,622
Boots and shoes	447,740	Rabbits and hares	407,084
Hats and caps	517,686	Tinned meat	777,626
Cotton and linen goods	4,523,297	Tallow	1,936,590
Woolens	2,289,961	Leather	506,180
■ goods (inc. <i>valvata</i>)	1,922,420	Wool	2,071,193
Machines and machinery	2,801,577	Coal	900,622
Agricultural implements	804,743	Copper matte, ingots, ■	
M. ■	6,722,820	■ bar	2,347,448
Timber	2,787,952	Gold bullion	1,711,091
Arms ■ explosives	804,100	Gold in matte	497,767
Paper	1,610,619	■ specie	9,820,659
Books	683,429	Silver bullion	465,447
Sacks, &c.	1,149,396	Silver in matte	219,971
Drugs ■ chemicals, &c.	2,178,600	Silver ore	248,874
■ bullion	1,684,686	Lead—pig and in matte	1,108,544
Jewellery	671,978	Tin ingots	765,179
■ (in bulk)	1,855,713	Tin ore	291,208
Tobacco	899,110	■	1,062,053
		Pearl shell	336,003
		Animals (living)	810,708
		Skins and hides	3,327,679
		Zinc concentrates	1,412,436
		Wheat	2,641,608

In 1911 the total imports and exports of specie were:—

	Imports £	Exports £
Gold	21,594	9,829,089
Silver	796,765	20,429
Bronze	17,169	34
Total	381,492	9,850,446

Distribution of external trade 1911:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	71,490,011	71,446,417	38,809,082	
British Possessions	8,612,442	11,411,441	15,825,451	
Total British	79,111,453	82,857,858	54,634,533	
Foreign countries	1,881,091	2,011,362	28,416,811	
Total	80,992,544	84,869,220	83,051,344	

Trade with the most important countries, 1910 and 1911:—

From or to	Imports (1910) £	Imports (1911) £	Exports (1910) £	Exports (1911) £
United Kingdom	71,490,011	71,446,417	38,809,082	
New Zealand	201,500	2,171,177	2,427,713	2,656,419
India	665,807	2,122,200	1,535,172	1,910,404
Ceylon	710,095	738,176	1,911,210	5,412,051
South African Union	611,772	76,754	1,520,112	1,717,504
Java	11,407	14,541	115,115	485,000
Belgium	1,425,577	2,007,177	7,441,060	6,111,949
France	1,011,594	1,14,004	5,011,570	5,150,084
Germany	1,775,000	4,437,171	7,440,455	6,842,012
U.S. America	6,444,921	7,747,001	1,989,102	1,444,115
Japan	718,412	532,717	1,17,057	192,955

1. Exports to Ceylon are mainly of gold specie, which is largely shipped to Colombo under option.

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1911:—

	Imports £	Exports ¹ £	Total £
N.S. Wales	27,842,412	12,161,401	39,993,813
Victoria	21,830,914	18,911,716	40,766,670
Queensland	6,212,210	8,389,394	14,601,604
South Australia	6,345,380	10,174,000	16,519,380
Tasmania	4,485,368	9,171,198	13,656,566
Northern Territory	816,806	625,081	1,441,887
Total	66,497,488	79,487,356	146,440,740

¹ In the value of goods sent from one State of the Commonwealth to another, the value of transshipment abroad is not included, but the value of goods returned to the State from which they were despatched.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION

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The following tables show the principal imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from, and domestic exports from the United Kingdom to, the Commonwealth in four years according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

	1905	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Commonwealth—	£	£	£	£
Wool	12,412,778	13,665,666	14,278,994	14,510,826
Meat	2,047,608	4,135,170	4,541,694	4,407,501
Butter	2,978,849	2,007,677	4,566,992	4,604,284
Wheat	2,421,286	1,663,770	1,456,576	5,616,460
Hides and Furs	1,227,497	1,667,560	1,968,081	1,467,551
Copper and ores	1,613,917	1,476,196	1,119,232	1,854,773
Exports to Commonwealth—				
Apparel and haberdashery	841,064	526,170	416,246	1,054,672
Cottons	1,457,166	1,512,076	1,419,370	4,500,371
Woolens	2,104,61	2,141,843	7,064	2,876,808
Machinery	1,015,212	1,730,114	1,641,966	2,110,557
Iron, steel, and other manufactures	1,661,721	1,971,903	4,688,402	1,421,570

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in four years were —

	1905	1910	1911	1912
Wheat . cwt	9,700,100	13,117,500	13,910,720	11,908,506
Wool . lbs.	312,710,067	314,517,042	323,990,838	285,061,874
Beef, frozen and chilled . cwt	111,577	880,695	710,628	892,834
Mutton, frozen cwt	943,753	1,525,399	1,291,696	977,668

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels —

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
1907	1,553	126,402	1,108	249,600	2,661	376,002
1908	1,671	129,392	1,148	255,249	2,719	384,641
1909	1,585	129,540	1,196	274,551	2,781	404,091
1910	1,548	128,319	1,224	284,104	2,772	412,423
1911	1,536	125,692	1,235	282,055	2,770	407,747

Vessels engaged in overseas trade, entered and cleared —

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1907	2,210	4,472,066	2,184	4,360,800	4,394	8,832,866
1908	2,022	4,295,679	2,061	4,285,472	4,083	8,581,151
1909	2,000	4,361,184	1,910	4,155,557	3,910	8,516,741
1910	1,988	4,607,820	2,060	4,725,326	4,048	9,333,146
1911	2,081	4,968,220	2,063	4,991,581	4,144	9,959,801

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1911 —

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Australian	44	4,20 11	394	127,720
British	527	2,764 020	830	2,781,37
New Zealand	3 9	40,947	4	41,080
German	150	868,917	117	497,063
French	—	208 371	107	110,190
United States	—	410	57	54 5

Tonnage of vessels entered at the principal ports, 1911 —

Ports	From foreign countries			Local ¹	Total
	Direct	Via other ports ²	Inter-state		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sydney	191 700	1,834,657	3 421 785	2,522,659	7,768,040
Melbourne	50 239	1,375 294	— 551 060	920 840	1 924 061
Brisbane	174,14	— 00	760 51	1 25 086	2,439,787
Adelaide	581 35	— 201	1 007 050	— 5	4 104,041
Albany	190 120	3 404	687,471	39 45	1,161,969
Freemantle	502 600	1 5 5	144	210,544	2 088,42
Robert	380 04	5 611	44 71	80 530	563 741

¹ From other ports in the State

— No record

Communications

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1911 —

State	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & equipment	Passenger Journeys	Goods carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
		£	Number	Tons	£	£
N S Wales	3 761	40 971 501	60 910,425	10,355,565	6 042,305	1 001,061
Victoria	8 549	44 121 767	— 79 500	4,967 127	4 8 0,210	3,000 604
Queensland	3,880	25,599,641	12,244,379	3,026,159	1 730,430	1,568,119
S Australia	1 985	14,916,222	16,619,931	2,781,357	2,04 1,180	1,255,589
Territory	141	1 180,206	2,164	2,164	11,814	—
Australia	2 475	12,019,927	14,533,003	2,788,203	1,444,419	1,216,477
Tasmania	—	1,079,642	1,082,636	440,186	277,910	115,580
	10,078	153,183,809	301,107 919	24,219,791	17,844,180	11,054,073

¹ Working result — Port Augusta to Oodnadatta line for 6 months

June, 1911

² To December, 1911³ Exclusive of Live Stock Tonnage.⁴ Approximate

The mileage of government railways on June 30, 1912, was 16,898 miles; gross receipts, 1911-12, 19,101,000L; working expenses, 12,471,000.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways is being experimentally carried out

The railway gauge is:—In N S Wales, 4ft. 8½in; in Victoria, 5ft.

(107 miles, 2ft. 6in.) ; in Queensland, 6in. ; in South Australia, 5ft. 3in. for 1 mile, the rest, 3ft. 6in. ; in W. Australia, 3ft. 6in. ; and in Tasmania, 3ft. 6in. (23 miles, 2ft. 0in.).

Private railways in Commonwealth, open for general traffic, 1911, 1,099 miles ; not open for general traffic, 835 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, 1911 : number of Post Offices, 5,658 ; letters and cards received and despatched, 457,127,788 ; newspapers, books and circulars, 220,300,598 ; parcels, 3,430,102 ; telegrams (1910), 15,538,391. Receipts, 1910-11 : Post Office, 2,653,104*l*. ; telegraphs and telephones, 1,254,484*l*. Expenses : Post Office, telegraphs and telephones, 4,409,079*l*.

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the state capitals, and in certain other places. During this year (1913), it is expected that the whole continent will be encircled.

On January 20, 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney.

Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

of the publishes an Annual Blue Book and Statistical Register, as well as Annual Reports of the administrative, industrial, educational, and other departments.

The following official publications dealing with the Commonwealth have been prepared by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, F.S.S. F.R.A.S., Commonwealth Statistician -

Trade, Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth. Annual Shipping and Migration Returns. Annual.

Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication. Periodical Official Bulletin of Trade Shipping, Overseas Migration and Finance. Published monthly.

Summary of Australian Financial Statistics. Periodical.

Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics. Periodical.

Social Statistics, No. 1, 1907 ; No. 2, 1908 ; No. 3, 1909 ; No. 4, 1910.

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Determination of Population of Australia, 1900-06.

Summary of Commonwealth Demography. Periodical.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

Constitution and Government.

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788, in 1843 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1855 responsible government was granted. The constitution embodied in the consolidating Act No 34, 1902. The legislative power is vested in the Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty members (59 in October, 1912), appointed by the Crown for life, and the Assembly 90 members. During 1904 the State was divided into 90 electorates, each with only one member. Every male or female being a natural born or naturalised subject above 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State and three months in a particular electoral district, is qualified as an elector and is entitled to vote only. The duration of a Parliament is not more than three years. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 500*l.* per annum in addition to which they are allowed to travel free on Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The leader of the Opposition is allowed 250*l.* per annum in addition. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, and the Chairman of Committees 740*l.* per annum. Members of the Legislative Council receive no allowances but may travel free over all Government railways and tramways. At the general election of 1910, 584,353 electors out of 844,381 enrolled in contested districts, or 69.20 per cent of the electors, the 101, voted. Included in the foregoing figures are 262,151 female electors who voted out of 400,139 enrolled in contested districts. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

State of Parties (December, 1912) —Labour, 46, Liberal 39 Independent Liberals, 2.

Governor —Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., from March, 1913 (Salary 5,000*l.*)

Lieut. Governor —His Honour Mr. William Portus Cullen, LL.D., Chief Justice.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet consisting of the following members —

Premier and Colonial Secretary —Hon. James Sinclair Taylor McGowan.

Attorney General —Hon. William Arthur Holman.

Colonial Treasurer —Hon. John Henry Cann.

Secretary for Public Works —Hon. Arthur Hill Griffith.

Minister of Justice and Solicitor General —Hon. David Robert Hall.

Secretary for —Hon. Alfred Edden.

Minister of Labour, Industry and Public Instruction —Hon. Ambrose Campbell Carmichael.

Minister for Lands and Agriculture —Hon. John Louis Treloar.

Vice-President of the Executive Council —Hon. Frederick Flowers, M.L.C.

The Attorney-General and Minister of Justice has a salary of 1,520*l.*, the other ministers, except the Vice-President of the Executive Council, of 1,370*l.* The Premier has an annual salary of 10,000*l.* The salary of the Vice-President of the Executive Council is 5,000*l.*

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—NEW SOUTH WALES

Agent General — London — T. A. Coghlan, L.S.O.
Secretary. — T. G. White

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under the Local Government Act 1906, the system of Local Government has been extended to the whole of the State, with the exception of the Western Land Division. The 190 boroughs and municipal districts which existed under the Act of 1867, still remain under the title of municipalities, and in addition thereto, 134 new corporate bodies have been established, which are called shires.

Under the 1867 Act the State grants an endowment to every municipality for a period of 15 years after its incorporation as follows: For each of the first 5 years an amount equal to the local revenue raised during the past year, in each of the next 5 years one moiety, and in each of the next 5 years one fourth of the amount raised by general rates. Under the 1906 Act, however, municipalities which are not entitled to a subsidy under the original Act may receive endowments up to 3s. 4d. in the £ of the general rate. Shires receive endowments when the receipts from general rates are insufficient to meet requirements. All persons who are owners, occupiers, or lessees, whether male or female, in any municipality are shire, and paying rates, are entitled to vote for the election of aldermen and councillors.

Area and Population.

The area of the State is 310,367 square miles. The State is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties.

The population (including aborigines) at five consecutive censuses was —

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent per annum
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1.6	3.7
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2.42	4.1
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3.65	4.2
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4.38	1.8
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746	5.32	2.0

The estimated population on June 30, 1912, was 1,729,765.

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1911 (exclusive of aborigines):—New South Wales, 74.51; other Commonwealth States, 9.87; New Zealand, 0.85; English, 7.49; Irish, 2.85; Scotch, 1.91; Welsh, 0.27; other British subjects, 0.45; other subjects, 98.00. Chinese, 0.47; German, 0.45; other foreigners, 0.01; total foreigners, 1.91. See also, 0.09 Aborigines:—Males, 1,152; females, 860; total, 2,012.

According to occupation the number of actual workers (not including aborigines) was recorded thus at the census of 1911:—

Professional	41,884
Domestic (receiving remuneration)	72,618
Manufactures and Trade	77,664
Transport and Communication	43,867

Industries	146,688
Primary Producers (Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying, Mining, &c)	172,854
Indefinite	9,524
Total workers	564,799

The number of persons classed as 'dependents' was 787,798, of whom 13,780 were dependent on public or private charity.

The population of Sydney (1911), including suburbs and shipping, was 686,851. Of the country towns Newcastle, including suburbs, at the census of 1911 had 55,380. Bathurst, 8,775, Goulburn, 10,023, Parramatta, 12,465, Broken Hill, 30,972, Maitland (East and West), 11,313, Albury, 6,309, Granville, 7,231, Ingham, 8,196, Wagga Wagga, 6,419, Tainworth, 7,145, Orange and East Orange, 6,721, and Grafton and South Grafton, 5,888.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1907	12,189	42,195	2,869	16,410	25,785
1908	12,642	42,525	2,932	16,090	26,435
1909	13,018	43,760	2,679	15,840	27,920
1910	11,291	45,533	2,900	16,191	29,342
1911	15,267	47,677	2,949	17,174	30,448

The increase in population between the census of 1901 and that of 1911 was 291,387. Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed 247,871.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea for five years, making allowance for those unrecorded —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Immigrants by sea	98,275	100,856	106,310	111,525	141,667
Emigrants	82,946	94,452	98,025	102,205	117,154
Excess of immigrants by sea	15,329	6,404	8,285	9,320	24,513

In December, 1905, New South Wales revived the policy of assisted immigration, and assisted passages are now granted enabling female domestic servants, agriculturalists, and other workers to emigrate from the United Kingdom fares ranging from 3*l*. to 6*l*., 6*l*. to 9*l*., and 9*l*. to 11*l*. respectively. Assistance is also given to immigrants from other countries. Five hundred and ninety assisted persons arrived in 1906, 2,917 during 1907, 3,048 in 1908, 4,308 in 1909, 5,058 in 1910, and 9,922 in 1911.

Religion.

An Act abolishing aid to religion was passed in 1869. The clergy who received State aid when the Act was passed, and who survive, still receive that aid.

The Church of England in New South Wales is governed by a Bishop who is Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate of Australia and New Guinea. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and New Guinea and the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are 11 dioceses. The Roman Catholic Church is administered by seven Bishops.

under the Archbishop of Sydney. The following table shows the statistics of churches —

Denomination	Clergy 1911	Census 1911	Denomination	Clergy 1911	Adherents Census 1911
Church of England	401	734,000	Unitarians	1	—
Roman Catholic	—	412,013	Hebrew	—	7,660
Presbyterian	31	182,911	Salvation Army	18	7,413
Methodists	343	151,274	Others	65	100,198
Congregational	71	22,655			
Baptist	17	20,679			
Lutherans	5	7,997	Total	141	1,467,744

1 Licensed to perform marriages

- Aborigines and persons in Federal capital territory not included.

Instruction.

Education is under State control, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14 years, in State Primary and Superior public schools; education is free.

There were during 1910, 3,257 Government schools, divided into 3,464 departments, and classified as follows:—High schools 5; public schools 1,959; half time schools 306; provisional schools 485; house-to-house schools 9; evening schools 42; subsidised schools 448; industrial and reformatory schools 2; total 3,257 schools. During 1910 there were 243,889 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 157,498, with 5,900 teachers. In 1910 the expenditure on Public Instruction was 1,191,713*l*.

Of private schools at the end of 1910 there were 774, with 59,247 pupils and 3,602 teachers, of which 394 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools having 1,085 teachers and 44,249 pupils.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 18,800*l* in 1910. The total income for 1910 was 64,305*l*. There were 1,357 students and, in addition to 6 honorary lecturers and demonstrators, 106 professors, lecturers, &c. There are 3 theological colleges and a college for women, unsectarian, affiliated to the University. The Technical College, with branch schools, comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, &c., had a total enrolment of 22,822 in 1910.

Old Age, Invalidity and Accident Pensions.

In Australia the old age pension law grants (subject to conditions as to birth, residence, and character) a pension of 26*l* a year to every person 70 years of age, or over 60 if incapacitated by infirmity or injury from earning a living. The amount of the pension is diminished by one pound for every pound of income which the pensioner receives from other sources above 10*l*, and by one pound for every 10*l* of property the pensioner possesses. In the year 1909-10, 27,306 pensioners received 590,400*l* in New South Wales. Since July 1, 1909, old age pensions have been paid throughout the Commonwealth by the Federal Government, and on December 18, 1912, 30,202 pensions were current.

Invalidity and Accident Pensions are paid to persons over the age of 15 years who are permanently incapacitated and who are not receiving an old age pension. From Dec 15, 1910, the payment of these pensions was undertaken by the Commonwealth Government, and 5,028 persons were in receipt of the benefits on December 18, 1912.

Justice and Crime.

There are 12 Courts of Magistrates, of Quarter Sessions, and the Supreme Court, with 1 chief justice and six puisne judges. Prisoners charged with offences bearing sentences of less than 12 months' imprisonment are tried by a jury of twelve persons, either at Quarter Sessions, or before the Supreme Court. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court. There is a special Court to deal with children.

In the Sydney metropolitan, Newcastle, and Broken Hill districts police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates; in other districts, police magistrates and honorary justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1910 there were 63,671 convictions before magistrates; and 546 distinct persons were convicted at Quarter Sessions and at Central Criminal and Circuit Courts.

There are 11 all 30 gaols. On December 31, 1910, there were 1,298 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue for years ended June 30 —

Year	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Business Undertakings	From Miscellaneous Sources ¹	Total Net Revenue
1907-8	£ 2,077,594	£ 1,781,662	£ 6,853,311	£ 4,244,511	£ 13,960,719
1908-9	2,244,244	1,778,002	6,949,181	1,911,640	13,025,071
1909-10	2,228,521	1,711,926	7,767,245	4,621,361	14,540,053
1910-11	2,027,114	1,536,914	8,378,448	1,576,776	13,530,199
1911-12	1,485,658	1,609,248	9,128,149	1,099,466	13,770,511

¹ Including balance of revenue collected within the State by the Federal Government.

Under the heading 'Business Undertakings' is included revenue from railways, tramways, water supply and sewerage, and Sydney Harbour Trust.

The control of the customs and excise having passed to the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1901, the taxation is obtained from stamp duties, land tax, income tax, and licences.

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans —

Year ended 30th June	Railways and Tramways	Interest on Public Debt (Funded and Unfunded)	Public Debt Redemption	Instruction Primary	Other Services	Total Net Expenditure
1907-8	£ 3,583,905	£ 2,996,544	406,146	£ 984,248	£ 4,238,111	£ 12,000,141
1908-9	4,145,383	3,116,057	478,791	7,001,020	4,141,340	12,582,607
1909-10	4,282,070	3,117,472	421,894	1,059,370	4,152,480	13,042,466
1910-11	4,814,990	3,237,816	409,749	1,119,237	4,238,640	13,807,595
1911-12	7,425,098	2,430,094	420,921	1,224,960	4,646,838	15,277,001

¹ Expenditure for the years 1907-8 to 1911-12 is exclusive of transfers from Revenue to the Public Works Fund, the Closer Settlement Fund, and other active amounts being as follows:—To Public Works Fund, £ 8,000,000 in 1908-9, £ 601,100 in 1909-10, £ 11,177,100 in 1910-11, £ 38,153 in 1911-12, £ 728,724 in 1912-13; to Closer Settlement Fund, £ 1,000,000 in 1908-9, £ 1,000,000 in 1909-10, £ 1,000,000 in 1910-11, £ 1,000,000 in 1911-12, £ 1,000,000 in 1912-13.

The estimated revenue in 1912-13 is £ 16,471,013, and expenditure, £ 16,149,686.

The amount of the Public Debt on June 30, 1912, was £100,052,635/7, with mean rate of interest 3.46 per cent. This amount about 10 per cent has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, water supply, sewerage and Harbour Trust, controlled by Boards. The net result from these for the year 1911-12 was equal to 4.11 per cent of the amount of construction, or 3.36 per cent of the existing Public Debt, exclusive of Treasury bills in aid of deficiency of revenue.

The expenditure from loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1912, has been: Railways and tramways, £62,011,240/1, telegraphs and telephones, including offices, £1,761,845/1, water supply and sewerage, £15,853,253/1, other works and services, £19,784,986/1, total, £109,311,325/1.

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1910—

	Assessed Annual Value	Estimated Capital Value of all Properties in Municipalities	Revenue	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
City of Sydney	£ 3,941,111	£ 14,280,000	£ 778,111	£ 789,981	£ 3,281,800
Suburbs	£ 3,941,111	£ 11,474,000	£ 1,411,111	£ 4,447,876	£ 601,178
Metropolitan County	£ 395,111	£ 1,191,111	£ 1,011,111	£ 1,089,469	£ 4,041,008
	£ 6,277,333	£ 26,854,000	£ 2,199,333	£ 5,797,326	£ 4,883,986
Total	£ 10,514,555	£ 1,191,111	£ 1,110,111	£ 1,600,111	£ 4,883,986

The financial statistics of the 174 shires (area, 162,110 square miles) during 1910 were as follows—

Unimproved Capital Value £ 1,191,111, Revenue £ 1,110,111, Expenditure, £ 1,600,111

For Defence—under Commonwealth of Australia. A naval establishment, the main works of which are at Garden Island, Sydney, have been completed. Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron in Australian waters, and has a dockyard, naval coaling station, and victualling and other stores. The cost of the defence of the State is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

Production and Industry

1. AGRICULTURE

In 1911-12 there were 3,629,170 acres under crops. About one fourth of the total area of the State is under forest. The cultivated land is principally in the form of small holdings of less than 500 acres. The State is divided into three divisions—the Eastern, Central and Western. The Dis-

Western Land Board—consisting of three Commissioners—and the head offices of the Lands Department and Western Land Board are in Sydney. In the Eastern and Central Divisions there are a number of tenures under which land may be acquired, those of most interest to intending settlers being Conditional Purchase (with which is associated Conditional Lease), Homestead Selection, Settlement Lease, Conditional Purchase Lease, and Settlement Purchase. Conditional Purchase and Conditional Lease.—The Statutory price of Crown lands for residential Conditional Purchase is 1/ per acre, but Crown Lands may be specially classified at prices

either above or below that amount. A deposit of \square per cent is required, and the balance is payable \square regular instalments after the third year, and \square extend \square a period exceeding \square years, interest being charged \square the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the outstanding balance only. The selector \square reside \square his holding for the first \square years, and certain improvements \square be carried out. *Homestead Selection*.—This tenure is practically a perpetual lease, and offers special advantages to the man with small means, \square the land may be held for the first \square years \square the low rental of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of \square capital value. After \square of the Crown grant, or after expiration of first \square years if the grant be not previously issued, the annual rental is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capital value of the land. *Settlement Lease*.—This \square term of \square years and \square lessee must reside on the land during its currency. After the first five years a Homestead Grant of 1,280 \square may be obtained of that part of the lease on which the dwelling house is situated. *Conditional Purchase Lease*.—This tenure \square especially attractive to the land seeker with small capital. The lease has a term of 40 years—rental $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capital value—but may be converted \square any time into a (conditional) Purchase and thus be put on \square freehold basis. *Settlement Purchase*.—This form of holding \square when large private estates are resumed by the Crown and made available in blocks, each one of which is intended to support a family in comfort. A ten years residence condition is attached and instalments \square land over \square period of 38 years after which the purchase becomes freehold. Homestead selections and settlement leases may be converted into \square ditional purchases or conditional purchase leases.

In the Western Division the land \square leased by the State to pastoral tenants, mainly for grazing but small areas in \square new townships are leased for special purposes.

The following are the chief features of the Act of 1901, which governs the administration of the western lands.

(1) Tenure of Western Leaseholds extended to June 30 1943, subject to resumption of one eighth of the total area and all new leases \square made \square expire on the \square date. (2) Occupation Licences are held \square Annual Tenures—out of which Western Lands Leases may be granted. (3) Improvements \square the land \square date of granting of the leases become the property of the Crown \square the expiration of the leases, but the Lessees have tenant right \square all authorized improvements. (4) Rent minimum \square \square per sq \square mile, \square 7d per sheep \square the carrying capacity of the land.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation on June 30, 1911, \square 54,116,208 acres. The total land occupied under leases of \square kinds \square 125,771,584 \square . The following table gives the statistics of holdings of 1 \square and upwards for years ended March \square —

Acreage	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1 to 16	19 774	20 784	21 270	22 604	23 000	24 189	25 012	26 071	27 071	28 071	29 071	30 071
16 to 400	20 493	20 117	20 261	20 744	20 906	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000
400 to 1,000	2 034	2 011	2 171	2 481	2 574	2 601	2 601	2 601	2 601	2 601	2 601	2 601
1,001 to 2,000	1 901	2 161	2 519	2 519	2 587	2 587	2 587	2 587	2 587	2 587	2 587	2 587
2,001 to 4,000	1 278	2 251	2 420	2 420	2 508	2 508	2 508	2 508	2 508	2 508	2 508	2 508
4,001 and upwards	778	778	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
Total	72,127	74,679	77,146	79,828	81,000	82,000	83,000	84,000	85,000	86,000	87,000	88,000

The [REDACTED] under cultivation in [REDACTED] Wales during the last five years and the crops produced were as follow :—

Year ended 31 March	1909		1910		[REDACTED]		1912	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 2,717,083		Acres 2,150,320		Acres 3,581,921		Acres 3,629,170	
Principal Crops	Acres	Produce	Acres	Produce	Acres	Produce	Acres	Produce
	Acres	Bush	Acres	Bush	Acres	Bush	Acres	Bush
Wheat {	1,944,075	15,484,376	1,940,180	28,512,029	2,128,226	27,918,647	2,710	25,088,103
Hay {	400,220	326,916	380,784	565,540	422,973	467,609	440,248	423,202
Barley {	180,512	5,211,075	212,707	7,094,251	213,217	7,594,130	107,781	4,507,542
Grain {	9,517	166,635	15,091	272,663	7,023	82,001	10,803	129,005
Barley {	1,566	1,757	1,844	2,421	1,014	1,128	1,846	1,367
Oats {		Bush		Bush		Bush		Bush
Grain {		1,119,548	51,432	1,966,546	77,091	1,702,706	71,110	1,156,000
Hay {	160,441	186,345	176,065	255,781	142,805	148,064	147,647	155,640
Potatoes	1,901	71,793	3,725	100,143	44,462	121,029	49,148	78,160
Lucerne (Hay)	54,061	11,088	15,095	107,111	70,549	170,920	64,824	147,423
Tobacco	618	8,825	920	6,498	1,070	8,813	1,501	15,045

Cane sugar			Grapes			
Year ended 31 March	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
	Acres		Acres	Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1908	17,953	277,890	8,483	778,500	28,887	2,948
1909	16,931	144,760	8,251	736,262	29,953	3,150
1910	14,937	131,081	8,330	808,870	26,439	4,181
1911	14,736	160,311	8,321	805,600	32,750	3,914
1912	14,375	147,799	8,231	850,210	24,247	4,228

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in March, 1912, 20,423 [REDACTED] under citrus fruit, with an estimated production of 846,196 bushels of oranges, 256,433 bushels of lemons, 475,121 bushels of mandarins, and 4,560 bushels of other citrus fruit.

In 1911-12 the State had 44,982,637 sheep, 8,182,939 cattle, 688,414 horses, 371,093 [REDACTED]. The production of wool was in the [REDACTED] in 1905, 297,154,000 lbs., in 1906, 325,441,000 lbs., in 1907, 367,446,000 lbs., in 1908, 338,129,000 lbs., in 1909, 370,803,000 lbs., in 1910, 415,338,000 lbs., and in 1911, 371,546,000 lbs.

There were 154,372 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1911-12.

[REDACTED] is a Forest Conservation Department. The timber reserves, in which [REDACTED] are included, cover an area of 7,379,395 [REDACTED]. The [REDACTED] from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in 1907 to 55,730£; in 1908 to 57,129£; in 1909 to 57,241£, in 1910 to 81,837£, and in 1911 to 90,818£.

II MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold is found in [REDACTED] parts of New South Wales. The following table shows the quantity and value of gold won in New South Wales since its discovery in 1851.—

Periods	Weight	Value
1851-1900	1,114,956	48,422,001
1901-1909	1,951,726	4,119,255
1910	802,551	1,078,100
1907	299,043	1,040,740
1906	381,683	451,634
1905	293,047	569,546
1910	224,813	212
1911	217,274	769,253
1912	200,243	702,120
Total	281,543	30,412,97

Most of the gold won in the State is received by the Mint for coinage. The value of silver and silver-lead and gold obtained to the end of 1911 was \$4,739,723. In 1911, 1,767,406 ounces of silver were raised, valued at \$177,095, and 338,469 tons of silver-lead ore and metal, altogether valued at \$2,265,669. The value of copper raised in 1911 was 590,102. The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1911 was \$11,204,911. The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 8,984,535, the value in 1911 being 907,089. In 1911 there were 135 coal mines, employing 17,657 men, the quantity of coal raised in 1911 was 8,691,604 tons, valued at \$1,167,165. The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1911 amounted to \$5,427,673. There are 34 smelting furnaces and ore dressing establishments giving employment to 8,867 hands, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper. The output of zinc (spelter) and concentrates in 1911 was 516,378 tons, valued at \$1,414,950, and of lead, 17,276 tons, valued at 209,784. Between 1901 and 1911 the value of the minerals produced in N. S. W. increased from \$5,680,789 to \$9,758,006.

III MANUFACTURES

The following classification of manufactures, number of hands employed, and value of lands and buildings, machinery, implements and other plant invested is compiled from the returns of 1911

Classification	No of Works	Hand	Value Investments (Land, Building, Machinery, Plant &c)
Treating ■ pastoral products	272	3,690	615,631
Oils ■ fat, animal, vegetable &c	■	68	448,621
■ in stone, clay, glass &c	310	5,717	1,349,40
Working in wood	601	8,164	1,117,673
■ works, machinery &c	404	22,508	4,094,261
■ with food ■ drink &c	773	14,047	4,894,554
Clothing ■ textile fabrics and materials	991	26,446	660,725
Books, paper, printing and engraving	■	9,154	1,940,590
Musical ■ instruments	■	464	42,375
■ fittings, saddlery, harness ■	384	4,414	272,444
Ship ■ building	41	2,424	936,857
Furniture, building and upholstery	147	3,511	121,144
Drugs, chemicals ■ by-products	■	1,461	718,267
Heat, light ■ power	■	3,475	8,406,678
Other	184	2,900	203,517
Total	5,043	168,777	20,687,087

Exclusive of [redacted] employing [redacted] Milliners, [redacted] makers [redacted] formerly [redacted] enumerated, as well as [redacted] hour workers regularly employed in [redacted] are [redacted] in the total

Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of New South Wales, exclusive of inter-State trade, is included in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth. The total commerce of the State, including inter-State trade, for 4 years is given in the following table:—

	Total Imports	Home Produce Exported	Other Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1908	37,642,746	32,420,066 ¹	8,565,693	40,985,759
1909	38,034,962	33,146,016 ¹	8,391,381	41,537,397
1910 ²	23,238,993	27,677,088	4,358,863	32,035,951
1911 ²	27,343,428	27,491,326	4,670,075	32,161,401

¹ The export of domestic produce to other Australian States is estimated.

² These figures relate to Oversea trade only, the inter-State transfers not collected after September 1st, 1910, and complete returns therefore not available.

The chief exports are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, coal, wool, butter, wheat, flour, fruit, timber, meat (frozen and preserved), hides and skins, tallow, leather, cocoa nut oil.

Nearly all tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1912, 195½ miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 5,664,824^l. The gross earnings for 1911-12 were 1,581,393^l; the working expenses, 1,381,413^l; and the percentage of working expenses to revenue 84·19. There were, besides, 7 miles of privately-owned tramways.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Money and Credit.

The value of gold, silver, and bronze coin and bullion (gold) issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during five years, is:—

Year	Gold	Silver (British)	Bronze (British)	Total
	£	£	£	£
1907	2,876,421	177,800	10,000	3,064,221
1908	2,530,000	67,400	8,800	2,603,200
1909	2,298,796	20,800	5,000	2,324,596
1910	2,399,353	12,000	9,000	2,420,353
1911	2,728,310	—	—	2,728,310

In addition to the above, Australian silver coin to the value of 264,750^l. and coin valued at 10,590^l. were issued to 31st December, 1911.

The average of the banks (16 in 1911) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the State for the last quarter of each of the five years, were:—

Year	Coin	Landed Property	Notes and Bills discounted, &c.	Notes and Bills of other	Balances from	Total Assets
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	9,342,631	209,454	1,746,940	17,211,216	859,088	49,845,915
1908	9,560,942	249,024	1,793,518	39,211,472	888,925	51,428,154
1909	10,521,262	196,469	1,814,311	18,485,775	374,522	51,914,494
1910	13,547,018	187,266	1,822,997	40,854,190	904,577	58,270,078
1911	12,841,749	154,047	1,887,201	30,916,100	212,854	64,881,499

1 Including 291,747 Australian notes

2 Including 2,168,340 Australian notes.

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) —

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Deposits	Balances due to	Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	1,750,096	963,918	18,721,709	24,034,837	42,756,546	173,180	44,987,466
1908	1,759,020	204,908	17,951,380	21,956,296	48,907,676	176,122	49,140,027
1909	1,738,918	315,916	20,108,450	26,926,547	46,134,997	181,067	58,890,548
1910	2,948,125	370,199	24,008,558	27,624,972	51,633,534	160,287	54,067,056
1911	400,784	411,792	27,050,686	30,090,470	57,140,156	396,822	58,340,564

1 The decrease is due to the issue of Federal notes

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, established in 1882, the Governor is president, and the management is vested in thirteen trustees. Besides the head office and 7 branches in Sydney and suburbs there are 19 branches in the country districts.

The Government Savings Bank, established in 1871, was reorganised by Act passed in 1906, by which it was placed under three commissioners. Its business is carried on in two separate departments — the Savings Bank Department and the Advance Department, the former of which receives and invests deposits, and pays interest on amounts not exceeding 500l., while to the latter has been handed over the administration of the system of loans to agriculturists, formerly vested in the Advance to Settlers Board. The number of branches open on the 31st December, 1911, was 32, and the number of post office agencies in conjunction therewith was 211.

Statistics of both are given below:—

Year	Number of Depositors	on Dec.	Average per Depositor
		£	£
1907	421,928	17,530,157	41 10 11
1908	431,727	18,805,280	43 11 2
1909	460,251	20,150,574	43 15 7
1910	498,658	22,453,928	45 0 7
1911	544,023	25,361,538	46 12 1

There are also banks in connection with Limited Liability Companies. The deposits in these institutions in December, 1911, was 251,857l. (exclusive of deposits in Benefit, Building, Investment Societies).

NORFOLK ISLAND ■ ■ ■ latitude, ■ ■ ■ longitude ■ ■ ■ square miles, population 97 administered ■ ■ ■ by an ■ ■ ■ council of a President two elected and four appointed members. **LORD HOWE ISLAND**, ■ ■ ■ 9° S 17° E ■ ■ ■ population 10 ■ ■ ■ Both are administered by ■ ■ ■ Government of New ■ ■ ■ but the latter ■ ■ ■ is while the former ■ ■ ■ not ■ ■ ■ politically connected ■ ■ ■ the Commonwealth of Australia.

Books of Reference

The ■ ■ ■ Year ■ ■ ■ k ■ ■ ■ New South Wales Published annually by Government Statistician Sydney
 New ■ ■ ■ Wales Statistical Register Published annually by Government Statistician Sydney
 Statistical Bulletin of New South Wales Published monthly Government Statistician Sydney
 Agricultural and Live ■ ■ ■ Statistics — Preliminary Tables and Reports ■ ■ ■ 10 — Published by Government Statistician Sydney
 ■ ■ ■ Guide for Immigrants and Settlers Issued by Intelligence Department, ■ ■ ■ May 1906
 Australian Historical Society Journal Quarterly Sydney
 Official Reports of Railway Commissioners Mines Department ■ ■ ■ Department of Industries Department ■ ■ ■ Agric. Hure Public Works Public Instruction Board of Water Supply and Sewerage Sydney Harbour Trust Commission ■ ■ ■ Published annually Sydney
 ■ ■ ■ (T ■ ■ ■ Id. (acri)) New bc ■ ■ ■ Wales Historical Photographical and Memoir in Melbourne and London 1911

VICTORIA

Constitution ■ ■ ■ Government

Victoria, formerly a portion of New South Wales was, in 1851, proclaimed a separate colony, with a partially elective Legislative Council and in 1856 responsible self government was conferred. The legislative authority ■ ■ ■ vested in ■ ■ ■ Parliament of two Chambers. By ■ ■ ■ Act of 1906, separate representation of State public servants ■ ■ ■ abolished and the upper house ■ ■ ■ consists of ■ ■ ■ members, elected for six years, and the lower of 65, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved). Members of the Council must be in possession of ■ ■ ■ estate of the net annual value of 50*l* for one year prior to their election, and electors must be in the possession ■ ■ ■ occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l* per annum if derived from freehold ■ ■ ■ of 15*l* if derived from leasehold ■ ■ ■ the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification ■ ■ ■ required for graduates of British ■ ■ ■ Colonial universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination certificated teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy active and retired. One half of the members of the Legislative Council retire every three years. The members of ■ ■ ■ Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and ■ ■ ■ elected by universal suffrage, and no person may vote in more than one district, ■ ■ ■ twice in the ■ ■ ■ district. The franchise ■ ■ ■ conferred ■ ■ ■ by the Adult Suffrage Act of ■ ■ ■ Clergymen of any religious denomination ■ ■ ■ not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of ■ ■ ■ Legislative Assembly ■ ■ ■ entitled to reimbursement for ■ ■ ■ the rate of 300*l* per annum, and members of both Houses have ■ ■ ■ passes ■ ■ ■ all the railways.

Governor — Hon. Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Bart., K. C. M. G. (Salary 5,000*l*.)

Governor — Hon. Sir John Madden, G. C. M. G., LL. D.

In ■ ■ ■ exercise of ■ ■ ■ executive he is assisted by ■ ■ ■ Cabinet of responsible

The Ministry, October, 1912, is ■ follows —

Premier and Treasurer —Hon W A Watt, M L A

Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour —Hon I Murray, M L A

Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture —Hon George Githam M L ■

Minister of Lands —Hon Hugh McKenzie M L A

Minister of Railways, Mines and Forests —Hon Peter McBride M L A

Minister of Education —Hon A A Billson, M L A

Attorney General and Solicitor General —Hon James D Brown, ■ L C

Minister of Public Works and Public Health —Hon W ■ Edgar, ■ L C

Ministers without Office —Hons John Thomson, ■ L A, James Cameron, M L A, F Hugelthorn, M L C, and W L Bullock M L C

The Premier and the Chief Secretary receive 1,200*l* and the other ministers 1,000*l* each per annum. At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council, not ■ than ■ be members of the Assembly.

State of the parties in the Legislative Assembly (Oct 1912) Ministers, 46, Labour Opposition, ■

Agent General for Victoria in Great Britain —Hon W L Bullock, Offices, Melbourne Place, The Strand, W C

Secretary —H G W Neale, F P

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the State is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than ■ square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding 300*l* upon a rate of ■ shilling ■ the ■. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding ■ revenue of 1,500*l* on a rate of ■ shilling in the ■. In 1911 there were 61 urban and 146 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the State not being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one ■ more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The State has ■ area of 87,884 square miles, ■ 56,245,760 ■ about $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The ■ is divided into 37 counties, varying ■ from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by ■ returns, ■ exhibited ■ the following table —

■ of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of increase per cent
March 29, 1857	264,334	146,432	410,766	
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322	7.88
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,528	8.07
April 3, ■	452,083	410,263	862,346	1.65
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	■
March 31, 1901	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	0.48
April 2, 1911 .	655,591	650,960	1,315,551	0.91

The average density of the population is 15 persons to ■ square mile, ■ one person to every 43 ■

The population in 1891 included 9,377 Chinese and 565 aborigines; in 1901, 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines; and in 1911, 5,601 Chinese and ■ aborigines.

At ■ date of the census of 1911, ■ per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 1,010,219, ■ 77 per cent. of the population; natives of the other Australian States, 98,726; of New Zealand, 10,067; of England and Wales, 89,382; of Ireland, 41,477; of Scotland, 26,577; of Germany, 6,142; and of other countries, 32,961.

Of the total population in 1901, there were 534,049 bread-winners and 662,355 dependants, while 4,937 ■ not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 35,224; domestic, 66,815; commercial, 79,048; industrial, 146,238; engaged in transport, 31,516; primary producers, 165,147 (including agricultural, 100,403; pastoral, 32,379; fisheries, 918; mining, 31,447); indefinite, 10,066.

About three-fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1911 it ■ estimated that the town population numbered 814,570, out of a total population of 1,337,678.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1911, of Melbourne ■ 600,160, or more than two-fifths of that of the State; and the population at the Census of 1911 of the undermentioned towns was as follows:—Ballarat, 42,403; Bendigo, 39,417; Geelong, 28,518; Warrnambool, 7,010; Castlemaine, 7,020; Maryborough, 5,675; and Stawell, 4,410; and Hamilton, 4,900.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years:—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Burials of Births
1907	31,369	1,762	14,542	9,575	16,827
1908	31,161	1,790	15,767	9,334	15,334
1909	31,549	1,867	14,436	9,431	17,113
1910	31,487	1,759	14,736	10,240	16,701
1911	33,044	1,964	15,217	11,088	17,827

The recorded immigration into and emigration from the State of Victoria by ■ were as follow in each of the five years:—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1907	75,784	73,046
1908	76,863	78,614
■	78,744	78,768
1910	82,594	77,951
1911	102,229	85,329

Of the immigrants in 1911, 61,139 were males and 41,090 ■ and of the emigrants 50,190 ■ males and 35,139 females.

Religion.

There is no ■ Church in Victoria, and ■ State assistance has been given to religion since ■ At ■ date of the census of 1911 76½ per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22½ per ■ were Roman Catholics, and ■ half per ■ were Jews. The following were the

enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1911—Episcopalians, 475,208 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 24,116), Presbyterians, 234,553, Methodists, 176,662, other Protestants, 98,729, Roman Catholics, 286,433, Jews, 6,270, Buddhists, Confucians, &c, 2,572, others (including unspecified), 40,129

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz, the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1856, with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. Out of the general revenue the University received in 1910-11, by way of endowment 21,000*l.*, and for buildings, apparatus, &c, 17,357*l.* It is both an examining and a teaching body, and grants degrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are three colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches respectively, also the School of Mines at Ballarat. From the opening of the University to the end of 1911, 6,647 students matriculated, and 4,461 direct degrees were conferred. In 1911 the students who matriculated numbered 1,220 the direct graduates numbered 243, and there were 1,220 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular, it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1911 there were 2,059 State schools with 5,087 teachers, a total enrolment of 234,766 scholars, and an average attendance of 146,464 or 62 per cent of the numbers on the roll. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1911, 98 per cent were able to read and write. In 1910-11 the total cost of public (primary) instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 842,281*l.*—all paid by the State. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, the Minister for Public Instruction may annually award 100 scholarships, each tenable for 3 years for facilitating higher education. In addition 40 teaching scholarships are allotted annually, each tenable for two years at a Continuation School. Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1911 587 private schools in Victoria, with 1,975 teachers, and an enrolment of 51,032 scholars. Nearly one fourth of these schools, about one-third of the teachers, and over half of the scholars are estimated to be in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

Under the auspices of the Education Department are 17 technical schools, a college of domestic economy, a working men's college, two agricultural colleges, and a horticultural college. In 1911 there were 100 teachers attached to 17 technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils being 4,311.

Old Age Pensions, Justice and Crime.

On July 1, 1909, the Federal Old Age Pensions Act came into operation, and the old age pensions were taken over by the Federal authorities. The number in Victoria on December 13, 1912, was 24,673. Pensions were also granted to invalids, 3,578 being on the register on December 13, 1912.

There is a Supreme Court, a Chief Justice and four puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal courts:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Arrested	22,679	20,182	19,309	19,070
Summarily convicted	14,757	11,367	11,712	11,855
Committed for trial	517	533	534	—
Sentenced after commitment	368	365	352	354

The number of individuals arrested during 1911 was 13,939.

There are 11 gaols and 1 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 7 police gaols. At the end of 1911 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 1,105 males and 105 females.

Finance.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the State in each of the five years stated were:—

Year ended June 30—	Revenue	Expenditure
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246
1909	8,247,664	8,240,177
1910	8,597,992	8,678,980
1911	9,204,503*	9,194,157
1912	9,936,665	9,845,010

Budget estimates 1912-13:—Revenue, 10,120,000*l.* (including taxation, 1,477,610*l.*; railways and tramways, 5,341,900*l.*; Commonwealth subsidy, 1,715,708*l.*); expenditure, 10,097,407*l.* (including interest, 2,341,743*l.*; railways and tramways, 3,384,239*l.*).

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1910-11:—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
<i>Taxation:—</i>	<i>£</i>		
Wharfage rates	69,611	Governor	9,158
Land tax	210,640	Parliament & Ministry	79,944
Duties on estates of deceased persons	433,104	Civil establishments	234,787
Duty on bank notes	18,115	Pensions and gratuities	549,777
Stamp duty	237,199	Interest and expenses of Public Debt	2,207,232
Tonnage dues	42,718	Railways	3,031,431
Income Tax	355,998	Other public works	697,372
Race Clubs' percentage	7,535	Crown lands	127,220
Licences	21,982	Education, &c.	1,017,876
		Charitable institutions, &c.	454,455
Total State taxation	1,456,800	Judicial and legal	181,497
Railways	4,887,560	Police and gaols	371,060
Crown lands	355,870	Mining, agriculture, and stock	419,140
Commonwealth balances received	1,617,572	Other expenditure	193,208
Other sources	886,701		
Total	9,204,503	Total	9,194,157

The amount raised by **land tax** (exclusive of **tax** collected by Commonwealth) **was** shown **in** the above table, **was** 1,456,800*l*, was equivalent to **a** proportion of 1*l* **3*s*** **3*d*** per head of population

Victoria **has** **a** debt, incurred **in** the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1911, to 57,933,764*l* (exclusive of temporary treasury bills) Of this sum, 42,486,708*l* **was** borrowed for the construction of rail ways, 8,744,402*l* for waterworks, 1,219,903*l* for State school buildings, &c., and 5,482,751*l* for other public works and purposes The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 4 per cent, and averages **3** **per cent** The total debt on 30 June, 1912, was 60 737,216*l*

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trust, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1911 were respectively 2,583,968*l* and 2,581,350*l* The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to about 15,754,591*l* on June 30, 1911

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1911 amounted to about 275,078,517*l*, and the annual value **was** 14,774,660*l*

Production and Industry

AGRICULTURE

Of the total area of Victoria about 29,758 022 acres are either alienated **in** process of alienation Of the remainder about 6,018,574 acres are at present suitable for agriculture, 8,657,959 acres for pastoral purposes, 597,800 acres are held under perpetual lease State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 4,997,520 acres, unimproved land, 788,789 acres, roads 1,702,843 acres, unsold land **in** towns, &c., 2,133,253 acres, and unclassified land, 1,591,500 acres

The total number of holdings **in** 1911-12 was 66,849

The following table shows the **area** under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years —

Years ended March 31	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
1906	4 127	1 847	12 101	—	5,301	13	1 060	4	185	67	142
1907	4 470	1,750	28 346	4 0	11,125	15	1 11	4	1 3	90	141
1910	4 584	2,077	28,780	384	7 113	54	1 023	12	17	56	115
1911	—	2 398	34,813	—	9 617	59	1 340	63	164	838	1
1912	4,110	2 161	20 812	30	4 57	54	1 02	47	111	660	1 032

The produce per **acre** of the principal crops has been —

Year ended March 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Making	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1906	11	13 04	17	14 76	2 50	1 00
1907	18 12	26 50	63	—	3 19	1 48
1910	18 72	60	16 98	41	2 80	1 87
1911	—	24 70	30	—	2 60	1 55
1912	—	15 17	19 75	17 79	—	1 20

In two years the ~~area~~ and yield of vines and of tobacco were.—

	1910-11		1911-12	
	Acres	Yield	Acres	Yield
Vines . . .	23,412	1,362,420 gall.	24,193	988,423 gall.
Tobacco . . .	329	1,090 cwt.	356	Not available

In addition to these, green forage covered about 75,177 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied ~~an~~ extent of 70,816 ~~acres~~ in 1911-12.

At the end of December, 1911, there were in the State 507,813 horses, 1,647,127 head of cattle, 13,857,804 sheep, and 348,069 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1908-09 amounted to 37,536,450 lbs., valued at 3,558,000/; in 1909-10 to 95,332,829 lbs., valued at 4,044,755/; in 1910-11 to 101,803,644 lbs., valued at 4,318,100/., and in 1911-12 to 110,468,041 lbs. valued at 4,142,747/. The quantity of butter produced in 1911 was 86,500,471 lbs. and the value 3,860,100/.

At the end of 1911 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,100,342 acres. The amount of timber sawn in 1911 in Victoria Saw Mills from Victorian logs was 70,931,500 super feet valued at the mill at 265,990/.

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1911 was as follows:—

Agricultural Production	10,293,691	Miscellaneous . . .	1,749,146
Pastoral and Dairying .	14,304,736	Total Primary Products	20,755,404
Mining	2,617,791	Manufacturing—value	
Forest	790,040	added during process	15,958,576
		Total	46,713,980

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in five years:—

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
1907	754,270	2,954,617	1910	609,998	2,422,745
1908	721,220	2,849,838	1911	542,074	2,140,855
1909	702,221	2,778,956			

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1911 is estimated at 72,531,861 oz., of ~~an~~ aggregate value of 289,663,989/.. The estimated number of miners ~~in~~ work ~~in~~ the gold-fields in 1911 ~~was~~ 14,015.

In 1911, 653,864 tons of coal, valued at 298,829/., ~~was~~ raised in Victoria. In 1911, about 1,754 persons ~~in~~ employed in coal mining. Other minerals raised in 1911 ~~in~~ tin, 3,417/; gypsum, 448/; silver, extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint, 2,070/; antimony, 8,928/; other metals and minerals, 163,262/.

III MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1911, was 3,126, of which 1,958 used steam or gas engines, the aggregate horse power used was 79,515, the number of hands employed 111,948, and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant valued at £257,893/. The value of materials used 25,064,525/, and of articles produced work done, 41,697,863/. The wages paid (excluding working proprietors), amounted to 8,011,019/. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce and Credit.

The commerce of Victoria, exclusive of inter State trade, is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, excluding inter State trade, in five years, was —

YEARS	Total Imports (Overseas)	Total Exports (Overseas)	YEARS	Total Imports (Overseas)	Total Exports (Overseas)
	£	£		£	£
1907	17,101,022	17,112,76	1910	19,011,11	19,189,24
1908	16,433,6	16,115,031	1911	19,090,1	19,017,16
1909	16,31,661	17,84,676			

The customs duties collected in 1911 amounted to £2,211,250/, equal to 15 per cent of the total value of overseas imports.

The chief exports are gold, wool, live stock, cereals, butter, hides, and skins, and meat frozen or preserved.

Shipping and Communications dealt with under *Australian Commonwealth*.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec 31, 1911, 84,362,440 oz of gold, valued at £35,022,068/, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of £35,823,885/. No silver or bronze coin was struck at the Melbourne Mint.

On 30th June, 1911, the Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 103 banks and branches with 319 agencies at post offices in the State. On the 30 June, 1912, there were 641,736 depositors, with a total balance of 19,062,466/. There is a special branch of the Savings Bank, called the "Advances Department," which makes advances to farmers and others at 4½ (4½ and 4½ per cent) of interest, repayable by instalments extending over a term not exceeding 31½ years. The requisite funds are raised by the issue of bonds, taken up either by the Commissioners of Savings Banks or by the general public, and repayable by half-yearly drawings. The amount advanced during 1910-11 was 263,000/.

During the last quarter of 1911 there were in Victoria 11 banks, possessing 11 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 235,492/, deposits 47,485,800/, the total liabilities being 45,158,503/, gold and silver, coined and uncoined and Australian notes, 8,761,444/; landed property, 1,672,923/; advances, &c., 38,908,838/; total assets, 49,343,205/. Total paid-up capital, 14,529,000/.

- Annual **Register**
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 Quarterly Statistical Abstract **Melbourne**
 of Friendly Societies in Victoria Annual **Melbourne**
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QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

Queensland, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was formed into a separate colony in 1859, and responsible government was conferred. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 48 members, nominated by the Crown for life, but a limit is put to the number. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 72 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of 300*l.* per annum, with travelling expenses. At the General Election of April, 1912 there were 178,801 males and 135,789 females registered as qualified to vote under the "Electors Act Amendment Act of 1905." This provides for male and female adult franchise, a twelve months' continuous residence in the State being the only proviso. Owners of freeholds and leaseholds of a certain value, possessing a residential qualification as another electorate, are elect to be registered for the former in lieu of that within which they reside, but no person can be enrolled for more than one electorate. State of parties (December, 1912), Liberals, 45; Labour Opposition, 27.

Governor of Queensland.—Right Hon. Sir William Macgregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.

The Executive Council of ministers appointed June, 1912, consists of the following members.—

Premier and Chief Secretary and Vice-President of Executive Council.—Hon. D. F. Denham.

Attorney-General.—Hon. T. O'Sullivan, K.C.

Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. W. H. Barney.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. E. Macartney.

Home Secretary and Secretary for Mines.—Hon. J. G. Appel.

Secretary for Railways.—Hon. W. T. Paget.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. J. W. Blain.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. James Tolmie.

Minister without portfolio.—Hon. A. H. Bailow.

Each minister has a salary of 1,000*l.*; the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.*

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—Major Sir T. B. Robinson.

Secretary.—Mr. P. J. Dillon.

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the State into ■■■■ denominated respectively cities, towns and shires. These ■■■■ under the management of aldermen and councillors, who are elected by the ratepayers and ■■■■ charged with the control of all matters of ■■■■ parochial nature, ■■■■ especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted ■■■■ Shires for the most part consist of purely ■■■■ districts.

The number and ■■■■ of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1911, ■■■■ —

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure
			£	£
Cities		797	306,045	290,611
Towns	24	28,171	126,797	130,000
Shires	133	(467,890)	301,402	377,049
Totals				508,100

and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Estimated ■■■■ 670,500 English square miles, with ■■■■ seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 ■■■■ branch penal settlement ■■■■ made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers ■■■■ admitted to the country, and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been ■■■■ follows:—

Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1868	99,901	15.08	1889	322,000	10.24
1856	18,544	72.16	1871	130,164	6.74	1891	328,718	—
1861	20,058	17.66	1876	—	8.45	1901	428,129	—
1864	61,467	34.22	—	212,623	4.64	1911	605,913	2.16

At ■■■■ census of 1911 the population consisted ■■■■ 329,608 males, and 276,307 ■■■■. The total included 6,138 male and ■■■■ female Chinese; 1,865 male ■■■■ female "Polynesians"; 1,428 male ■■■■ 75 female Japanese; 4,578 ■■■■ other Asiatic, &c., ■■■■. In ■■■■ there were 5,145 ■■■■ and 3,542 ■■■■ full-blooded Aborigines living ■■■■ civilised ■■■■.

As to occupation the population is classified as follows:—Professional class, 13,741; domestic, 25,210; commercial, 26,506; industrial, 51,716; transport and communication, 18,188; agricultural, pastoral, mining, &c., 84,698; indefinite, 1,935; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 281,272.

Of the total population, 1911, 382,216 persons (exclusive of aborigines) were born in the State: 65,266 in England, 31,599 in Ireland, 20,530 in Scotland, 2,620 in Wales, 38,921 in New South Wales, 15,943 in Victoria, 3,348 in South Australia, 482 in Western Australia, 1,798 in Tasmania, 3,987 other Australians including 'Australia undefined', 2,576 in New Zealand, 11,979 in Germany, 641 in Denmark, 1,054 in Sweden, 685 in Norway.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1907	14,542	1,063	5,599	4,105	8,943
1908	14,828	1,104	5,680	4,009	9,148
1909	15,554	1,088	5,590	4,542	10,024
1910	16,173	1,091	5,745	4,769	10,428
1911	16,991	1,098	6,544	5,169	10,447

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border, have been as follows:—

Years	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total	Chinese	Pacific Islanders	Total	Chinese	Pacific Islanders
1907	61,927	482	350	57,504	784	8,278
1908	70,804	—	—	67,528	—	—
1909	79,540	—	—	69,441	—	—
1910	88,264	—	—	76,058	—	—
1911	109,720	—	—	97,560	—	—

Brisbane, the capital, had in 1911 a population within a ten-mile radius of 148,514. Other towns including their suburbs contained: Rockhampton, 20,915; Townsville, 13,835; Maryborough, 11,526; Gympie, 12,419; Ipswich, 25,000; Toowoomba, 24,290; Charters Towers, 17,298.

Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following are the numbers in 1911:—Church of England, 212,702; Church of Rome, 137,086; Presbyterian, 75,560; Methodist, 59,920; Lutheran, 24,235; Baptist, 13,715; other Christian sects, 90,556; Jews, 672; other Non-Christians, 5,518; no religion, 1,906; unspecified, &c., 21,893.

Instruction.

Primary secular education is free and by the State compulsory. Of the census population ■ 1911, 498,974 could read and write, 3,338 could read only, 23,193 could not read (including 71,704 children under ■ years of age), 10,343 not specified. According to the marriage statistics for 1911, 99.07 per cent. of persons married during 1911, were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education for the year 1911 ■ 430,513*l*. At the end of 1911 there ■ 1,254 public elementary schools in operation, with 2,750 teachers, and ■ average daily attendance of 70,194 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, ■ for boys and ■ for girls, with, in 1911, 91 teachers and ■ average attendance of 1,146 pupils. There were also 131 private schools, with 638 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 12,414 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships, tenable for three years, to the ■ grammar schools. There were 16 technical schools in 1911 with 7,089 distinct students. The receipts amounted to 22,180*l*, and the expenditure to 29,265*l*. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had at the end of 1911, 4 professors and 16 lecturers, &c., with 81 students on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, District Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In the last Justice of the Peace, presided over in the more important centres by stipendiary magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of ■ Chief Justice and four puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts ■ 1911 ■ 328, and the summary convictions at petty sessions numbered 18,831 (excluding 4,241 cases of bail forfeited). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1911, 12 prisons, with 423 male and 37 female prisoners. The total police force including native troopers, averages about 1,106 men.

Pauperism, Old Age Pensions.

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment; hospital, benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refuges and homes helped. Persons suffering from want ■ relieved at an expenditure of 8,185*l* ■ 1911, ■ the cost of the State. 3,359 orphans and other homeless and unprotected children were provided for chiefly by the Government ■ a cost of 86,104*l*. Old Age and Invalidity Pensions ■ now payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners ■ the State at December 18, 1912, was 10,666, and of Invalid Pensioners, 1,230.

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 —

	1908-09	■	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Revenue	4,766,244	5,119,253	5,320,008	5,989,347	6,268,802
Expenditure	4,756,804	5,113,578	5,314,737	5,965,692	6,262,638

The gross income from expenditure on account of Departments under the control of the Commonwealth are included

The following are the chief sources from which revenue is received during 1911-12—Net amount from Commonwealth, 757,087*l*. Stamp duty, 331,842*l*. Tax, 372,497*l*, licences, 68,679*l*. From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 337,638*l*, other rents and sale of land, 505,745*l*. From railways, 3,022,929*l*.

The chief items of expenditure during 1911-12 are—Interest on public debt, 1,724,304*l*, public instruction, 436,672*l*, treasury department 249,264*l*, public lands department, 214,787*l*, department of agriculture, 71,394*l*, cost of working railways, 1,915,000*l*. The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 3,324,248*l*, of which the principal item is railways, 854,560*l*.

The estimated value of landed property in 1911 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 58,622,407*l*. This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 1,067,168*l*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, the property of local bodies, and for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The gross public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1912, to the sum of 45,442,286*l*.

Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. The Government gun vessels are the *Gayundah* and *Paluma* (360 tons), sister vessels, launched in 1884, one of which has been appropriated by the Commonwealth Authorities and stationed away from Queensland, the *Offar* and *Stingaree*, 290 and 450 tons, are twin screw tenders, the *Midge* is a steam pinnace, and the *Mosquito* is a second class steel torpedo boat.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 15,709,186 acres have been alienated in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, 9,025,029, leaving 404,855,785 acres still the property of the Crown, about 1 per cent of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1911 amounted to 9,083,187*l*. Provision is made for both conditional and unconditional selection, under the latter land may be purchased at prices from 13*s* 4*d* per acre, payable by twenty annual instalments. Conditional selection is the more general, homestead farms, agricultural farms, grazing farms, and grazing homesteads may be selected. Homestead farms up to 160 acres, if occupied by selector personally for five years, may be secured in freehold at 2*s* 6*d* per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, but, if conditions have been performed, purchase may be completed and a title obtained at the end of five years. Agricultural farms may be acquired by a 20 years' lease with right of purchase, an area, 1,280 acres, annual rent one fortieth of the purchase price, which is part of the purchase money. Grazing farms may be secured by a 7, 14, 21, or 28 years' lease, maximum area, 20,000 acres; annual rental varying according to quality, minimum 1*s* 6*d* per acre, subject to a 10 per cent increase at end of first 7 years and each subsequent 7 years. Grazing homesteads may be secured on similar conditions. In the letting of agricultural and grazing farms and homesteads conditions as to residence are imposed.

A large proportion of the area ■■■■ in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 222,158,880 acres in 1911, the number ■■■■ runs ■■■■ 1,697, besides 42,120,631 ■■■■ in grazing farms and homesteads, and 43,478,880 acres under occupation licence. The livestock in 1911 numbered 618,954 horses, 5,073,201 cattle, 20,740,981 sheep, and 173,902 pigs. The total ■■■■ under cultivation in 1911 was 779,800 acres, and of this 526,388 ■■■■ under crop, besides which 166,175 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The wool exports (representing nearly the whole of the clip) amounted in 1907 to 20,613,655 lbs. clean, and 60,968,961 lbs. greasy, in 1908, to 23,528,679 lbs. clean, and 66,956,875 lbs. greasy, 1908, production ■■■■ 'greasy,' 116,545,577 lbs., 1909, exports, home production, 24,172,020 lbs. clean, 76,674,835 lbs. greasy, 1909, production expressed ■■■■ greasy, 129,668,298 lbs., 1910, production expressed ■■■■ greasy, 189,250,802 lbs., 1911 production expressed ■■■■ greasy, 142,882,289 lbs.

A considerable ■■■■ consists of natural forest, eucalypti, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly ■■■■ demand, although ■■■■ considerable quantity of more ornamental woods are utilized by cabinet makers. In 1907, 91,752,076 superficial feet were cut in the various sawmills; in 1908, 100,769,016 superficial feet, 1909, soft woods, 70,137,903 superficial feet, cedar, 1,142,287 superficial feet, hardwood, 37,111,069 superficial feet, 1910, soft woods, 70,582,582 superficial feet; cedar, 625,212 superficial feet; hard woods, 44,453,240 superficial feet; hardwood railway sleepers (sawn) 25,435; 1911, soft woods, 83,954,514 superficial feet; cedar, 636,027 superficial feet; hard woods, 54,255,941 superficial feet; hardwood railway sleepers (sawn) 82,947, the quantity actually cut for all purposes is nearly double these quantities.

The crops, &c., in two years were as follows —

	Yield		
	1910	1911	
Maise	140,562	1,1136	440,306
Wheat	10,718	42,962	1,022,871
Barley	5,778	1,644	81,621
Oats	2,497	1,216	50,460
Potatoes	8,120	7,188	1,012
Sweet Potatoes	3,061	2,312	20,244
Hay	9,559	11,299	151,212
Sugar ■■■■ crushed	94,611	9,716	140,447
Wine			76,206
Bananas	5	6,166	1,1675
Pineapples	2,179	2,414	425,181
Oranges	8,101	2,447	455,782
Tobacco	655	502	849,146
■	300	106	151,060
Arrowroot	300	300	4,375
Pumpkins and melons	4,160	5,421	15
Cotton, unginned			151,456
Sugar, made			210,786
Spirits ■■■■ from			80,871 lbs
■ (Potable)			3,212 tons of tubers
Ditto (Methy)			16,655 tons
			186,894 lbs
			173,896
			465,471 gallons
			201,870

There are several coal mines in ■■■■ State, the produce of which amounted to 891,568 tons in 1911, valued at ■■■■ 774. Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; the production ■■■■ the year 1911 amounted to ■■■■ 114 ounces fine, of the value of 1,640,222; and from the commencement of gold mining to

the end of 1911, to 17,959,903 fine ounces, of the value of 73,740,516/. The quantity and value of ores and other minerals raised in the year 1911 were—

Tin	1011 tons	£ 34	Manganese	114 tons	£ 10 1
Copper	20 35	1 1 1 1	Molybdenum	228	24 94
Silver	49 01	0 30	Galena	—	4 8 13
Lead	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Ironstone	20 61	11 157
Opal	—	—	Limestone	114 1	— 88
Bismuth	10	—	Scheelite	—	3 14
Wolfram	31	4 1 1 3	Fluorite	812	3 92

† Includes Bismuth and Wolfram complex ores.

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1911, 1,711 bores were recorded having been sunk. Total depth bored, 111 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 516,591,000 gallons per diem. 785 bores are flowing and from 329 more supplies are pumped.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commerce of Queensland, exclusive of inter State trade, is comprised in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, including inter State trade, in six years, is given in the following table—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1906	8,811,466	12,754,289	1909	10,197,720	14,844,140
1907	9,429,691	14,684,019	1910 ¹	5,425,001	8,188,098
1908	9,471,166	14,194,977	1911 ¹	6,212,589	8,389,284

¹ Excluding inter State trade.
Including Live stock, but exclusive of 1907, 277
including Live stock but exclusive of 1911, 114, 114

Trade with other Australian States has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1911 the net customs revenue amounted to 1,178,872/ and 266,267/—about 19 per cent of the total value of overseas imports. The chief exports are gold, silver, copper, tin, coal, meat (preserved or frozen), hides, skins, tallow, wool, and sugar.

The registered shipping in 1911 consisted of 205 sailing vessels of 9,621 net tons, and (including river steamers) 124 steamers of 14,422 net tons; total, 23,943 vessels of 23,943 net tons.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Banks.

There are eleven banks established in Queensland, of which the following are statistics for the end of 1911—due to the Treasury on account of 20,682,860/; total liabilities, 21,619,883/; coin and bullion, 4,089,491/; advances, 16,493,095/; landed property, 716,932/; total assets, 22,934,102/.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

There is a Government savings bank with 278 branches, at the end of 1911-12, there were 139,091 depositors, with 7,342,811/7 to their credit. Average value of each account, 15s.

Books of Reference.

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- Kennedy (E. B.) The Black Police of Queensland. London 1902.
- Lushington (L.) Among Camulaks. London 1899.
- Leitch (T.) From Pithecia to Man: scenes of early Queensland recorded by his daughter. Brisbane 1904.
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- Sapsford's Queensland Almanac and Gazetteer. Annual. Brisbane.
- Saige (O. de) Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter. London 1901.
- Sarnon (R.) Im australischen Busch und am den Küsten des Korallenmeeres. Leipzig, 1894. [Also Eng. Trans. London 1894.]
- Webster (F.) Queensland and the Present. Brisbane 1897.

Many works relating to Queensland can be obtained from the Agent General in London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Constitution and Government

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present Constitution bears date October 24, 1896. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members. Every three years members retire, and their places are supplied by members elected from each of the four districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are to be twenty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50/ value, or a leasehold of 20/ annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house the rent of which is not less than 17/ per annum, or a registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements to the value of at least 50/, the property of the elector; or a teacher of a college or school residing on premises; postmaster or postmistress residing in the building, railway stationmaster resident on premises; member of police force in charge of a station; officiating minister of religion. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1899, the franchise was extended to women. There were 79,213 registered electors in 1911. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject,

and a resident in the State for three years. Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l.* per [REDACTED] and a free pass over Government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of 42 members elected for 3 years, representing 12 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for 3 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 224,441 registered electors in 1911. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

State of parties (December, 1912):—Liberals, 26; Labour, 16.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible ministers and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Governor of South Australia.—Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

The Chief Justice, being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts pending a [REDACTED] appointment, or during the absence of the Governor.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following ministers:—

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Education.—Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.—Hon. F. W. Young, M.P.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. G. Bice, M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Minister of Industry.—Hon. H. Homburg, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation.—Hon. T. Pascoe, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines and Marine.—Hon. R. Butler, M.P.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

Agent-General for South Australia in London.—Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.

Secretary and Registrar of Stock.—J. B. Whiting.

The settled part of the State is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. The ratepayers have the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making purposes. There are 17 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 11 municipalities and 147 district councils.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the State, according to the statute of 4 Will IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and [REDACTED] boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] and Victoria, cap. 44. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1868, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude [REDACTED] between [REDACTED] and 138th degree of [REDACTED] longitude, and [REDACTED] known as the Northern Territory (see below), was added. On January 1, 1911, this Territory [REDACTED] transferred to the Commonwealth. Total area of South [REDACTED]

proper is 380,070 square miles, i.e., excluding the Northern Territory (523,620 square miles).

Population (exclusive of Aborigines):—

Date of Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Percentage
1846	12,670	9,720	22,390	4,024	25.0
1856	43,730	42,101	85,831	32,121	34.7
1866	85,334	78,115	163,453	36,622	26.6
1876	110,491	102,750	213,241	27,645	14.0
1881	166,601	153,630	320,231	46,590	16.7
1901	184,423	178,183	362,606	42,178	13.2
1911	207,858	201,300	409,158	47,956	12.7

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1911, 192,429.

Of the population in 1911, 1,000 were Chinese.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years:

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1907	9,209	3,070	3,736	5,473
1908	9,756	3,112	3,834	5,922
1909	10,064	3,275	3,782	6,282
1910	10,540	3,661	4,014	6,526
1911	11,057	4,036	4,038	7,019

The following are statistics of immigrants and emigrants by —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Immigrants	18,797	18,250	19,521	22,735	27,928
Emigrants	12,114	17,041	16,793	20,011	22,102

Religion and Instruction.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1911 was 1,579. At the close of 1911 the numbers belonging to the leading denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 113,781; Roman Catholic, 50,964; Methodists, 100,402; Lutherans, 26,681; Baptists, 21,868; Presbyterians, 22,567; Congregationalists, 13,357; Church of Christ, 9,324; Salvation Army, 3,835; other Christians, 23,769; Jews, 1,000; Mohammedans, 440; Confucians, &c., 238; other non-Christian, 2,143; not stated, 18,441. No provision for religious instruction is given for religious purposes.

Public instruction is under the charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public instruction being kept apart for educational purposes. Education is secular, free, and compulsory. The Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher

schools and universities In 1911 there were 736 schools, 19 being high schools, the number of children under instruction during 1911 was 50,221 There is a training college for teachers The University of Adelaide, incorporated in 1874, is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicine, and science Its endowment amounts to 132,788/ and 50,000 acres of land There are several denominational secondary schools There were 180 private schools, with 12,127 pupils, in 1911

Justice, Crime, Old Age Pensions

There is one supreme court, a court of vice admiralty, a court of insolvency, 104 local courts and police magistrates' courts There are circuit courts held at several places There were 73 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 7,303 in the Magistrates' Courts in 1911 The total number of persons in gaol at the end of 1911 was 224

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government The number of pensioners in South Australia at December 13 1912 was Old Age, 7,375 Invalid, 820

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia* For the purpose of local defence a small cruiser, the *Protector* (920 tons), launched in 1884, is stationed off the chief port of the State, which is defended by two well-armed forts

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure —

Years ended June	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1906	2,608,680	3,171,144	1911	4,151,477	3,914,411
1907	3,011,159	4,294,417	1912	4,450,740	4,175,780
1910	3,968,800	3,120,011	1912 ¹	4,661,812	4,181,812

¹ Estimate.

Balance of Commonwealth revenue returned to State 1911-12, 512,000/

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt

The public debt of the State, excluding the Northern Territory, 3,359,891/, dating from 1852 amounted, on June 30, 1912, to 31,752,069/ Over half of the public debt has been spent on railways, water works, and telegraphs

Production and Industry.

The total area of South Australia proper (243,244,800 acres), 11,654,039 acres is alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments at the end of 1911 The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia proper amounts to 122,655,549 acres, of which 4,840,435 acres were under cultivation in 1911-12

The chief crops in two years

	Acres (1910)	Acres (1911)	Quantities (1910)	Quantities (1911)
Wheat .	2,104,717	2,190,782	24,344,740 bushels	20,352,720 bushels
Bailey .	34,473	40,743	544,471 "	702,855 "
Oats .	77,674	107,881	1,136,618 "	1,349,480 "
Hay .	440,177	521,182	598,064 tons	605,239 tons
Potatoes .	7,812	7,412	23,920 "	22,668 "
Vines .	22,952	23,986	3,470,058 gallons	2,921,597 gallons ¹

¹ Of Wine

Brind-stuffs exported 1911 beyond the Commonwealth, 3,644,681.

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, both fresh and dried fruit being exported in 1911. The chief fruit crops, besides grapes, are currants, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives (yielding in 1911 about 7,817 gallons of oil). The live stock in December, 1911, consisted of 259,719 horses, 393,566 cattle, and 6,171,907 sheep. In 1911, the area of 113,041 square miles was held under 610 pastoral

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, silver and gold. The value of copper produced in 1911 was 322,500/, the output of gold in 1911 amounted to 3,537 ounces value 15,000/. Value of total mineral production in 1911, 450,054/.

In 1911 there were 1,314 factories in the State, employing 27,907 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 2,645,366/. Gross value of output 12,580,851/, machinery, land and buildings &c., valued at 5,460,855/.

Commerce and Shipping.

The Commerce of South Australia, exclusive of inter State trade, is comprised in the statement of the Commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

Imports and exports, inclusive of inter State trade.—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1906	9,702,264	11,933,171	1909	11,335,669	12,646,701
1907	12,120,052	13,898,585	1910 ¹	5,976,543	10,248,197
1911	11,281,470	13,776,537	1911 ¹	6,245,819	10,174,966

¹ Import and export figures from 1911 onwards are for inter State trade only. Figures for previous years include the inter State trade, which is not available.

The chief exports of the State are wool, wheat, wheat-flour, and copper. The registered shipping in 1911 consisted of 15 sailing vessels of 18,318 tons, and 119 steamers of 45,078 tons; total, 312 vessels of 63,391 tons.

In 1911, 1,806 vessels of 3,625,202 tons entered, and 1,306 vessels of 3,627,174 tons cleared the ports of the State.

The State possesses about 2,700 miles of metalled made roads. For railways see under Australian Commonwealth.

Banks.

There [REDACTED] 8 banking associations. In 1911 their total liabilities were 11,450,250*l.* (including 302,790*l.* Perpetual Inscribed Stock), and [REDACTED] 12,103,058*l.* The average note circulation was 117,577*l.* and deposits 10,983,676*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has [REDACTED] branches and 247 agencies. On June 30, 1912, there [REDACTED] 222,988 depositors, with a total balance of 8,223,261*l.* bearing interest and 17,034*l.* not bearing interest; 3½ per cent. interest on deposits [REDACTED] paid for 1912. The penny bank department [REDACTED] 1912 had 232 agencies at schools, with 9,983 depositors, and deposits amounting [REDACTED] 8,101*l.*

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Vivienne (May), *Bunny South Australia*. Adelaide, 1908.

Constitution [REDACTED] Government.

Western Australia became a British settlement in 1829; in 1870 partially representative government [REDACTED] instituted, and in 1890 the administration [REDACTED] vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council [REDACTED] in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it [REDACTED] provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. In [REDACTED] this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated 18th July of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

By [REDACTED] Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, further [REDACTED] by

the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for 5 years. Members must be 21 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural born British subjects or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the State for 2 years. Every elector must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £50, or be a householder occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £17, or holder of a lease of the value of £17 per annum, or the holder of a lease license from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £17. The Legislative Assembly consists of 60 members, each representing an electorate, and elected for 3 years. Members must be 21 years of age, have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, and either be natural born subjects of the Crown or naturalized for 5 years. Electors must be 21 years of age, natural born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the State for 6 months and be on the roll, and must be resident in the district for at least one month when making their claims. Electors for both Houses may be of either sex. No person can be registered as a voter in more than one district or more than once in each Province for which he holds an sufficient qualification. Members of the Legislature are paid 300l per year and travel free on all Government railways. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State.

State of political parties.—Legislative Council, Labour, 7, Liberal, 23, Legislative Assembly, Labour, 34, Liberal 16

Governor.—Major General Sir H. Barton, K.C.M.G. (from March, 1918)

The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000l per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows (August, 1912).—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. J. Scaddan, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands and Agriculture.—Hon. T. H. Luth, M.L.A.

Minister for Mines and Railways.—Hon. P. Collier, M.L.A.

Minister for Justice and Education.—Hon. F. Walker, M.L.A.

Minister for Works.—Hon. W. H. Johnson, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. J. M. Dixon, M.L.C.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. J. Dodd, M.L.C., and Hon. W. C. Angwin, M.L.A.

Agent General in London.—Lieut. Col. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G.

15, Victoria Street, Westminster

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 120° longitude, together with the adjacent islands. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Cape Head (south of King George Sound) is 1,480 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartog Island, to the west to the 120th meridian, is 1,000

miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 . It is divided into 38 magisterial districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small.

The enumerated population in the various years was as follows :—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1854	7,778	3,965	11,743
1859	9,522	5,315	14,837
1870	15,375	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	13,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114

There were in 1911, enumerated 6,369 pure and 1,475 half-caste aborigines (not included in the table). Of the total population in 1911, 104,208 returned as born in Western Australia. The number of married persons was 96,482 (50,702 males and 45,780 females); widowers, 4,180; widows, 5,785; divorced, 187 males and 103 females; unmarried, 106,060 males and 68,807 females. The number of males under 15 was 58,838, and of females 56,203. Of the males over 21, 58,787 had been married, and of the females 21, 55,198. The estimated population in December, 1912 (excluding full-blooded aboriginals) was: males, 174,098; females, 131,446; Total, 305,544.

The Municipality of Perth, the capital, at the time of the 1911 census, had a population of 35,767; that of Fremantle, 14,499. The principal towns, with census population of 1911, are :—

Towns	1911	1909	Towns	1911	
Perth, Fremantle and suburbs	106,792	78,700	Albany	3,586	3,029
Kalgoorlie	8,781	6,964	Bunbury	3,763	3,560
Boulder	10,824	11,156	Geraldton	3,478	3,300
			Northam	3,361	2,942

The movement of population in 5 years is given as follows :—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
	2,012	7,754	2,882	24,401	21,234
	1,998	7,601	2,706	24,808	23,783
1910	2,107	7,585	2,744	31,208	24,653
1911	2,421	8,095	2,924	41,200	28,785
1911	2,536	8,611	3,362	38,088	31,926

In 1907 there were 300, in 1908, 337, in 1909, 346, in 1910, 313, in 1911, 363 illegitimate births.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows in the census 1911—Church of England 109,435, Methodists, 34,848, Presbyterians, 26,678, Congregationalists, 6,203, Baptists, 4,801, other Protestants, 18,189, Roman Catholics, 56, Catholics (Greek and undefined), 5,754, other Christians, 1,736, Jews, 1,790, Mahometans, 1,517, Buddhists, 1,795, other non Christians, 748, indefinite, 1,555, no religion, 1,260, not stated, 9,689

Instruction.

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1911, 1.70 per cent stated to be unable to read. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in private schools in three years—

	No of Schools	No of Scholars	Av Attendance	Cost per of Attendance
<i>Government Schools</i>				£ s d
1909	445	31,374	26,678	5 6 7
1910	468	32,591	27,442	5 6 11
1911	504	35,476	29,448	5 10
<i>Private Schools</i>				—
1909	121	8,506	7,209	—
1910	119	8,910	7,563	—
1911	123	9,423	8,015	—

The grants to private schools ceased from 1905, but compensation was made to the schools that had so far received subsidy, the sum of 15,000/ being divided amongst them in proportion to the grants received by them during 1904.

The total spent on education and schools during the financial year ended June 30, 1912, was 239,565/

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years—

	1904	1905	1906	1911
Apprehended or summoned .	12,625	12,961	13,260	13,862
Summary convictions .	10,695	10,910	11,433	11,936
Convictions in superior courts .	106	87		

On December 31, 1911, there were 5 prisoners undergoing penal servitude in the State. The total number of distinct persons committed to prison in 1911 was 1,464, the number of commitments totalled 2,561—viz: males, 2,172, females, 385, juveniles, male 4, female 1.

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

There are three institutions, one situated at Claremont, and two at Fremantle, supported by public funds, with 42

December 31, 1911. Twenty-one Government hospitals, also a Government sanatorium for consumptive patients, a Coolgardie, and two hospitals for the insane wholly supported by public funds, also two aboriginal lock hospitals, Doris and Bernier Islands, whilst three public and twenty-seven other assisted hospitals exist, partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public funds, in addition to the private hospitals situated in Perth and suburbs as well as the principal goldfield towns; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic orphanages partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There also three native and half-caste institutions, four Industrial Schools supported in a similar manner, and one Government receiving dépôt for the Industrial Schools. During the year ended June 30, 1912, a total of 2,187 persons in the State received outdoor relief.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia in December 18, 1912, was:—old age, 3,263; invalid, 436.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Western Australia in six years, ended June 30, are as follows:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1908 . .	1,376,641	3,379,006	1911 . .	3,650,484	8,784,448
1909 . .	5,207,014	8,948,661	1912 . .	3,946,674	4,101,082
1910 . .	3,637,670	8,447,732	1913 . .	4,869,712	4,768,615

■ Estimates.

Nearly half the public income is derived from railways (1,896,579*l.* for the year ended June 30, 1912), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation: leases of Crown lands, water supply, harbour dues, public batteries and other mining receipts, and the surplus returned to the State of the Commonwealth Revenue derived from Customs, Excise, Post Office, and other receipts (688,527*l.* for 1911-12). Western Australia had a public debt of 26,283,522*l.* on June 30, 1912, the annual charge for which was 1,101,661*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund same date was 2,918,784*l.*

For Defence, under Commonwealth of Australia.

Production and Industry.

In Western Australia, in 1901, there were 35,572 persons engaged in various forms of primary production. Of these, 8,607 were directly engaged in agriculture; 2,179 in pastoral pursuits; 2,177 in forestry, and 19,838 in mining and quarrying.

Up to June 30, 1912, of the entire acreage of the State, 7,387,929 acres had been alienated; at that date 13,405,369 acres were in process of alienation; the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 20,793,298 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 175,630,017 acres, of which 173,431,848 acres were pastoral, 1,823,282 acres were timber, while 65,144 acres were under mining leases, and 45,954 acres were Miners' Homestead leases. The area under crop in 1908 was 498,637 acres, in 1909, 500,000 acres, in 1910, 722,086 acres, in 1911, 855,024 acres, in 1912, 1,072,668 acres. The area under recent years were as follows:—

Crops	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	981,802	611,104	5,897,340	4,934,904
Oats	61,918	77,448	770,238	901,385
Barley	3,369	7,164	23,546	37,011
			Tons	Tons
Hay	175,412	314,031	175,841	299,695
Potatoes	1,791	2,195	5,861	9,312
Orchards	11,738	18,143		
			Gallons	Gallons
Vines	2,793	2,821	153,643	162,550

1 Of this acreage, only 1 154 acres were productive for wine making
 2 " " 1,075 " " "

Crop estimates for 1912-13 are wheat, 775,000 acres, 9,900,000 bushels, oats, 126,000 acres, 2,086,000 bushels; barley, 6,600 acres, 94,000 bushels.

The areas occupied by the principal trees of Western Australia and the quantity cut in two years, according to the official Industrial Returns, were as follows —

	Acres	1910 Super ft cut	1911 Super ft cut
Jarrah (with blackbutt and red gum)	6,000,000	171,876 1/4	341,802 3/8
Kari	1,200,000	14,000	423,377
Timber	300,000	721,182	748,780
Wandoo	7,000,000	1,011,661	790,109
York Gum, yate, Mosrell, sandal } wood, and jam...	4,000,000	7,100 1/2	
Other		237,750	182,061
Total	20,400,000	174,327, 76	

1 Exclusive of sandalwood, for which no industrial returns were supplied, but of which in 1910 a total of 8,228 tons was exported, and in 1911 6,407 tons
 2 Other timber, not specified Jarrah only

The live stock in 1911, consisted of 140,277 horses, 843,638 cattle; 5,411,542 sheep; 55,635 pigs; 29,275 goats, 3,203 camels, and 2,425 mules and donkeys. The wool export, which may be taken to be identical with the wool clip, was, during 1907, valued at 812,068/, during 1908, 637,008/, during 1909, 1,013,180/, during 1910, at 986,870/, and during 1911, at 925,450/, these values representing respectively 20,210,233 lbs., 20,749,045 lbs., 27,144,511 lbs., 26,197,209 lbs., and 23,157,193 lbs. of wool.

Along the river-courses of the north of the State is about 20,000, of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage.

Gold was first obtained in Western Australia in 1861. The total quantity and value of the output to the end of 1911 was as follows —

Years	Value	Years	Fine oz	Value
1888-1890	42,016	1907	1,697,554	7,210,749
1891-1892	571,999		1,647,911	6,999,882
1893-1894	4,679,871		1,585,269	6,776,274
1895-1896	5,689,889	1910	1,470,632	6,246,888
1897-1898	1,983,280	1911	1,370,867	5,823,075
1900	1,965,316			
1901	1,794,547	26 yrs.	24,443,467	103,850,487

There were in the State, in 1911, 2,199 leases of gold mines; employed in the mines, 14,794, viz., 6,532 above and 8,262 underground; output of gold, 1,370,867 fine oz., value 5,823,075*l*. In 1911, the export of silver from the State 169,043 oz., valued at 18,333*l*., all locally produced; of copper ore, 9,825 tons, value 33,769*l*.; of copper ingot, matte, &c., 828 tons, value 44,409*l*.; of tin ore, tons, value 56,220*l*.; output of coal, 249,890 tons, value 111,154*l*. The number of coal-leases 88; of copper-leases, ; of tin-leases, 75. exported (exclusive of gold received at the Mint and subsequently exported) crude gold, during 1895, 231,513 oz., valued at 879,748*l*.; in 1900, 999,767 oz., value 3,799,124*l*; in 1905, 655,090 oz. of fine gold, in 1907, 431,803 oz.; in 1908, 356,354 oz., in 1909, 386,370 oz., in 1910, 238,970 oz., and in 1911, 180,422 oz., of fine gold (value 4*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*. per ounce).

Commerce and Shipping.

The external of Western Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, comprised in the statement of the of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

The total value of the imports and exports, including inter-State trade, in six years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports.	6,820,938	6,522,998	6,178,197	6,406,990	7,908,386	8,645,938
Exports.	9,832,679	9,904,360	9,518,020	8,860,494	8,299,781	10,608,868

By far the most important of the exports is gold, others being timber, wool, pearls and shell, hides and skins, copper, tin and silver, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, wheat and flour.

There were in the West Australian register on December 31, 1911, 52 steamers of 12,038 tons, and 316 sailing vessels of 7,974 tons; total, 368 vessels of 20,012 tons.

Money and Credit.

There are six banks in Western Australia besides the Post Office Savings Bank. The following statement relates to the quarter ended June 30, 1911:—

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserve
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Bank of Western Australia, Ltd.	250,000	19,726	2,890,221	3,145,807	4,382,087	651,984
Bank of Australia, Ltd.	1,498,220	6,261	908,672	828,840	1,853,640	880,617
Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.	1,000,000	10,563	1,228,004	1,250,683	2,000,735	1,412,511
New South Wales Commercial Bank, Ltd.	3,000,000	2,022	807,192	818,640	1,908,892	2,065,000
Australia, Ltd.	2,212,969	1,266	518,368	520,905	723,475	6,877
Bank of Australasia	1,000,000	4,289	682,226	683,722	1,011,014	1,926,000
Total	10,061,189	30,867	6,906,758	7,241,807	11,808,148	8,440,999

Government Savings Bank.—During the year ended June, 1912, deposits of the value of £,£04,621½ were made. The amount withdrawn during that year was £,£3,916,111½. The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1912, inclusive of interest, was £,£4,387,639½, whilst in addition an amount of £,£12,751½ was due under the head "Schools Savings Bank," the amount deposited in the latter during the year being £,£9,381½, and that withdrawn £,£5,551½.

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TASMANIA

Constitution and Government.

Tasmania became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales; in 1825 its connection with New South Wales was terminated; in 1851 a partially elective Legislative Council was established and in 1856 responsible government was introduced into operation. There was a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members elected by all natural-born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 100. s. year, or a leasehold of 300. s. or are barristers or solicitors on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree. Each member is elected for six years. Members of the Legislative Council, and also of the House of Assembly, are paid 1500. per annum, and have the right of free railway passage. The House of Assembly consists of thirty members, elected by all natural-born or naturalised subjects who have continuously resided in Tasmania for over 12 months. The Assembly is elected for three years. The number of electors for the Legislative Council in 1911 was 25,413 (19,872 males, 5,541 females), or 1.1 per cent. (estimated on population of 190,316), for the House of Assembly, April 30th, 1912, 103,500 (52,853 males, 50,646 females), or 5.4 per cent. (estimated on mean population of 190,316). The legislative authority is vested in the Houses, and the executive is vested in the Governor or Administrator appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—Rt. Hon. W. Ellison Macartney (from March, 1913).

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice.—Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G. (1,500/).

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of four members, as follows (in June, 1912):—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.H.A.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. G. H. Butler, M.R.C.S., M.L.C.

Minister for Lands, Works and Mines.—Hon. E. Mulcahy, M.H.A.

Treasurer.—Hon. H. J. M. Payne, M.H.A.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. C. Russell

Each of the ministers has a salary of 750/ per annum. The Premier has 200/ a year. The ministers must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. John McCall, M.D.

Secretary.—Herbert W. Ely.

Offices.—5, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Area and Population.

Area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the land of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

The population has increased as follows:—

Year	Population.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.	Year	Population.	Increase per Cent. per Annum.
1861	89,977	—	1891	146,667	2.36
1871	99,328	1.18	1901	172,475	1.64
1881	115,705	1.38	1911	190,898	1.07

In 1911 there were 97,326 males and 93,562 females. The average density is 7.38 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1911, 79.2 per cent. are natives of Tasmania, 11.5 per cent. natives of the United Kingdom, and 7.3 per cent. natives of other Australasian colonies. In 1910 the population contained 29,000 males and 28,600 females married. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Of the population in 1901, 4,997 were returned as professional; 7,937 domestic; 7,497 commercial; transport and communication, 4,848; 18,750 industrial; 27,899 primary producers; 1,566 indefinite; 98,981 dependants.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years have been as follows:—

Year	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1907	5,291	1,410	1,998	3,293
1908	5,615	1,432	2,129	3,486
1909	5,500	1,497	1,842	3,658
1910	5,586	1,498	2,122	3,464
1911	5,444	1,477	1,981	3,463

RELIGION—INSTRUCTION—PAUPERISM—PENSIONS

Of the total births ■ 1911, 274, ■ 5.63 per cent, ■ illegitimate immigrants and emigrants —

		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Immigrants	30,540	34,803	35,188	33,297	35,377	41,503
Emigrants ¹	30,988	32,557	36,858	35,919	38,508	45,664

¹ It is estimated that ■ departures are understated by about 12½ per ■

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian States (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania

Population of the capital, Hobart and Suburbs (census 3rd April, 1911), 38,391, of Launceston and Suburbs, 23,726

Religion

In 1911, belonging to the Church of England 88,000, Roman Catholics, 29,000, Methodists, 25,000, Presbyterians, 16,000 Independents 6,000 Baptists, 5,000

Instruction

There ■ 20 superior schools or colleges in the State with ■ average attendance in 1911 of about 1,500 94 other (than State) schools with ■ 217 children on rolls 399 public elementary schools with 32,244 scholars on roll in 1911 Education is compulsory There are two technical schools exclusive of two Schools of Mines (191 scholars), with about 548 pupils, at Hobart and Launceston The higher education is under ■ university which holds examinations and grants degrees, in 1911 it had 124 students (75 matriculated and 49 non matriculated) Elementary education is under the control of a government director There ■ several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools, also State scholarships tenable at secondary schools At the census of 1911 the number of persons returned ■ unable to read was 34,479, or 18.03 per cent of the population

The total cost to Government of education in 1911 was 87,834½ (from revenue)

Justice ■ Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by ■ stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace According to the Police Report, during the year 1911-12, 4,515 male and 963 females were summarily convicted, and 68 males and ■ females were committed for trial Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 27 persons were convicted in 1910 The total police force ■ June 30, 1912 ■ 232 There were ■ gaols with 45 male and ■ female inmates ■ the end of June, 1911, and in training school 17 inmates

Pauperism, Old Age Pensions

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 141 male and 25 female inmates ■ June 30, 1911-12, the daily average number of persons maintained during the ■ being ■ males and 92 females ■ total net expenditure during the year 1911-12 was 4,001½ During the year 1911-12 outdoor relief was administered ■ the amount of 2,091½, 128 children ■ was boarded out, and 1,187 persons (including children) were relieved by Benevolent Societies in 1911

■ Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners ■ Tasmania at December 13, 1912, was: Old age, 4,027; Invalid, 815

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1910	5,586	1,493	2,129	3,464
1911	5,444	1,477	1,991	3,453

RELIGION—INSTRUCTION—PAUPERISM—PENSIONS 111

■ the total births in 1911, 274, or 5·08 per cent., ■ illegitimate.
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■ Age and Invalidity ■ are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania ■ December 13, 1912, was : ■ 4,027; Invalid, 815.

Revenue Expenditure.

The revenue is derived chiefly from duties, licences, railways, and other public services, and from the rental and sale of Crown lands. The customs, postal and telegraph, and defence services are in the hands of the Commonwealth, and an amount equal to 25c. per head of population is returned to the State.

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13 ¹
Revenue . . .	£ 934,405	1,008,932	970,082	1,084,668	1,081,857
Expenditure . .	960,237	997,321	1,016,963	1,064,703	1,079,789

¹ Estimates.

Included in the receipts and disbursements for 1907 certain raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The public debt of Tasmania amounted June 30, 1912, to 11,802,411; the debt, except 3,721,0507. at 4 per cent., consists principally of 8½ per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1912 to 1940, and the whole was raised for the construction of public works.

The total Local Government revenue, for 1911-12 was 286,3121. (including 41,4197 from Government), and the expenditure 312,5957. Local debt, 1910-11, 1,280,4147.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and the Tamar.

Production Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes. Unalienated land, principally heavily timbered or mineral-bearing, 8,967,645 acres. The quantity of timber cut in 1911 about 66,060,957 feet, value 201,9281. including value of box timber. In 1911 12,478 (exclusive of 2,859 dairy) persons directly engaged in agriculture, and 2,067 in pastoral pursuits. In 1911 there 270,000 under crop, and 505,940 under permanent artificially sown grasses. the total area, 6,240,268 were sold granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1911; while 1,534,331 leased sheep runs, and for mining purposes. In 1911-12 the total area under fallow, 34,311; 31,041 acres devoted to horticulture. Acreage and produce of the chief crops—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Wheat, acres . . .	32,808	30,794	37,078	52,242	37,208
bushels . . .	651,407	644,235	793,660	1,120,744	859,615
bushels per acre	19.86	20.92	21.40	21.45	17.73
Oats, . . .	58,320	54,625	71,293	63,887	57,583
bushels . . .	1,979,574	1,526,002	2,347,548	2,063,303	1,504,638
per . . .	34.11	27.93	32.92	32.29	27.11
Potatoes, acres . .	34,305	54,625	21,875	26,230	21,818
. . .	182,323	145,483	73,862	70,090	62,164
tons per . . .	5.31	3.76	3.39	2.67	2.86
Hay, acres . . .	64,965	73,859	77,804	72,992	77,466
tons . . .	104,797	118,746	118,746	115,190	107,684
tons per acre . .	1.61	1.33	1.7	1.58	1.39

Fruit culture is of great importance ; fruit to the value of about 840,247 , and jam and pulp valued at 228,644 produced in 1911

There were in the 41,853 horses, 217,406 head of cattle, 1,823,017 sheep and lambs, and 67,392 pigs, on March 1, 1912 The wool clip 1911 estimated at 2,526,593 lbs

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, tin, copper, and galena, and there are large beds of coal Gold to the value of 152,108 produced in 1911, and silver and silver to the value of 253,361, copper ore, &c, 408,647 The total output of gold from beginning of gold mining to end of 1911 1,700,687 fine ounces, value 6,762,832 Owing to cessation of alluvial working, the total number of persons employed in gold mining has decreased from 2,060 in 1879 to about 570 in 1911 The total number of men employed in silver and copper mining in 1911 about 2,500, output (61,501 silver and 6,022 tons copper) 67,523 tons, valued 662,010 Tin production in 1911 3,953 tons, employed, about 1,755 (including Chinese), value, 513,500 The total value of tin produced up to the end of 1911 10,941,819 The total number of employed in coal mining in 1911 180, output 57,067 tons, valued at 26,214

Commerce.

The of Tasmania, exclusive of inter State trade, comprised the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth Imports and exports, including inter State trade —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	3,248,198	3,371,662	3,129,678	3,376,000 ¹	3,309,506
Total exports	4,068,459	4,030,766	3,431,250	4,005,500 ¹	4,529,331

¹ Estimated

The exports chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark

The registered shipping in 1911 consisted of 150 sailing vessels of 8,763 tons, and 74 steamers of 8,940 tons; total, vessels of 17,703 tons For shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, under Commonwealth of Australia

Savings Banks

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Banks at the end of June, 1912, 26,817, and the amount deposited 787,101. In Joint Stock Companies' Saving Banks in February, 1912, there 40,288 depositors, and the amount deposited 1,146,988.

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THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Government.

The Northern Territory, after forming part of New South Wales, was annexed by Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, to South Australia. On the establishment of Federation in 1901, the Territory entered the Commonwealth as a corporate part of the State of South Australia. The Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1901 made provision for the surrender of the Commonwealth of any territory by any State, and under this provision an agreement was entered into on December 7, 1907, by the Commonwealth and South Australia for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the former. After the necessary legislation approving this agreement had been passed by the two parliaments concerned, the Territory formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1911. The Commonwealth at the same time assumed responsibility for the State loans contracted by South Australia on behalf of the territory, it took over by purchase the railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta, and it undertook to construct a transcontinental railway from Pine Creek southwards to the boundary of South Australia, and to connect these two railways. The cost of these obligations to the Federal Government is stated as follows:—Public Debt of Northern Territory at June 30, 1909, 2,719,000/; deficit, 780,000/; cost of Port Augusta railway, 2,242,000/; estimated cost of transcontinental railway, 4,500,000/; total, 10,241,000/.

The South Australian laws remain in force until the Federal Government decrees otherwise by Ordinance. Several Ordinances were passed in 1911 and 1912.

Administrator—Dr J. A. Githuth, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Area and Population.

The Northern Territory is bounded by the 26th parallel of south latitude, and the 129th and 138th degrees of east longitude. Its area is 523,820 square miles. The area alienated at the end of 1911 amounted to 478,282 acres absolutely, 106,282,447 acres were held under leases and licences, and the remainder, 228,361,121 acres, was unoccupied. The coast line exceeds 1,300 miles. The Territory possesses many fine rivers and several good harbours, the principal harbour being Port Darwin, where Darwin is situated. The greater part of the interior consists of a tableland rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet. On this tableland there are large areas of excellent pasturage. The southern part of the territory is generally sandy with small rainfall, but it is watered by numerous artesian bores. The climate is tropical, but considerably cooler in the whole Territory. The proximity of the coast to the north keeps it fairly equable in the coastal region, but further south the climate is of a continental type, showing a great variation between the hottest and coldest months.

Population—The population, excluding aborigines, has varied as follows:—

Year	Europeans	Others	Total
1871	670	2,765	3,435
1891	1,144	3,784	4,928
1901	1,065	3,041	4,096
1911 (Census)	1,418	1,892	3,310
1911 (31st Dec.)	1,729	1,519	3,248

Of the Census total 113,000 the total at the end of 1911, 686 were females.

The aborigines are estimated at number about 20,000, but it is possible this is an under-estimate.

The tribes inhabiting the Northern Territory are Larakaya and Worgait at Port Darwin, Melville Island Tribe, Port Essington Tribe, Djanan Tribe at Katherine Creek, Yangman Tribe round Elsey Creek, Mungari Tribe along the upper part of the Roper River, Nullakun Tribe middle part of the Roper River, and the Mara Tribe south of the Roper River.

Finance.

The revenue derived by the Commonwealth in 1910-11 was 25,578*l.*; the expenditure, 66,080*l.*

The revenue is derived mainly from Customs and Excise, Posts and Telegraphs, railways and Crown lands. The main heads of expenditure are interest, postal department, gold-fields and mining, works and buildings, police, and railways.

Production and Industry.

The soils of the Territory differ greatly, but it is stated that most products known to the tropical and temperate zones can be grown successfully. At present, however, agriculture is insignificant. In most parts the natural grasses are extremely rich in nutriment, and provide food for cattle, horses, sheep, and other stock. The numbers of stock at the end of 1911 were:—cattle, 460,000; horses, 21,400; sheep, 51,000; pigs, 1,500.

The Territory is rich in mineral resources, though these are very little developed. The total value of the production of metals and minerals up to the end of December, 1910, and in 1911, is given as follows:—

	Total to 1910	1911		Total to 1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Gold	2,102,000	30,910	Silver	69,000	—
Copper	148,000	1,470	Other Metals	123,000	4,070
Tin	304,000	22,980			
			Total	2,746,000	59,350

The number of miners in 1911 was 676, of whom 101 were Europeans and 575 Chinese.

Commerce.

The imports and exports are given as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1906	74,659	254,222	1909	57,994	978,555
1907	78,996	245,731	1910	52,398	259,963
1908	58,905	241,028	1911 ¹	16,099	42,463

¹ Overseas only. The States of the Commonwealth are now tabulated.

The principal exports in 1910 were Cattle, value 161,605*l.*; 14,070*l.*; Gold Bullion, 21,622*l.*; Tin, 24,308*l.*; Pearlashell, 10,030*l.*; Hides and Horns, 8,516*l.*; Wool, 5,915*l.*

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES

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TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

This possession is the south eastern part of the island of Guinea with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and all islands between 8° and 12° S latitude, and 141° and 155° longitude. It is bounded on the west by the Dutch and on the north by the German possessions. Area, 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 on the mainland of New Guinea, and 2,754 on the islands above mentioned. On June 30, 1911, the population was as follows—European, 1,032, coloured, (other than Papuan), 280, Papuans (estimated), 270,745.

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration to the extent of 15,000*l* a year formerly contributed in equal proportions by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. The Federal Government took over the control in 1901; the political transfer completed by the *Papua Act* of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and September 1, 1906, a proclamation issued by the Governor-General of Australia declaring that British New Guinea is to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua. There is an executive council composed of official members, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and three non-official members nominated by the Governor-General of Australia.

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer—Hon J H P. Murray.

Government Secretary—Hon Alexander Malcolm Campbell.

Tribes have largely settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at work, many thousands of natives being taught by these bodies. Three hundred thousand of land have been leased, principally by planters, and plantation work has commenced with energy, principal cultures being coconuts, rubber, hemp, and Murva fibre. Cotton, vanilla, kapoc, cocoa, tapioca, cinnamon, and tobacco also being cultivated. Suitable areas may be obtained from the Crown. By the *Papua Act* 1905, freehold alienation is prohibited, but leases may be obtained on low rentals for long terms. On hundreds of square miles indigenous is growing and there is at least 250,000 acres covered with native owned coconut trees. The contain valuable timbers, in easily accessible by river; the and palm plentiful, sandal-wood, ebony, gums, rattans, other forest products found.

There are four ports of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru, Bougain (Woodlark Island).

There are 11 magisterial districts, each in charge of a resident magistrate. There are also 13 relieving and 13 assistant resident magistrates, and 11 patrol officers. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever and whenever necessary. For native government simple regulations have been passed. There are 11 village policemen, armed constabulary, 250 (exclusive of Europeans who are officers of armed constabulary).

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1908	26,019	48,525	94,061	80,616	183,772
1909	27,705	51,824	94,680	79,692	224,222
1910	34,822	64,874	120,369	101,592	256,286
1911	45,972	70,383	202,910	117,110	300,246
1912	51,035	81,172	235,369	99,990	—

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. A subsidy of 30,000/ was given by the Australian Government in 1911-12, in addition to revenue, also a loan of 5,000/ for the establishment of Government plantations, 25,000/ will be lent for this purpose spread over 5 years to be repaid from profits on the plantations.

There are 8 proclaimed mineral fields in the Territory, seven of which are gold fields, and 1 copper. Gold mining is the most important industry, and claims the attention of 144 adult Europeans. Gold is obtained in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. A large area of Port Moresby with promising copper deposits has been proclaimed a mineral field, and a number of shows are being extensively developed. Copper ore exports in 1909, 1,341/, in 1910-11, 1,489/, in 1911-12, 12,886/. In 1907 the gold output was valued at 39,710/, 1908, 52,837/; 1909, 54,969/, 1910, 59,247/, 1911, 62,112/. The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware, exports, trepang, copra, pearl shell, gold, pearls, sandal wood, coffee, rubber. Number of horses (1911), 1, cattle, 1,149, mules, 116.

Large steamers trade fortnightly between Sydney and Port Moresby and small coastal steamers run at frequent regular intervals between the various inter territorial ports. Oil launches and motor launches are also employed in the local trade.

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NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

By Order in Council of September 9, 1907, and by Proclamation, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand (officially established as a Colony in 1840), on and from September 26 1907. The present form of government established by Statute 15 & 16 Vict., 72, passed in 1852. The Colony divided into provinces, afterwards increased to nine. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. 221, passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The legislative power vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He sends drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists (September, 1914) of thirty nine members, who are paid at the rate of 200*l* per annum. Those appointed before September 17, 1891, life members, but those appointed after that date hold their seats for years only, though they are eligible for reappointment. The House of Representatives consists of eighty members, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 300*l* per annum. Every registered male elector is eligible as a member of the House of Representatives. Women cannot be members of either branch of the Legislature. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the Dominion and three months in one electoral district, is a registered elector. No person may be registered on the Maori electoral roll. Every adult Maori resident in one of the four Maori electoral districts can vote, provided he (or she) is not registered as any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

At the general election in 1911 there were 590,042 (321,038 men and 269,009 women) electors on the rolls, who returned 77 European members to the House of Representatives; for the four Maori members

11,768 votes of Natives recorded. For European and one Maori Electorate there was no election, the sitting member being returned unopposed in each. In 1911 there was one European member in the House of Representatives to every 13,354 persons, and one Maori member about 12,461 Natives. The proportion of European electors to population in the year 1906 was one every 1·8 persons.

Parliamentary Parties (December, 1911):—Conservatives, 39; Liberals, 33; Labour, 4; Independent, 4.

Governor.—His Excellency Rt. Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. Salary of 5,000*l.*, and 2,000*l.* additional of allowances. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

Prime Minister (July 10, 1912), *Minister of Lands*, *Minister of Agriculture*, *Minister of Labour*, *Minister of Industries and Commerce*, *Comptroller of State Forests*—Hon. W. F. Massey.

Minister of Finance, *Minister of Defence*, *Minister of Education*.—Hon. J. Allen.

Minister of Railways and Native Minister—Hon. W. H. Heffernan.

Minister of Public Works, Roads, and Bridges, *Minister of Mines*—Hon. W. Fraser.

Attorney General, *Minister of Justice*—Hon. A. L. Herdman.

Minister of Customs, *Minister of Marine*, *Minister in Charge of Government Life and Accident Insurance*, *National Provident Fund*, and *Old-age Pensions Departments*—Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.

Minister of Internal Affairs, *Minister of Immigration*.—Hon. T. H. D. Ball, M.C.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, *Minister of Public Health*.—Hon. R. H. Rhodes.

Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, and *in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands Administration*—Hon. Dr. Pomare.

Department of the High Commissioner in London—

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Thomas Mackenzie.

Secretary to the Department—C. Wray Palliser.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town, drainage, and water supply districts and river tramway and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

AREA AND Population.

There are two principal islands, the North and South Islands, Stewart Island, and several outlying islands, including (since 1901), the Chatham Islands and other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long, and 100 miles across at its broadest part; the population is 2,000,000.

miles. New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia. Area, including all islands, 104,751 square miles. North Island 44,468 square miles, South Island 58,525, Stewart Island 1,758 square miles. Acreage 66,861,440, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to March, 1912, 28,918,464 had been alienated, including lands reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes (11,942,428 acres). Estimated population (June 30, 1912), Europeans, 1,034,439, Maoris, 49,844, Cook Islanders, 12,598; total, 1,096,881. Population exclusive of aborigines —

Year	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3·6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1·7
1901	371,415	331,945	703,360	2·3
1906	405,992	366,727	772,719	1·9
1908	471,008	417,570	888,578	2·3
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	1·3

Area and population of each provincial district (1911):—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population (excl. Maoris)	Persons to a square mile
Auckland	25,746	264,530	10·8
Taranaki	3,308	51,609	15·6
Hawke's Bay	4,410	48,546	11·0
Wellington	11,003	199,094	18·1
Marlborough	4,753	15,983	3·4
Nelson	10,209	48,483	4·7
Westland	4,641	16,714	3·6
Canterbury	14,040	173,185	12·3
Otago —			
Otago Portion		132,402	9·3
South Otago Portion	26,487	58,728	2·2

Population of the North Island, 1911, 563,729; South Island, 444,152, Stewart Island, 325; Chatham Islands 258; Kermadec Islands 4. Total population, 1911, 1,058,312, including 49,844 Maoris (26,475 males, 23,369 females), 2,630 Chinese (88 females). There were 2,879 half-castes, members of Maori tribes.

In 1911, 496,545 lived in the rural districts; 505,598 in boroughs.

In 1911 there were nine towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, Auckland, 40,536, with suburbs, 102,676; Wellington (the seat of Government), 64,372, with suburbs, 70,729; Christchurch, 53,116, with suburbs, 80,193; Dunedin, 41,529, with suburbs, 64,237; Invercargill, 12,782, with suburbs, 15,858; Wanganui, 10,929, with suburbs, 14,702; Napier, 10,537, with suburbs, 11,736; Timaru, 11,280; and Palmerston North, 10,991.

Excluding Maoris, in 1911, 996,418 persons, or 98·80 per cent., were subjects. Of these, 702,779, or 69·74 per cent., were born in New Zealand, 228,684, or 22·9 per cent., in the United Kingdom (188,811 in England, 2,206 in Wales, 51,709 in Scotland, and 40,958 in Ireland). Foreign subjects numbered 12,050, or 1·20 per cent. of the population.

RELIGION

Excluding Chinese, 61·80 per cent. were unmarried; 34·21 per cent. married; and 3·99 widowers or widows.

In 1911, 550,000 (54·97 per cent.) were dependants; 131,000 (12·95 per cent.) agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers; 134,000 (13·24 per cent.) industrial; 102,000 (10·13 per cent.) commercial; 44,000 (4·39 per cent.) domestic; 33,000 (3·25 per cent.) professional; and 10,000 (1·07 per cent.) indefinite occupation.

MOVEMENT — POPULATION.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1907	25,094	1,157	10,066	8,192	15,028
1908	25,940	1,106	9,043	8,339	16,897
1909	26,524	1,223	8,959	8,094	17,566
1910	25,984	1,162	9,639	8,236	16,345
1911	26,354	1,078	9,534	8,825	16,820

Birth-rate, 1911, 25·97 per 1,000 persons living; death-rate 8·70 per 1,000; marriage-rate, 8·70.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1907	36,108	30,378	5,730
1908	44,970	30,709	14,261
1909	38,650	33,931	4,719
1910	35,769	32,861	3,408
1911	41,389	37,189	4,200

Religion.

No State aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into six dioceses. The Roman Catholic Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington and three bishops.

Denomination	Number of Clergy July, 1912	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1911	Denomination	Number of clergy July, 1912	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1911
Church of England	421	709	Baptist	47	55
Presbyterian	333	709	Other Christian bodies.	153	—
Roman Catholic	—	—	Hebrew	6	5
Methodist bodies.	217	—	Total	1,432	2,859
Congregational	34	—			

In 1911, 41·14 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoria) belonged to Church of England, Presbyterians, 9·43 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 808,801, and Roman Catholics and Catholics undefined, 140,528 or 1· per cent. of population. There were 2,128 Jews, 1,501 Pagans, 35,905 who objected to their religion.

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, with an annual grant of £3,000. The number of graduates admitted after examination is 1,631. There are four affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 37 professors and lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 22 professors and lecturers; the Auckland University College, with 17 professors and lecturers; and the Victoria College at Wellington with 11 professors and lecturers. They are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College is a recognised school of agriculture.

At the end of 1911 there were 32 incorporated endowed secondary schools, with 340 teachers and 5,465 pupils. Total income, 1910, £157,461, less than half from endowments and Government payments. There were also 11 District High Schools with 87 teachers and 1,790 scholars. Children receiving secondary instruction at Technical Day Schools numbered 1,841 at the end of 1911.

For primary schools there is an Education Department. There are 13 Education Local Boards, with about 1,300 School Committees. There are 2,166 public primary schools, 4,551 teachers, 161,648 scholars on the rolls; average attendance, 142,186. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no secondary schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which special subsidies are given.

There are 326 private schools, with 993 teachers and 19,868 pupils; 7 schools of mines; 4 normal schools, 5 central schools of art; 12 industrial schools, with 2,617 children or young persons; a school for deaf mutes, with 97 pupils; an institute for the blind (at Auckland), and a special school for mentally backward boys at Otago.

There are 104 Native village schools, with 227 teachers and 4,557 scholars; and 9 boarding schools providing secondary education for native children, of which 128 Government scholars are under instruction; and 11 mission schools, with 230 pupils. Total net expenditure by Government on Native schools in 1911 was £35,881. Total expenditure in 1911-12 upon education of all kinds £1,294,000.

Justice and Crime.

There are six supreme court judges, and thirty stipendiary magistrates. There are 11 Magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Europeans criminally convicted	27,128	30,456	30,300	30,697	31,980	34,887
Europeans convicted before supreme or District courts.	407 ¹	411	501 ¹	514 ¹	478 ²	411

¹ Including convictions before Magistrates' courts for sentence, 107 in 1906, 111 in 1907, 232 in 1908, 243 in 1909, 185 in 1910.

At the end of 1911 the gaols contained 111 prisoners.

Pauperism.

The Dominion is divided into districts, with elective boards for administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief. The Government subsidises bequests at the rate of 10s in the pound; voluntary contributions, in the pound, and contributions by local authorities, according to a sliding scale, ranging from 12s in the pound to 24s 3d in the pound, according to the value of rateable property within the district. The total expenditure on Charitable Aid during the year ended 31st March, 1912, was 98,822l. During 1911 the benevolent asylums accommodated 2,649 inmates, 2,617 children (1,594 boys and 1,023 girls) wholly or partly maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions.

Age Pensions.

In 1905 an Act, amended in 1905 and consolidated in 1908, provided for old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions, is entitled to a pension of 26l a year. The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 90l (including pensions). Total pensions on March 31, 1912, 16,649, representing a yearly payment of 418,530l, the average pension being 25l 0s 4d.

Finance.

The following table of revenue is exclusive of sales and rents of land:—

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, in cluding Post and Telegr.	Railways	Land	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	3,103,565	1,550,994	2,765,391	987,440	904,900	8,760,942
1909	2,801,446	1,591,637	2,918,507	604,901	921,044	8,778,942
1910	2,671,121	1,587,372	3,279,369	442,370	316,585	8,468,532
1911	3,027,829	1,847,401	3,469,755	428,721	407,281	9,460,121
1912	3,279,012	2,052,406	3,661,619	647,011	448,615	10,721,877

Receipts from sales of land for 1911-12, 66,505l, from rents of pastoral runs, &c., 244,652l.

The following expenditure table is exclusive of amounts paid to the Public Works Fund:—

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£
1908	2,187,437	1,903,428	848,811	707,146	5,713,932
1909	2,218,966	2,120,987	874,818	806,271	5,785,513
1910	2,397,462	2,168,189	930,875	555,802	5,990,922
1911	2,458,452	2,370,814	984,854	911,529	6,545,106
1912	2,676,844	2,467,718	1,029,836	986,527	7,065,833

Budget estimates, 1912-1913: Revenue, 11,005,660l; expenditure, 10,868,068l.

The expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1912, was 55,027,456l, including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The rate of the ordinary land tax in 1909-10 was 1d. in the pound on the unimproved value. There is a graduated land tax, rising from one-sixteenth of a penny in the pound on unimproved values from 5,000l. to 7,000l., thence by progressive values up to 200,000l. or over,

the maximum tax of 2½ per centum being then reached. Previous Acts consolidated under the Statute of 1882. The graduated tax is increased by ½ per cent. in the case of absentees, but the absentee tax does not apply to companies, but to shareholders in companies. For and after the year ended March 31, 1910, the progressive graduated scale over 40,000£ is increased by 25 per cent. in the case of all land other than "business premises." The average taxation per head of the population, excluding Maoris, in 1911-12, was 5£ 3s 10d.

The public debt is shown in the following table —

Year ended March 31	Public debt			Charge			Interest Treasury Bills
	Debentures and Stock	Sinking Fund	Net debt		Sinking Fund		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882	60,454,887	2,928,936	62,383,823	2,065,111	81,842	2,106,860	20,554
1908	70,035,584	3,104,989	66,930,595	2,149,739	41,496	2,241,177	17,188
1910	74,890,845	3,112,065	71,778,780	2,282,182	95,124	2,377,306	20,160
1911	81,078,122	3,344,721	77,733,401	2,381,000	54,104	2,485,104	22,348
1912	84,853,913	2,160,603	82,693,310	2,446,493	198,348	2,644,841	17,479

1 The reduction in the amount of the sinking funds shown in 1912 is due to the fact that a system of accounts has been introduced into the Treasury, and the following items included with the Sinking Funds in previous years were excluded as not being strictly part of the Sinking Funds proper, i.e., Reserve Funds Accumulated, 800,000£; Bank of New Zealand Preference Shares, 500,000£, and New Zealand Consols held by the New Zealand Government, 847,150£, on March 31, 1912. For each of the years 1908 to 1911, the two items were the same, and the last item amounted to 840,571£ in 1908; 877,765£ in 1909; 805,840£ in 1910, and 885,340£ in 1911.

The net debt per head of population on March 31, 1912, amounted to 79£ 18s 8d.

LOCAL FINANCE.

The following table shows receipts and expenditure of the local governing bodies:—

Year ended March 31	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans (not Government loans)
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1907	1,233,049	2,806,864	3,897,515	11,610,048
1908	1,856,257	3,161,659	4,491,113	12,532,384
1909	1,390,698	3,374,868	4,800,711	13,303,622
1910	1,528,317	4,296,205	4,898,111	14,937,685
1911	1,592,601	3,948,683	5,360,261	15,727,613

The following figures for 1891 and 1911 deal with the land:—

	1891	1911	Increase, 1891-1911	Rate per cent.
	£	£	£	
Land	75,822,406	184,062,798	108,240,392	142.79
Improvements	100,054,267	100,054,267	—	—
Total	175,876,673	284,117,065	108,240,392	142.79

Defence.

New Zealand is a party to the Naval Agreement between Great Britain and Australasia (see under *Commonwealth of Australia*)

New Zealand passed a Defence Act in 1909, amended 1910, which provides for the gradual military training of every male New Zealander from the age of 12 to the age of 25, after which he will serve in the Reserve up to the age of 30. There are no distinctions and no exceptions except for the physically unfit. From 12 to 14 the boy is a junior cadet, from 14 to 18 a senior cadet, from 18 to 25 he becomes a soldier in the Territorial Force, from 25 to 30 he belongs to the Reserve. Senior cadets do 12 drills and a musketry course each year. The soldier in the Territorial Force does 7 clear days' annual training and a musketry course, besides 12 drills and a whole day parades but there are modifications to meet the requirements of local conditions in certain directions.

The Territorial Force is about 29,000 strong, and is organised in field and coast defence units with practically the same establishment for peace as for war. In each of the four military districts into which the Dominion is divided there is a brigade of infantry, a brigade of mounted rifles and a brigade of field artillery, as well as 9 companies of garrison artillery for coast defence and a field company of engineers besides medical units and other departmental troops. An infantry brigade will include four battalions and a signal company, a mounted brigade, three regiments of mounted rifles and a signal company, and a brigade of artillery, two four-gun batteries. The force will be fully armed and equipped according to the most modern standard. It is estimated that the annual cost of the scheme when carried out completely will be 400,000/. It will take several years before the scheme is in complete working order.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 17,000,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under crop (including 14,214,741 acres of grasses and 209,973 acres broken up) in 1911, was 16,154,218 acres, excluding 111,672 acres in gardens, orchards, and plantations. The area of Crown lands surveyed and open for selection on March 31, 1912, was 1,242,473 acres.

The largest freehold holdings are held in the South Island. The extent of occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1911 is as follows—

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to 10	12,751	81,897	5,001 to 10,000 acres	526	
11 " 50 "	7,948	358,050	10,001 " 20,000 "	204	2,751,840
51 " 100 "	10 " 45	618,980	20,001 " 50,000 "	186	4,157,740
101 " 200 "	7,083	1,028,608	50,001 acres and over	80	3,128,742
201 " 320 "	5,466	1,518,067			
321 " 500 "	5,511	2,571,309			
501 " 1,000 "	4,780	2,901,721			
1,001 " 5,000 "		9,988,126	Total	72,876	40,288,196

Deducting Crown lands under pastoral leases, the area of occupied land in 1911 was 29,236,793 acres, in 1901, 26,982,486 acres, in 1891, 19,951,925 acres.

In 1911 there were 110,025 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows:

Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Hay (Grass)	
	Acres	1 000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1 000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1 000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	
1907	1 48 091	5 517	3.7	94 44	1 092 38 32	11.57	1 319	1 319	12.15	80 485	
1908	352 411	8 773	24.7	486 905	5 907 46 1	12.15	1 319	1 319	11.67	167	
1909	311 111	5 517	17.7	1 000	11 527 31.86	31.86	41 00	1 8	29.58		
1910	311 141	5 517	17.7	1 000	10 091 33.42	33.42	191	191	27.72		
1911	327 16	8 902	27.2	902 6	10 119 33.11	33.11	27	27	27.18		

Live stock in 1911, 404,284 horses, 2,020,171 cattle, 24,270,000 sheep, and 348,754 pigs. Wool clip in 1911, 175,472,975 lbs, of which 169,424,811 lbs were exported.

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding breweries and quarries) —

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Estimated Capital £	Estimated Produce £
1890	2,254	25,633	5,261,826	8,773,837
1895	2,459	27,389	5,796,017	9,549,860
1900	3,163	41,726	7,959,631	17,141,149
1905	3,495	49,806	11,814,013	22,422,726
1910	3,519	45,965	14,430,355	29,534,642

In the capital estimated for 1910 were meat freezing and preserving, 7,422,187; tanning, wool scouring &c., 2,036,770; saw mills, 2,699,888; grain mills, 1,248,001; clothing and boot factories, 1,128,998; butter and cheese factories, 3,919,184; and brass works, 1,125,640.

II. MINES AND MINERALS

Mineral produce for years ended December —

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	£	T	£	T	£	T	Tons	£	£	Or	£	Or
1908	711,936	175,397	5	—	—	—	1,800	968,083	5 90	473,798	508,423	2,004,925
1909	1,813,830	180,872	—	60	6	—	911,247	1 015 742	2,20	552,608	508,871	2
1910	1,771,235	171,562	—	—	15	—	962 1,219 737	8	465,044	478,288	1,896,328	
1911	1 311 043	191,587	20	42	—	—	2,066,073	1,128,066	7,587	386 707	455,236	1,816,762
1912	801 105	84,739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	845,165	1,845,115

COMMERCE

111

In 1911 the imports duty free (excluding 763,271 specie) amounted to 9,416,496; subject to duty, 9,366,112.

	Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
		£	£	£
1907	17,000,000	19,781,138	285,816	20,066,954
1908	17,471,284	15,894,730	422,964	16,317,694
1909	18,674,710	19,462,936	199,060	19,661,996
1910	17,051,583	21,944,163	236,046	22,180,299
1911	19,545,879	18,751,000	246,493	19,028,490

The quantities and values of imports are obtained from Customs entries verified by invoices and, where necessary, with goods subject to an excise duty, by the Collector of Customs. For exports the 'free on board' value is given, but the Collector of Customs carefully examines the current price lists to prevent any over-estimate. Goods transhipped at a foreign port are regarded as imported from the country where they were originally shipped, and exports are destined for the country where it is intended to land. The countries named, however, may not be those of origin or destination as no attempt is made to trace the goods beyond the ports disclosed by the documents presented to Customs. Very little cargo transits New Zealand.

For the year ended March 31 1912 the value of imports was £20,445,396, and of exports £19,028,490. The principal imports and exports in 1911 are given as follows—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for iron and steel goods machinery, &c	4,350,470	Colonial produce	
Sugar	8,482,413	Wool	6,491,707
Tea	176,311	Gold	1,815,251
Spirits, wines, and beer	931,000	Grain, pulse, flour	881,849
Tobacco and cigars	178,161	Frozen meat	3,508,406
Coal	434,461	Kauri gum	995,707
Bags and sacks	154,268	Tallow	607,357
Fruit	192,519	Hides, skins, leather	904,267
Oils	422,011	Live stock	301,045
Paper, printed books, and stationery	471,000	Butter and cheese	2,768,974
Other imports, excluding specie	795,646	Bacon and ham	7,004
Specie	6,740,711	Preserved meats	141,549
		Green seeds	40,817
		Phosphorus (fibres)	800,208
		Other articles	1,274,066
		British and foreign produce	198,257
		Specie	48,304
Total	19,545,879	Total	19,028,490

Exports of trade products —

Years	Wool	Frozen	Kauri Gum	Butter	
	Lbs	Cwts	Tons	Cwts	
1907	171,635,696	334,808	8,768	228,441	280,798
1908	102,876,481	2,120,808	5,490	229,471	400,607
1909	189,682,708	2,672,094	8,230	721,108	451,915
1910	308,067	2,654,108	7,487	302,827	439,174
1911	108,424,811	2,260,765			

The value of gold exported on December 31, 1911, was 79,258,913. The gold exports in four years were as follows—

Years	Quantity	Value	Years	Quantity	Value
	Oz.	£		■	£
1909	506,381	2,004,799	1911	478,288	1,896,328
	506,371	2,006,900		455,226	1,816,782

The following table shows the trade with different countries :—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	10,441,897	9,257,786	10,499,771	11,787,900	19,143,790	10,199,188	18,639,118	13,184,743
Australian States	2,841,429	2,764,510	2,839,398	2,944,991	2,106,161	1,918,115	2,010,751	2,516,168
Pacific Islands	920,851	854,016	673,765	910,281	203,551	259,164	296,244	324,806
India & Ceylon	572,037	615,050	659,812	629,647	107,146	198,163	139,628	100,147
China	24,898	24,359	30,392	35,280	7,084	11,897	19,627	2,189
United States	1,648,937	1,166,083	1,899,787	1,092,129	328,419	684,810	553,008	824,588
Other places	1,828,797	1,169,235	1,430,239	1,062,249	426,317	468,189	584,238	511,401
Totals	17,671,284	15,679,719	17,631,783	19,545,879	14,517,494	19,161,996	22,190,209	19,028,190

Trade (imports and exports) of the principal ports :—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1907	8,006,404	9,167,837	5,469,983	4,027,541
1908	7,571,846	7,965,628	4,700,005	3,780,821
1909	7,705,264	8,156,234	5,007,426	3,771,037
1910	8,701,981	9,156,634	5,863,326	4,030,046
1911	8,931,612	9,320,509	5,748,215	3,975,360

According to the Board of Trade returns, the principal imports into and exports of British products from the United Kingdom from and to New Zealand in recent years were as follows :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports into U.K. —	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	7,657,081	5,941,765	6,935,431	8,526,767	7,478,011
mutton	9,996,328	3,452,684	3,499,068	4,234,173	3,923,761
Tallow and stearine	706,907	590,487	709,667	518,982	580,588
Sheep skins	701,006	545,973	610,671	622,039	569,247
beef	566,548	541,600	600,619	797,585	372,424
Butter	1,599,226	1,250,211	1,472,219	2,001,994	1,496,842
Exports from U.K. :—					
Cottons	973,608	—	881,472	1,198,621	1,040,179
Woolens	619,148	611,608	542,066	629,912	732,805
Apparel	496,473	477,406	467,049	537,787	588,008
Iron, and iron and					
manufactures	1,637,572	1,841,111	1,088,637	1,111,469	1,870,458
Machinery	426,492	489,490	587,111	1,111,003	531,181

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1911 the registered vessels were 244 sailing vessels of 35,651 tons (net), and 361 steamers of 114,973 tons; total 605 vessels of 150,624 tons (net).

Shipping inwards and outwards for five years :—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1907	601	1,191,198	111	1,254,266	539	1,061,504	624	1,225,882
1908	614	1,281,230	114	1,361,047	543	1,082,510	624	1,331,305
1909	568	1,202,457	108	1,263,935	515	1,102,405	624	1,253,878
1910	581	1,271,878	111	1,389,031	503	1,159,605	624	1,367,207
1911	580	1,389,349	111	1,482,378	533	1,235,193	624	1,467,402

Of vessels inwards in 1911, 111 of 707,573 tons were British; 624 of 727,969 tons colonial; 111 of 46,836 tons foreign. Vessels outwards, 624 of 693,666 tons British; 412 of 726,655 tons colonial; 48 of 47,082 tons foreign.

For the year 1911, the shipping at five principal ports was as under :—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland	236	733,311	236	479,761
Wellington	126	417,622	126	472,900
Lyttelton	22	38,040	22	71,688
Dunedin	88	86,925	88	122,493
Bluff Harbour	64	151,056	64	167,705

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1912, there were 1,178 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,625 in the South Island, besides 11 miles of private lines—2,827 miles in all. Revenue from Government railways 3,676,509l., expenditure 2,445,896l., surplus 1,210,614l. Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines open, and unopen, to March 31, 1912, 32,689,179l. In 1911-12 the tonnage of goods carried was 5,887,908, and the passenger numbers 11,891,134.

All the chief railways are provided with tramway systems.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

Postal statistics—Articles posted and delivered :—

Years	Letters and Letter-cards	Post Cards	Books, &c.	Newspapers	Parcels	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
1906	175,440	12,000,575	49,342,841	41,356,918	1,790,647	483,084	371,424
1909	186,926,837	14,188,800	50,000,000	42,561,641	2,161,634	538,740	418,764
1910	196,768,908	15,381,000	55,000,000	43,305,554	2,471,964	609,887	449,778
1911	205,460,021	16,356,377	58,000,000	44,301,719	2,437,879	607,764	438,593

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1912, 1,087,711*l*, working expenses, 988,912*l*. The officials numbered 7,258 on ~~March~~ 31, 1912.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1912, there were 11,805 miles of line and 39,370 of ~~wire~~. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 9,063,133, 8,971,725 being private and Press. The telephone (Governmental) ~~is~~ very generally used. The telegraph and telephone ~~systems~~ for the year 1911-12 ~~cost~~ 474,458*l*.

Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1911, five banks of issue doing business. Two of these ~~are~~ wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital of 1,000,000*l*, besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 1,000,000*l* of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities for 1911, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 28,625,803*l*, and the average assets 29,433,614*l*. The average amount on deposit was 26,765,122*l*. The value of the notes in circulation ~~was~~ 1,677,842*l*.

Post-office and private savings-bank business.—

Years	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
			£	£	£
1908	598	388,945	10,798,585	10,539,105	13,512,266
1909	624	408,770	10,779,855	10,668,974	14,065,410
1910	652	432,119	12,047,275	10,965,488	15,620,515
1911	692	459,602	13,047,689	11,999,682	17,194,461

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

Auckland Islands, 50° 31' S, 166° 19' E, 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depot of provisions and clothing for the ~~use~~ of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Islands, 43° 50' S, 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles; population (April, 1911) 453 (234 Europeans and 219 Maoris and Morioris).

~~Other islands~~ other ~~islands~~ ~~are~~ annexed to New Zealand in June, 1901. They lie between 8° and 23° S lat., 157° and 170° W long. The Cook Islands and the other islands with their population (1911) ~~are~~ follows:

Cook Islands—	Population	Other Islands—	Population
Rarotonga	2,759	Niue (Savage Is.)	8,948
Mangaia	1,471	Palmerston Is.	107
Atiu	812	Penrhyn (Tongareva)	325
Aitutaki	1,237	Manahiki	444
Manke (Parry Is.)	457	Rakaanga	711
Mitiaro	—	Danger (Pukapuka)	—
Hervy Islands	29		
Total	6,964	Total	5,634

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles.

Rarotonga is ~~18~~ miles in circumference; Vatin, ~~18~~ Atiu, 20 miles; Aitutaki, ~~11~~ miles; Niue (or Savage Island), 40 miles. Laws for the Cook ~~Islands~~ have been ~~made~~ ~~by~~ by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council of which the Arikis, or native Kings and Queens, ~~are~~ members. At Rarotonga there ~~is~~ ~~a~~ Resident whose approval is

required for all enactments. The tariff of New Zealand is enforced. The annual death-rate is higher than the birth rate. The islands' chief products—copra, coffee, pearl shell, fruit, hats and caps, and lime-juice. The trade for 1911 was.—Imports into New Zealand, 92,382; Exports from New Zealand, 56,131.

Islands. 36° S, 178° 30' W, 600 miles NNE of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Population (1911) 4 persons. The largest of the group is Raoul. Sunday Island, miles in circuit, Macanlay Island in circuit.

Small uninhabited islands are The Campbell Islands, the three Krug Islands, Campbell Island, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands.

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FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded by the chiefs and people of Fiji on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Native Commissioner, the Hon. A. C. Coates, Agent-General of Immigration, and the Hon. R. S. D. Rankine, Receiver-General. The Council is passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises ten official members, six members, and two native members.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific — Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet Escott, K C Salary 3,000l (and 1,000l from Imperial funds)

Colonial Secretary — Hon Eyre Hutson, C M G

The Governor is High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific

There is a constabulary consisting of natives and Indians, and a 'Police Association' under the supervision of Government

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 17 provinces, 10 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the principles of native administration by which the people formerly governed themselves. In seven of the provinces there are European magistrates. About 186 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed in subordinate administrative capacities. There are also 31 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 17 European magistrates in the administration of justice. A European commissioner, who is also Government medical officer, resides in Rotumah.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of over 200 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 20° south latitudes and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,250 square miles, next Vanua Levu, 2,600 square miles. The island of Rotumah, between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° east longitude, is added to the colony. Total area, including Rotumah 7,485 square miles.

At the census of April 2, 1911, the population was 139,541, the Europeans, 3,707 (2,408 males, 1,304 females), Fijians, 87,096 (46,110 males, 40,986 females), Rotumans, 2,176 (1,048 males, 1,138 females), Indians, 40,286 (26,078 males, 14,213 females), Polynesians, 2,758 (2,429 males, 329 females), Chinese, 305 (276 males, 29 females), others, 3,213 (1,674 males, 1,539 females). On December 31, 1911 the estimated population was 142,761.

Among Europeans in 1911 the births were 90 and deaths 11, among Fijians, births 3,298, deaths 3,851, among Indians, births 1,271, deaths 791.

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu, European population (census of April 2, 1911), 1,376.

Religion and Instruction

Attending at Wesleyan native churches in 1911, 84,306, Roman Catholic Mission, 10,592. The Wesleyan Mission comprises 14 European mission sisters, 100 native ministers, 100 catechists, 831 teachers, and 8,655 local preachers, 5,449 class leaders, with 100 churches, and 334 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 10 European ministers and 100 native teachers, 47 European sisters, 10 churches and 10 chapels, 10 training institutions.

Two public schools, Suva and Levuka, 7461 pupils in 1911, 100 scholars in 1911. Another supported school is solely for 65 scholars in 1911. During 1911 the Wesleyan Mission had 1,002 scholars with 16,939 scholars; the Roman Catholic Mission had 157 schools with 100 scholars. The Catholic Mission maintain 10 schools, 10 Europeans, with 244 children in 1911.

		Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
		£		£	£
	185,424	149,874	1909	177,909	187,684
1907	179,802	156,811	1910	211,952	236,661
	178,015	197,798	1911	240,395	265,347

The principal items of revenue in 1911 were:—Customs, 148,025*l.*; wharf and shipping dues, 12,708*l.*; native taxes, 16,205*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 19,808*l.*; fees of court, 20,872*l.*; postal dues and stamps, 7,588*l.* The expenditure on personal emoluments 84,759*l.*; on other charges, 180,588*l.* The public debt consists of a loan of 57,700*l.*, and Imperial advances; total indebtedness (1911), 93,515*l.*

Production, Industry and Commerce.

There are 6 sugar mills, aggregate daily output 1,000 tons of dried sugar; 1 tea factory, daily output 100 pounds of dried tea; 20 boat-building yards, 2 soap works, 1 saw mill, and 1 fibre mill. In 1911 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers:—Bananas, 4,692 acres; coconuts, 87,562 acres; maize, 2,741 acres; sugar-cane, 43,859 acres; yams, 301 acres; tobacco, 200 acres; peanuts, 700 acres; tea, 100 acres; rice, 11,701 acres; rubber, 390 acres; pine-apples, 230 acres. In 1911 there were approximately 6,238 horses and mules, 46,000 cattle; 4,561 sheep; and 18,865 goats.

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1908	662,654	878,394	1910	829,029	1,005,818
1909	636,250	947,136	1911	864,198	1,275,235

Imports subject to duty, 1911, 673,847*l.*, duty-free 233,232*l.*

Year	Imports		Exports	
	From Possessions	From other Countries	To Possessions	To other Countries
	£	£	£	£
1908	646,099	16,554	878,112	—
	619,659	16,590	946,900	235
1910	611,939	119,136	996,299	9,519
1911	864,514	92,685	1,274,580	1,627

Quantities and values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. The case of exports is declared by the exporter in the goods as they lie in the port of shipment, including of packages. The value of goods as they lie in the port of shipment is disclosed by shipping documents. Opium is usually exported from which Lisbon, Marseilles, Hamburg, &c., 'for orders,' and the ultimate destination is known. Almost all English goods imported are as imports.

The principal imports during 1911 were: biscuits, 20,864*l.*; fish, 12,214*l.*; flour, etc., 89,579*l.*; meats, 22,489*l.*; rice, 16,945*l.*; spirits, 11,866*l.*;

tobacco, 13,569*l.*; coal, 28,684*l.*; timber, 47,535*l.*; drapery, 146,425*l.*; hardware, 56,601*l.*; galvanised iron, 16,610*l.*; machinery, 49,323*l.*; oils, 20,470*l.*; rails, etc., 21,755*l.* Principal exports: copra, 294,245*l.*; green fruit, 151,668*l.*; molasses, 9,821*l.*; Trocas shell, 14,262*l.*; sugar, 797,274*l.*

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the imports into the United Kingdom from Fiji in 1912 amounted to 20,129*l.*; the exports of U.K. produce to Fiji amounted to 122,460*l.*, and the exports of foreign and colonial produce to 7,911*l.* The British exports were principally (1911) cotton manufactures, 41,876*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 12,484*l.*; and apparel, 11,479*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Samoa, Honolulu and Canada. During 1911 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 140 steamers (all British) of 290,167 tons, and 10 sailing vessels of 5,310 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1911, 584,935 tons. Registered shipping, 1911, 16 vessels of 2,293 tons; vessels holding coasting licences (1911), tonnage, 8,800. There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer.

Local correspondence, 1911, 825,194 letters and postcards, 94,258 book-packets, 323,362 newspapers, 8,365 parcels; foreign correspondence, 588,051 letters, 251,276 newspapers, 139,037 book-packets, and 12,127 parcels. There is a Money Order system with the United Kingdom, Canada, the Australian States, New Zealand, and Tonga. An overland telephone from Suva to Lautoka, 120 miles. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa, and Taviuni.

Money, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS

TONGA

• (FRIENDLY ISLANDS.)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 8, 1886. By the Anglo German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, the Tonga Islands were left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19, 1900. In December, 1900, the British High Commissioner, with the assent of the King and native chiefs, assumed the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over all subjects of Foreign Powers in Tonga, and the supervision of the financial administration.

King—George II, born June 18, 1874, succeeded his great grandfather, George Tubou, in 1898, married June 1st, 1899, to Lavinia, who died in April, 1901. He married again in 1901.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets every three years, composed one half of hereditary nobles, who hold their office subject to good behaviour, and half of representatives elected for three years by the people, every adult male who has paid his taxes and is not criminally incapacitated being qualified to vote.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau, and lies between 15° and 28° 30' south, and 178° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. Area, 360 square miles, population, census, April, 1911, 23,011 Tongans, 946 Pacific Islanders, and 880 Europeans. Capital, Nukualofa. The natives are Christian, mostly Wesleyan Methodists. The revenue, chiefly from customs (28,232 £ = 1911), a poll tax and leases (no land being sold), amounted in 1911 to 51,050 £ and the expenditure to 50,012 £. Native produce consists mostly of copra, green fruit, mats, tapa (a textile from bark), and fungus. Imports, 1910, 218,309 £, 1911, 228,101 £, exports, 1910, 245,946 £, 1911, 240,108 £. The imports include specul (40,377 £ = 1911), drapery (40,188 £ in 1911), bread stuffs, meats and beverages, and the exports, copra, 231,479 £ in 1911, green fruit, 5,545 £. The imports are chiefly from Australia and New Zealand. The exports chiefly to Australia, New Zealand, and Germany. In 1911 56 vessels of 105,324 aggregate tonnage entered and 123,444 tons cleared (mainly British). Two boats of the New Zealand Union Steamship Company visit each of the 3 Tongan groups every two weeks, one running from Auckland to Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, and Sydney; the other going in the inverse order.

Since May 1, 1905, British coin is the only legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

High Commissioner—**Consul-General for the Western Pacific**—Sir Francis Henry May, K C M G.

Agent—**Consul**—W. Telfer Campbell.

In the sections devoted to New Guinea, New Wales and New Hebrides mention is made of various annexed Pacific Islands. The following summary (omitting islands described elsewhere) gives the names and positions of islands which are unattached:—

DUCIE ISLAND, 24° 40' S lat, 124° 48' W long. **PITCAIRN ISLAND**, 25° 5' S, 130° 5' W, area 2 sq m, pop 1911, 145 (40 adult males, 11 adult females, 4 children aged 6 to 16, and 17 children under 8 years). The affairs of the island are conducted by a Parliament of 7 members with a President, a Vice President, and a Judge. In religion the islanders (descendants of the mutineers of the *Pounty*) are 'Seventh Day Adventists'. The products of the island are sweet potatoes, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples and arrowroot, which is prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances. Excellent coffee also grows, and its cultivation will probably extend. On the island there are about 100 wild goats and a small stock of chickens. Pigs formerly common are extinct. The British Government has relieved them of liability to repay an advance of 200*l* granted in 1902. **DUDOZA ISLAND**, 7° 40' S lat, 161° W long, area 2 sq m. **VICTORIA ISLAND**, area 2 sq m uninhabited. **UNION**, **TOKELAU GROUP**, between 8° 30' and 11° S lat, and 171° and 172° W long. Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaofo or Bowditch, Nukunono, Duke of Clarence, Atafu or Duke of York, Nassau, Danger, area of group, 7 sq m, pop 912 natives and 2 Europeans (1911). The islands are included in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate. **PHOENIX GROUP**, between 2° and 4° 30' S lat, and 171° and 174° 30' W long. Eight islands. Mary, Enderbury, Ithania, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hull, Sydney, area of group 16 sq m, pop 59. **ELISE ISLANDS**, between 5° and 11° 20' S lat, and 176 and 180° E long. The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Nintao (or Lynx, Speiden), Nanainiga (or Hudson), Nanomea (or St Augustine), Nukulaele (or Mitchell), Nurukita (or Gohira), area of group 14 sq m, pop (1911), 3,084 natives, 4 Europeans and 1 Asiatic. **GILBERT ISLANDS**, on the equator. The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaiang, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Auaunka, Nounouti, Taputea, Beri, Nukunau, Onotoa, Imanua, Atoa, and Ocean Islands. Area 166 sq m, estimated pop (1911) 26,417 natives and 448 foreigners. Revenue of the Protectorate, which includes the Gilbert, Ellice, and Union groups, was 21,631*l* in 1911, and expenditure, 17,965*l*. The trade in 1911 amounted to 75,421*l* for imports, and 238,950*l* for exports (142,163 tons phosphates from Ocean Islands, value 213,250*l*, and 2,070 tons copra, value 20,700*l*). **BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS**, about 8° S and 160° W, include Guadalcanar, Malaita, Isakel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongu, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands (the Lord Howe Group or Ougiong Java, and the Santa Cruz Islands are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate). Area 14,800 sq m, European population (1912), 500, native population, about 150,000. They are under British Protection. Revenue (1911-12), 16,040*l*, expenditure, 22,689*l*. About 18,000 acres planted by white planters, 1000 under coco, 1000 March, 1911, and about 800 under rubber, sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas are grown, 60 acres were under cotton in March, 1910. From these islands in 1903, 1000 labourers were recruited for Queensland. Recruiting ceased at the end of 1903, in March, 1904, there were about 6,000 of the islanders in Queensland, but there is a steady stream of returning labourers. The value of imports in 1910-11 was 103,147*l*, and copra, pearl shell, very nuts, &c, were exported to the value of 88,890*l*. Foreign vessels entered, 1911-12, 113 of 25,824 net tons (25,588 tons British); cleared, 74 of 24,825 tons (24,094 British). There is a Resident Commissioner. **SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS**, the large islands, the largest about 100 miles long.

DUFF ■ WILSON ISLANDS, eleven islands, the largest about ■ miles in circumference STARRUCK ISLAND, 6° 30' S lat., 155° W long., area ■ sq m, uninhabited MALDEN ISLAND 4° S lat., 155° W long., ■ 35 sq m, pop ■ JARVIS ISLAND on ■ equator, 159° W, ■ 1½ sq m, pop 30 FANNING ISLAND, 3° 50' N, 159° W, ■ 15 ■, pop 150 WASHINGTON ISLAND, 4° 40' N, 160° 20' W, ■ 6 sq m PAIMOTFA, 6° N, 162° ■ W, ■ 1½ sq m BAKER ISLAND, on the equator

These islands ■ mostly of coral formation, most of them grow cocoanuts in large quantities, and some of them ■ valuable for their guano

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, ■ the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends ■ all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, ■ New South Wales, ■ the jurisdiction of any civilised Power and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, and the ■ small groups ■ Melanesia

The New HEBRIDES however, are under a mixed ■ of English and French naval officers ■ the Pacific station Under the Anglo-French Convention of February, 1906 ratified October, 1906, there ■ an arrangement for the reorganisation of the administration This convention also guarantees the interests of French, British, and natives, respectively, and fixes the conditions of land holding in the islands It also provides for the regulation of the recruitment of native labourers Within the islands Great Britain is represented by a Resident Deputy Commissioner, who reports to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific The larger islands of the group are Espiritu Santo, Malicolo, Ani ■ Tasiko, Efate ■ Sandwich, Erromanga Aipele or Tanna, Futuna ■ Erromanga, and Anietyum Area 5,100 square miles, population about 70,000 At the end of 1905 there were within the group 225 British and 417 French subjects There ■ French Catholic mission schools, and 1 Presbyterian Settlers have acquired large ■ within the islands, and though there ■ many disputes ■ rightful possession, and much of the land ■ still uncleared, cocoanuts (for copra), maize, millet, coffee, and bananas ■ grown, ■ a prosperous timber factor prepares Kauri wood for export The distillation and importation of spirits ■ prohibited The expenditure for 1908 ■ estimated at 30,060/ or 15,080/ for the British and an equal amount for the French There are several French and British trading companies, and the ■ of the Islands, in the absence of statistics, ■ be estimated ■ about 58,000/ for imports, and 43,000/ for exports The trade is mostly with Sydney and Nouméa (New Caledonia) The imports ■ provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal work, and furniture, the exports are maize, copra, coffee, and other island products Vessels visit the islands frequently, including the repeated voyages of two French and ■ British company, whose steamers provide for communication with Sydney, Nouméa, the Solomon Islands, and sometimes the Gilbert Islands

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PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES ■ AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted ■ adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged independence of the United States, and ■ September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based ■ the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, ■ which ten amendments ■ added Dec. 15, 1791; ■ eleventh amendment Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; ■ thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865; ■ fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and ■ fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted ■ three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested ■ ■ President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with ■ Vice-President chosen for the ■ term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—‘Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress but ■ senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.’ The practice is that in ■ State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, ■ the system known in France ■ *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution ■ that ‘the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the ■ throughout the United States’; and further, that ‘no person except ■ natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained ■ the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States’.

The quadrennial election is held every fourth (leap) year. Electors are chosen in the several States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November; the electors meet and give their votes at their respective State capitals ■ the second Monday in January next following their appointment; and the votes of the electors of all the States are opened ■ counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The presidential term begins on March 4, in the year following leap years.

The President ■ commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in the ■ of the death ■ resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term.

President of the United States.—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, born ■ Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856; educated ■ Princeton University (1875–1879), Associate Professor at Bryn Mawr College (1885–1888); Professor of Political Economy at Wesleyan University (1888–1890); ■ Jurisprudence and politics at Princeton University (1890–1902); President of Princeton University (1902–1910); Governor of New Jersey (1911–1913).

Vice-President of ■ States.—Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana, born 1854; admitted ■ the bar, 1877; Governor of Indiana, 1897–1900.

The President of the United States receives an annual salary of 75,000 dollars, with an additional allowance of 25,000 dollars for travelling expenses, and the Vice-President 12,000 dollars.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington	Virginia	1789-1797	1732	1799
John Adams	Massachusetts	1797-1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison	Virginia	1809-1817	1751	1836
James Monroe	Virginia	1817-1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	New York	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison	Ohio	March-Apr. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tennessee	1845-1849	1796	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869-1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877-1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881-1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland	New York	1885-1889	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889-1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland	New York	1893-1897	1837	1908
William McKinley	Ohio	1897-1901	1844	1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901-1909	1858	—
William H. Taft	Ohio	1909-1913	1857	—
Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	1913-1917	1856	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts	1789-1797	1735	—
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	New York	1805-1812	1789	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	—	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren	New York	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845-1849	1791	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849-1850	1800	1874
William M. King	Alabama	—	1786	1853

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—cont

Name	From	Term of Service	Born	Died
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857-1861	1815	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	Apr 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869-1873	1817	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur	New York	Sept 1881	1831	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar Nov 25, 1885	1819	1893
Levi P. Morton	New York	1889-1893	1815	—
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893-1897	1829	—
Guilet A. Hobart	New Jersey	1897-1899	1831	—
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	March Sept, 1901	1858	—
Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905-1909	1855	—
James R. Sherman	New York	1909-1912	1855	1912
Thomas H. Marshall	Indiana	1913-1917	1854	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office shall fall to the President pro tempore of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by nine chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and acts under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (March, 1913):—

1 *Secretary of State*—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, born in Illinois, 1860, educated at Illinois College, admitted to the bar, 1888; Member of Congress, 1891-95; Candidate for President of the United States, 1896, 1900, 1908. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

2 *Secretary of the Treasury*—William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York, born in Georgia, 1868, admitted to the bar, 1884, Organizer and builder of railway tunnels under the Hudson river. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

3 *Secretary of War*—Lindley B. Garrison, of New Jersey, born in New Jersey, 1864; admitted to the bar, 1886; Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey, 1904-13. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

4 *Secretary of the Navy*—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, born in North Carolina, 1862, State Treasurer of North Carolina, 1887-93; Chief Clerk Department of the Interior of the United States, 1893-95. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

5 *Secretary of the Interior*—Franklin Knight Lane, of California, born in Prince Edward Island, 1864; Corporation Counsel of San Francisco, 1897-1902; Democratic candidate for Governor of California, 1902; Member (and 1912 Chairman) of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

6 *Postmaster-General*—Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas, born in Texas, 1868; admitted to the bar, 1884; Member of Congress, 1899-1913. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

7. *Attorney-General*.—James Clark McInynolds, of Tennessee, born in Kentucky, 1851; Professor in Vanderbilt University Law School, Tennessee, 1900-1903; Assistant Attorney General of the United States, 1903-12. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—David Franklin Houston, of Missouri, born in South Carolina, 1866; has held professorships in several southern colleges and been President of the University of Texas; recently, Chancellor of the Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

9. *Secretary of Commerce*.—William C. Redfield, of New York, born in New York, 1858; Member of Congress, 1911-13. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

10. *Secretary of Labour*.—William Baughman Wilson, of Pennsylvania, born in Scotland, 1862; Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, 1900-1909; Member of Congress, 1907-1913. Present appointment, March 5, 1913.

The Ministry for Labour was created in 1913.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign Powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President; and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote. In general such voters are all male citizens 21 years of age. Neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States (in Rhode Island and Kentucky two years, in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary, in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. On the other hand many of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from another—too complicated for explanation here, with the express and avowed purpose of excluding the negro from the franchise, and yet avoiding the constitutional prohibition of discriminating 'on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.' Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters; in Massachusetts males are required to be able to read English. In the Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Wyoming (1869), Colorado (1893), Utah (1896), Idaho (1896), Washington (1910), California, Arizona, Kansas and Oregon (1912), admit all males to the franchise on equal terms with whites. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1910, the number of representatives is 435.

In 1912 with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico it became 496, distributed as follows —

Alabama	10	Maryland	6	Oregon	3
Arizona	1	Massachusetts	11	Pennsylvania	36
Arkansas	7	Michigan	11	Rhode Island	1
California	11	Minnesota	10	South Carolina	3
Colorado	6	Mississippi	6	South Dakota	1
Connecticut	5	Missouri	11	Tennessee	1
Delaware	1	Montana	1	Texas	18
Florida	1	Nebraska	6	Utah	2
Georgia	12	Nevada	1	Vermont	1
Idaho	1	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	10
Illinois	27	New Jersey	12	Washington	1
Indiana	13	New Mexico	1	West Virginia	6
Iowa	11	New York	11	Wisconsin	11
Kansas	5	North Carolina	10	Wyoming	1
Kentucky	11	North Dakota	1		
Louisiana	1	Ohio	11		
Maine	4	Oklahoma	8	Total	496

On the basis of the census of 1910 there is one representative to every 210,415 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1912 was 15,041,658, or about one in six of the entire population. In 1910 there were in the States, which alone participate in elections of President and representatives, 28,999,151 males of voting age, 21 years and over, including 8,829,581 of foreign birth, naturalised and unnaturalised.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits 'delegates' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members', and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the Constitution. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, or the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 7,500 dollars per annum, with an allowance, based on distance, for travelling expenses. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 12,000 dollars per annum.

No person shall be a representative during the term for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under authority of the United States while he shall have been created, or hold, emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his term of office. No religious test is required as a qualification for holding any public trust under the United States, or in any State.

The period usually called 'a Congress' is legislative language, continues

are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some States both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained in the national constitution, leaves this source of revenue to the States exclusively.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people in the whole State. His term of office varies from 1 year to 4 years and his salary from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment in State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but two of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may, however, be overridden by the two houses, in some States by a simple majority, in others by a three-fifths or two-thirds majority.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.), are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its adherents.

In a Territory (Hawaii is now the only Territory) there is a local legislature, the form of which has been prescribed by the National Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Congress. The Governor of a Territory is appointed for 4 years by the Federal President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges. Porto Rico, although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self-governing. Its government is organized on a system almost identical with that of the territories. The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil Governor and a mixed commission of Americans and natives, appointed by the President. Alaska has no power of self-government.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 68 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal elections. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (selectmen, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though sometimes divided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general no special functions, as the duties of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States are two systems of local government, one mixed. In the West the public lands are already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population of the United States in each year from 1790. Statistics of Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and persons in

military and naval forces stationed abroad are not included in these figures of this country. The residents of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1890.

Year	White	Coloured or Negroes	Slave	Total	Increase per cent per ann
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3 51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3 51
1820	7,866,797	233,634	1,538,022	9,638,453	3 31
1830	10,537,378	312,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3 35
1840	14,195,805	388,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3 27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3 51
1860	26,922,687	488,070	3,958,760	31,448,517	3 56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2 26
1880	48,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3 01
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	—	62,594,714	2 55
1900	68,893,405	8,840,388	—	75,994,575	2 07
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	—	91,972,286	2 10

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians, for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,781 Indians, for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians, for 1890, 107,488 Chinese, 2,089 Japanese, and 248,233 Indians, for 1900, 90,167 Chinese, 24,610 Japanese, and 237,224 Indians, for 1910, 146,863 Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic races, and 265,683 Indians.

Population statistics for 1900 and 1910. The dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the thirteen original States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organisation of Territories. —

Geographic Division	Land Area English sq miles, 1910	Population in 1910	Population in 1900	Pop per sq mile, 1910
Continental United States	2,973,890	91,972,286	75,994,575	30 9
England	61,276	6,512,681	5,592,000	105 7
Maine (1820)	29,845	742,371	—	24 8
Massachusetts (1780)	9,041	430,572	411,588	47 7
Vermont (1791)	9,124	456,956	343,941	—
New Hampshire (1776)	9,080	430,416	2,805,846	418 8
Connecticut (1790)	1,187	542,010	498,558	5
Rhode Island (1788)	4,840	1,114,743	908,430	231 3
New York	100,000	19,815,893	16,454,878	19 2
New Jersey (1788)	47,654	9,118,000	7,308,894	191 2
Delaware (1787)	7,614	2,587,107	1,888,010	337 7
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,882	7,062,111	6,802,115	171 0
Central	245,564	18,250,021	15,985,561	74 8
Illinois (1802)	40,740	4,707,121	4,157,545	117 0
Indiana (1816)	36,045	2,708,876	2,610,402	74 9
Ohio (1818)	56,043	5,688,591	4,821,550	200 6
Michigan (1837)	57,480	2,816,178	2,430,982	—
Wisconsin (1846)	56,266	—	2,086,042	42 2

Geographic Divisions	Land Area English sq miles, 1910	Population in 1910	Population in 1899	Pop per sq mile, 1910
North Central	510,804	11,637,921	10,447,423	22.8
Minnesota (1858)	50,558	2,076,708	1,751,394	20.7
Iowa (1845)	55,566	2,214,771	2,231,859	40.0
Missouri (1821)	68,727	3,293,873	3,106,665	47.9
North Dakota (1889)	70,188	577,036	319,146	9.2
Nebraska (1869)	76,865	833,888	401,570	7.6
Nebraska (1897)	76,906	1,142,214	1,066,800	15.5
Kansas (1861)	81,774	1,690,449	1,470,495	20.7
South Central	289,071	8,407,000	10,448,440	29.1
Arkansas (1797)	1,965	302,322	184,730	103.1
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,295,546	1,158,044	190.0
District of Columbia (1791)	691	811,069	276,718	517.5
Virginia (1788)	40,263	2,061,612	1,854,184	51.2
West Virginia (1863)	24,032	1,321,119	768,600	30.8
North Carolina (1789)	48,740	2,206,267	1,893,810	41.8
South Carolina (1788)	30,495	1,712,400	1,940,316	49.7
Georgia (1788)	59,725	2,008,121	2,218,931	44.4
Florida (1845)	54,661	752,614	528,542	13.7
East Central	179,509	8,404,901	7,547,797	46.8
Kentucky (1794)	40,181	2,240,901	2,147,174	57.1
Tennessee (1796)	41,637	2,164,704	2,020,610	52.4
Alabama (1819)	51,279	2,135,093	1,826,697	41.7
Mississippi (1870)	46,803	1,797,114	1,551,370	38.9
West South Central	420,716	9,764,584	6,132,290	20.4
Arkansas (1880)	52,125	1,574,446	1,311,564	30.0
Louisiana (1812)	40,400	1,600,596	1,281,627	39.8
Oklahoma (1907) ¹	69,624	1,067,185	348,331	24.9
Indian Territory (1907) ¹	30,700	—	602,000	—
Texas (1845)	267,896	3,600,512	2,448,710	14.5
Mountain	689,121	2,634,317	1,674,057	9.1
Montana (1899)	146,201	370,058	343,000	2.6
Idaho (1890)	84,554	325,531	161,772	3.9
Wyoming (1890)	97,504	145,963	92,321	1.5
Colorado (1876)	108,658	709,024	389,700	7.7
Utah (1912)	122,509	327,801	195,310	2.7
Arizona (1912)	113,810	304,354	122,081	1.8
Utah (1896)	82,184	378,871	276,740	3.4
Nevada (1864)	109,821	31,875	42,335	0.7
Pacific	218,085	4,112,304	2,410,602	18.3
Washington (1889)	66,876	1,141,000	516,000	17.1
Oregon (1859)	95,007	673,765	366,000	7.0
California (1850)	155,602	2,577,540	1,485,000	16.3
Non-contiguous Territory	597,883	1,420,345	308,812	—
Alaska (1867)	590,883	64,356	68,592	—
Hawaii (Ter.) (1900)	6,449	191,909	154,001	—
Porto Rico	—	1,118,012	978,343	—
Soldiers, etc., abroad	—	55,609	91,219	—
Grand Total	2,571,225	98,402,121	76,308,827	—

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory entered the Union as the State of Oklahoma, November 10, 1907. Total population, as shown by special census taken as of July 1, 1907, was 1,414,177. Oklahoma, 783,062 and Indian Territory, 631,115.

² Including both the land and water area.

³ Exclusive of figures for Porto Rico.

⁴ Population as shown by census of 1899.

⁵ Including both the land and water area of Alaska and Hawaii.

The total population in 1910 comprised 47,332,277 males, and 44,639,989 females

Occupations in 1910 not including Alaska and Hawaii, and soldiers, etc., abroad —

Kind of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	977,836	10,381,765
Professional	827,941	430,597	1,258,538
Domestic and personal	3,485,308	2,095,449	5,580,657
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	503,347	4,766,964
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,772,641	1,312,663	7,085,309
Total employed	23,753,836	5,319,397	29,073,233

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was in 1909, 77,446 square miles (in 1890, 162,991 square miles), with an Indian population of 300,121 (in 1890, 243,524). Extensive reservations are in Oklahoma State, 7,686 square miles, population 117,370, Arizona, 30,544 square miles, population 37,209, South Dakota, 9,722 square miles, population 20,171, Montana, 10,418 square miles, population 10,426.

In 1909 the United States spent 17,000,000 dollars on the Indians. There were 100 agencies throughout the country.

In 1910 (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non-contiguous possessions, and persons in the military and naval services stationed abroad) 78,456,330, or 84.7 per cent were natives and 13,515,886, or 14.7 per cent, foreign born.

Origin of the foreign born white population, 1910 —

England	876,455	Switzerland	124,834
Wales	82,479	Holland	120,053
Scotland	261,034	Mexico	219,802
Ireland	1,352,155	Cuba and West Indies ¹	23,189
		Hungary	495,600
Total United Kingdom	2,572,123	Belgium	49,397
Germany	2,501,181	Portugal	57,623
Canada	1,196,070	Spain	21,977
Sweden	665,183	China	
Norway	403,858	Japan	
Denmark and Finland	1,732,421	Greece	101,264
Italy	1,343,070	Turkey	91,923
Denmark	181,621	Other foreign countries	151,685
Austria	1,174,924		
France	117,236	Total	13,345,545

¹ Except Porto Rico

II MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

There is as yet no national system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States. The birth rate computed for 1900, of infants under 1 year of age living at the close of the Census year and of those who were born and died during that year, was 21.1 per 1,000, but is acknowledged to be too low. Death rates are computed from certain areas, where registration records are kept. In these areas, now

include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina (municipalities of 1,000 population and over in 1900) Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and cities in registration. The estimated population for the registration area in 1910 was 53,843,896, or over half (58.8 per cent) of the total estimated population of Continental United States, and the number of deaths returned for that year was 805,412, or 15.0 per 1,000 of population.

In 1909, 853,290 marriages and 72,062 divorces were recorded in the United States. Marriage and divorce rates, computed on the basis of the 1900 population and the annual averages of marriage and divorce from 1898 to 1902, are as follows:

Marriage rate per 10,000, based on total population, 14.1, based on population over 15 years of age, 14.1, based on unmarried population over 15 years of age, 32.1. Divorce rate per 10,000, based on total population, 7.3, based on married population, 20.0.

The number of marriages and divorces by States is as follows:

Geographical Divisions	Marriages 1909	Divorces 1909	Geographical Divisions	Marriages 1909	Divorces 1909
Continental United States	853,290	72,062	Atlantic—cont		
New England	57,798	4,032	District of Columbia	3,828	60
Maine	6,574	—	Virginia	17,851	1,074
New Hampshire	4,378	—	West Virginia	11,551	96
Vermont	8,106	801	North Carolina	20,085	880
Massachusetts	29,654	1,540	South Carolina	—	—
Rhode Island	5,117	308	Georgia	27,438	862
Connecticut	9,069	557	Florida	9,371	830
Atlantic	168,965	5,626	East South Central	98,956	5,314
New York	88,979	2,069	Kentucky	22,067	2,050
New Jersey	21,540	530	Tennessee	24,418	2,172
Pennsylvania	58,426	3,027	Alabama	25,890	2,182
East North Central	172,042	19,469	Mississippi	23,061	1,690
Ohio	45,865	4,781	West North Central	92,499	10,852
Indiana	28,806	4,046	Arkansas	20,227	2,428
Illinois	58,717	5,943	Missouri	16,751	828
Michigan	27,336	3,259	Oklahoma	14,019	—
Wisconsin	17,919	1,456	Texas	42,509	6,178
West North Central	107,391	11,437	Mountain	31,989	8,057
Minnesota	15,808	1,066	Montana	4,875	491
Iowa	20,186	1,885	Idaho	2,193	820
Missouri	33,750	3,986	Wyoming	1,181	143
North Dakota	4,758	320	Colorado	7,807	1,165
South Dakota	4,131	604	New Mexico	2,667	218
Nebraska	10,844	1,186	Arizona	1,579	214
Kansas	10,909	1,340	Utah	3,868	387
South Atlantic	104,936	4,945	Nevada	584	119
Delaware	2,302	51	Pacific	33,185	4,820
Maryland	12,564	698	Washington	9,182	1,081
			Oregon	6,283	1,026
			California	17,720	1,818

It is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to about 250,000 alien passengers arrived, 98 per cent of whom immigrants. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1911 (June 30) was 27,025,893. In the following statement, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are not included —

Year	Iceland	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Immigrants
1907	119,667	37,807	39,905	338,432	285,731	275,943	9,731	1,285,849
1908	83,190	32,809	30,375	168,509	124,503	156,711	8,798	732,870
1909	71,826	28,810	32,496	170,191	183,218	130,466	6,672	711,786
1910	98,706	31,281	48,267	238,737	215,537	186,793	7,193	1,041,570
1911	102,496	32,061	32,293	150,037	183,883	168,721	8,023	478,587

Of the total number in 1911, 570,057 were males, and 308,530 females.

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1880 and 1911 was 335,773. In the year 1911 there were 1,307 immigrants from China. In 1909 there were 3,275 Japanese immigrants. In 1911, 4,575.

Increase of native white, and foreign born white population from 1850 to 1910, by decades —

Year	Native White			Foreign Born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent increase	Total	Increase	Per cent increase
1850	17,812,539	—	—	2,340,535	—	—
1860	23,625,654	5,813,125	32.6	4,096,579	1,756,044	75.0
1870	29,046,966	5,421,312	23.1	6,493,713	2,397,134	58.4
1880	36,663,291	7,616,325	21.1	6,667,679	2,173,966	32.4
1890	45,979,391	9,316,100	24.5	9,121,967	2,454,288	26.9
1900	56,695,371	10,716,080	23.3	10,213,617	1,091,650	10.8
1910	65,350,412	11,791,041	20.8	13,312,345	3,098,728	30.7

Of the total increase of 15,977,691 the population of the country between 1880 and 1910, whites contributed 14,923,781, negroes 904,714, and other races, 61,161. The increase in the native population was 12,803,961, and that in the foreign born 3,173,610, about one fifth of the total.

The percentage of increase for the whites was 23.1, and for negroes, 11.2. The native white population increased 20.8 per cent, and the foreign-born white, 30.7 per cent.

In 1910 whites constituted 98.9 per cent of the total population, as compared with 97.9 per cent in 1900. Native whites, however, constituted a slightly smaller proportion of the total in the later year than in the earlier, while foreign born whites formed 1.1 per cent of the total in 1910, compared with 1.1 per cent ten years

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities with	No of Cities		Combined Population	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
200,000 or more	26	17	17,432,647	11,795,806
100,000—200,000	22	17	2,819,491	2,412,538
50,000—100,000	69	40	4,178,915	2,709,838
25,000—50,000	120	82	4,064,361	2,800,627
25,000 or less	229	141	28,585,817	19,718,812

Exclusive of Honolulu.

AREA AND POPULATION

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The census population (1900) of large cities is given in the *Statesman's Year-Book* for 1904. The following statistics for 1910.—

Cities	Land Area (Acres) 1910	Popula- tion, 1910	Cities	Land Area (Acres) 1910	Popula- tion, 1910
New York, N Y	18,550 0	4,716,883	New Bedford, Mass.	12,191 0	96,652
Borough			San Antonio, Texas.	22,905 0	96,614
Manhattan		2,331,552	Reading, Mass.	4,022 0	96,071
Huon		430	Camden, N J	4,474 0	94,538
Brooklyn		1,634,311	Salt Lake City, Utah	31,130 2	92,777
Richmond		85,963	Dallas, Texas	10,555 0	92,104
Queens		81,011	Lynn, Mass.	6,422 5	89,331
Chicago, Ill.	117,733 1	2,185,363	Springfield, Mass.	23,661 1	88,026
Philadelphia, Pa.	63,310 0	1,490,008	Wilmington, Del.	4,026 0	87,411
St Louis, Mo.	31,236 3	687,021	Des Moines, Iowa	14,519 0	86,308
Houston, Tex.	30,236 3	870,545	Lawrence, Mass.	4,180 0	85,892
Cleveland, Ohio	29,303 5	566,113	Laconia, Wash.	20,168 0	85,743
Baltimore, Md.	11,230 3	538,430	Kansas City, Kans.	10,140 0	82,311
Pittsburg, Pa.	20,033 7	311,905	Yonkers, N Y	12,700 0	71,804
Detroit, Mich.	20,102 6	465,766	Youngstown, Ohio	4,006 8	79,066
Buffalo, N Y	21,710 0	421,713	Houston, Texas	10,117 0	78,800
San Francisco, Calif.	29,760 0	416,912	Duluth, Minn.	37,713 2	78,466
Milwaukee, Wis.	14,580 5	373,657	St Joseph, Mo.	3,400 0	77,001
Cincinnati, Ohio	11,893 3	361,541	Somerville, Mass.	2,600 0	77,236
Newark, N J	14,826 0	347,469	Troy, N Y	6,140 0	76,813
New Orleans, La.	12,440 0	339,075	Utica, N Y	5,800 0	74,410
Washington, D C	38,490 4	331,064	Elizabeth, N J	6,191 0	73,409
Los Angeles, Calif.	61,480 0	319,198	Fort Worth, Texas	11,800 0	73,012
Minneapolis, Minn.	33,030 0	301,408	Waterbury, Conn.	17,900 0	71,111
San Jose, Calif.	3,320 0	307,779	Schenectady, N Y	5,010 0	72,820
Kansas City, Mo.	7,433 0	348,361	Hoboken, N J	520 0	70,124
Seattle, Wash.	31,700 0	237,113	Manchester, N H	21,060 0	70,003
Indianapolis, Ind.	21,130 4	213,650	Evansville, Ind.	1,150 0	69,643
Providence, R I	11,332 2	224,130	Akron, Ohio	7,360 8	69,067
Louisville, Ky.	13,221 7	223,928	Norfolk, Va.	3,376 1	67,402
Rochester, N Y	12,376 3	216,149	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	3,239 5	67,103
St Paul, Minn.	33,390 0	214,744	Peoria, Ill.	5,731 0	66,040
Durham, Colo.	67,628 0	213,361	Knox, Pa.	4,780 6	66,125
Portland, Oregon	61,192 0	207,214	Savannah, Ga.	4,603 0	65,064
Columbus, Ohio	13,017 8	191,511	Oklahoma City, Okla.	11,170 0	64,208
Toledo, Ohio	16,020 6	168,497	Harrisburg, Pa.	8,402 8	64,186
Atlanta, Ga.	16,425 0	154,839	Fort Wayne, Ind.	5,610 0	63,983
Oakland, Calif.	29,218 0	160,174	Charleston, S C.	3,216 6	63,636
Worcester, Mass.	23,653 0	141,966	Portland, Me.	13,700 7	63,571
Syracuse, N Y	11,035 6	137,214	Kent, Ohio	7,880 0	63,547
New Haven, Conn.	11,460 0	133,605	Terre Haute, Ind.	5,026 0	63,157
Birmingham, Ala.	30,881 2	132,685	Holyoke, Mass.	11,423 0	62,740
Memphis, Tenn.	11,759 0	131,105	Jacksonville, Fla.	4,804 0	62,699
Scranton, Pa.	12,361 7	129,467	Brockton, Mass.	11,798 4	62,378
Richmond, Va.	6,986 0	127,628	Bayonne, N J	2,577 0	62,340
Paterson, N J	5,187 0	126,600	Johnstown, Pa.	2,728 7	62,284
Omaha, Neb.	15,490 0	121,086	Passaic, N J	2,060 0	61,773
Fall River, Mass.	31,722 0	114,296	South Bend, Ind.	6,786 1	61,684
Dayton, Ohio	10,661 0	116,577	Covington, Ky.	5,063 0	61,370
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10,730 0	112,571	Wichita, Kans.	13,670 0	61,250
Nashville, Tenn.	16,943 0	110,364	Altoona, Pa.	3,114 6	61,127
Lowell, Mass.	8,304 0	106,294	Allentown, Pa.	1,085 4	61,013
Cambridge, Mass.	4,014 8	104,639	Springfield, Ill.	3,504 0	61,678
Spokane, Wash.	22,536 0	104,402	Pawtucket, R I	5,496 0	61,621
Bridgeport, Conn.	7,996 0	102,654	Mobile, Ala.	0	61,521
Albany, N Y	6,913 7	102,359	Birmingham, Ala.	7,657 1	60,510
Hartford, Conn.	10,955 6	98,915	Canton, Ohio	5,920 0	60,327
Trenton, N J	4,678 1	96,816			

Religion.

Denominations	Organisations reporting.	Members or Communicants.	
	Number	Number	
	1910	1906	1910
Protestant			
Adventist bodies	2,479	92,785	91,951
Baptist	55,804	5,662,234	5,510,590
(Christian Connection)	1,379	110,117	85,717
Church of Christ Scientist	503	85,717	85,096
Congregationalist	6,065	700,480	782,500
Disciples or Christians	12,681	1,142,359	1,450,015
or German Baptist Brethren	1,118	97,144	122,847
Evangelical bodies	2,678	174,780	180,815
Friends	1,097	118,772	119,691
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1,309	293,137	240,137
Independent Churches	679	75,678	48,978
Lutheran bodies	13,588	2,112,494	2,178,047
Mennonite bodies	606	54,798	55,007
Methodist bodies	66,787	6,749,838	6,477,224
Presbyterian	16,224	1,820,555	1,848,046
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,667	880,942	921,718
Reformed bodies	2,614	449,514	442,509
Unitarians		70,542	70,542
United Brethren bodies	4,311	396,050	304,556
Universalists	890	64,158	54,836
Roman Catholic Church	12,288	12,070,142	12,217,878
Jewish Congregations	1,769	101,457 ²	148,000
Latter-day Saints	1,930	256,647	400,550
Orthodox Churches	193	120,606	885,000
Total of all denominations ¹	214,160	936,445	84,517,377

¹ Inclusive of all bodies.

² In 1906 only heads of families, in 1910 members as well as heads of families were included. The two counts are not comparable.

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. In 1906 the percentage of illiterates in the population was ten years of age 17 per cent, in 1908 13·3 per cent, in 1910 10·7 per cent, in 1910 7·7 per cent. The following statistics are for 1910—

	Total Population	Per cent. of total population	Population 1910, and		
			Total	Able to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent.
Whites	68,886,422	74·4	50,989,343	1,535,580	
Foreign Whites	13,345,206	14·5	12,944,215	1,650,519	
Coloured	10,240,688	11·1	7,646,712	2,331,559	
Total	91,972,266	—	71,580,270	5,517,608	7·7

The Government has for elementary schools in States, from two to four 'sections' (or square miles) in each township six miles square, the proceeds of the sale of which form the part of the permanent school funds of States, the income alone being for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by State

local taxation, so that it constitutes about 3.3 per cent. of the total school revenue of all the States. In 1909-10 the amount expended in public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 428,250,434 dollars. In 1910 the 494 universities and colleges, including the 352 co-educational colleges and the 142 colleges for men only, had an income of 70,667,865 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations. The colleges for women had an income of 7,205,502 dollars.

The following table is for 1909-10. School statistics for States will be found under the several States:—

STATE OR TERRITORY	STATE COMMON SCHOOLS				UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES			
	ELEMENTARY (First eight grades)		HIGH SECONDARY		Number of institutions	Collegiate and graduate Students	Professors and Teachers	
	Pupils enrolled	Teachers	Students enrolled	Teachers				
UNITED STATES	76,818,791	481,548	915,061	41,467	602	164,712	17,281	
North Atlantic Div.	3,980,749	117,191	290,110	12,189	104	50,897	5,460	
South Atlantic Div.	2,514,434	59,220	34,052	2,961	119	20,590	2,219	
South Central Div.	2,728,416	62,537	81,573	3,994	111	15,799	1,844	
North Central Div.	5,585,440	167,974	396,519	18,373	216	72,009	6,184	
Western Division	1,159,732	34,815	67,837	4,151	47	10,843	1,684	

Summary of Statistics for 1909-10—Schools, Teachers, and Pupils:—

	Number	Teachers		Pupils and Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Common schools (included above)	265,474	110,481	412,799	621,210	3,971,875	5,841,977
High schools and academies	10,318	18,490	22,777	41,607	308,625	316,586
Public normal schools	1,781	4,512	6,034	11,146	35,474	61,936
Private normal schools	106	1,103	2,090	3,185	17,006	62,460
Universities & colleges	494	13,428	1,549	14,977	120,780	6,365
Preparatory department of universities and colleges	871	2,716	1,216	3,932	42,016	17,776
Preparatory department of colleges	166	—	1,681	2,304	—	—
Schools of theology	77	—	623	610	—	5,650
Schools of law	114	1,056	—	1,056	10,521	—
Schools of dentistry	—	7,586	—	7,586	19,702	805
Schools of pharmacy	—	1,546	—	1,546	20,687	707
Schools of veterinary medicine	79	—	—	815	6,848	98
Schools for the deaf	82	—	—	851	5,937	—
Schools for the blind	—	1,736	—	2,036	2,710	1
Schools for the feeble-minded	116	—	624	1,117	73,837	61,891
Schools for the deaf and blind	189	399	1,009	1,498	8,677	42,381
Schools for the feeble-minded	48	—	263	331	4,743	5,608
Schools for the deaf and feeble-minded	41	64	276	340	2,933	2,060

1 Number of buildings — schoolhouses.

The professional and allied schools, not included in the colleges given above are as follows in 1910-11 —

General summary of statistics of professional schools for the year 1910-11

Class	Who teach	Instructors	Students	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Graduated in 1911	Men having college degree ¹
Theology	193	1 495	10 894	- 178	1 577	9 216
Law	116	1 579	19 615	+	9 001	4 180
Medicine	122	18	39,148	- 2 243	4 074	2 041
Dentistry	57	1 544	4 061	- 592	1 764	149
Pharmacy	—	48	6 191	15	1,748	84
Veterinary medicine	—	409	2 571	- 140	701	—

Class	Value of grounds and buildings ¹	Endowment funds ¹	Benefactions ¹	Total income ¹	Volumes in libraries ¹
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Theology	21 413 740	9 319 101	1 753 064	9 999 909	1 069
Law	8 313 000	1 000 000	76 770	1 178,040	640,206
Medicine	19 300 000	7 085 92	990 251	2 189 126	948 703
Dentistry	1 947 144	—	10 671	499 204	963
Pharmacy	2 070 223	—	14 711	441 911	73,470
Veterinary medicine	911 000	—	—	443 296	19 698

¹ In so far as reported

School and college enrolment in 1910 —

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary (primary and grammar)	16 618 791	1,441,087	18,059,878
Secondary (high schools and academies)	917 001	117,400	1 034,401
Universities and colleges	67,426	117 080	184,506
Professional schools	12,541	54	12,595
Normal schools	79,641	4 015	83,656
City evening schools	974,814	—	974,814
Business schools	—	184,776	184,776
Schools for the deaf	42,881	—	42,881
Schools for the blind	11 907	690	12,597
Schools for the mentally retarded	4,129	—	4,129
Schools for the physically handicapped	6,409	—	6,409
Government Indian schools	97 561	—	97,561
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	9 061	—	9,061
Schools in Alaska operated by incorporated municipalities	4,700 ¹	—	4 700 ¹
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions	—	17,000 ¹	17,000 ¹
Private kindergartens	—	110,000 ¹	110,000 ¹
Private kindergartens (art, music, etc.)	—	65 000 ¹	65,000 ¹
Total United States	18,469,765	2,017,661	20 487,426

¹ Estimated

In 1910 there were in the United States 2,849 daily newspapers, 15,983 weeklies, 554 semi-weeklies, 2,810 monthlies, 262 bi-monthlies, and 1870 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 22,326; in 1870 the total number was 5,871; in 1900, 18,000; and in 1911, 22,306.

Justice Crime

The judicial system like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The General Government maintains courts for the trial of civil cases arising out of the admiralty, patent, banking, and other laws of the United States, of certain cases between citizens of different States, and of crimes against the United States. Almost all offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State courts, also all civil cases where the parties are residents of the same State, and matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy (when, as now, there is no national bankruptcy law).

In the separate States the lowest courts are those held by Justices of the Peace, or, in towns and cities by Police Judges. In the counties, courts of record are held, some by local county officers, others by District or Circuit Judges, who sit from county to county. In these courts there are usually the grand and petty jury. The highest court in each State is the Supreme Court, or Court of Final Appeal, with a Chief Justice and Associate Judges. These judges are usually elected by the people, but sometimes appointed by the Governor, with or without the Senate or Council, they usually hold office for terms of years, but sometimes practically for life during good behaviour. Their salaries vary from 2,500 dollars to 7,500 dollars.

The judges of the United States Courts are appointed for life. Of the United States Courts the lowest are those of the districts of which there are about 80, each State forming one or more districts. These courts may try any case of crime against the United States not punishable with death. Each of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court must hold a Court in one of the nine circuits into which the country is divided at least once every two years. There are also circuit courts of appeal. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. It deals with appeals from inferior courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. The Chief Justice has a salary of 15,000 dollars, and each of the Associate Judges 14,500 dollars.

Other courts with criminal jurisdiction are the Court of the District of Columbia and those of the Territories.

Pauperism

A special report of the U S Census Bureau gives the number of paupers in almshouses on December 31, 1890. The number of almshouses reported on was 2,748, and the number of pauper inmates, compared with numbers on June 1, 1890, and on June 1, 1880, was as follows, the proportion per 100,000 of population in each year being also shown —

	1905		1890		1880	
	No	per 100,000 of pop	No	per 100,000 of pop	No	per 100,000 of pop
Males	52,444	127 0 ¹	40,741	127 0	35,564	189 4
Females	29,320	74 5 ¹	32,304	105 7	30,639	124 4
Total	81,764	101 4	73,045	116 6	66,203	100 0

¹ Assuming same sex distribution as in 1890 and 1880

UNITED STATES

By colour and birth the pauper inmates were distributed as follows:—

	1903 Dec 31		1890 June 1		June 1	
	No	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
White						
Native . . .	42,205	51.6	36,656	50.2	37,603	56.8
Foreign . . .	32,136	39.3	27,648	37.6	22,883	34.6
Not known . .	513	0.6	2,274	3.1	—	—
Total . . .	74,854	91.5	66,578	91.1	60,486	91.4
Coloured . . .	6,910	8.5	6,467	8.9	5,717	8.6
Grand Total	81,764	100.0	73,045	100.0	66,203	100.0

On January 1, 1905, there were 77,855 white and 7,435 coloured pauper inmates

Finance.

I. FEDERAL.

Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure
Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars	Year ending June 30	Dollars	
1900	567,240,852	487,713,792	1910	675,511,715	659,705,391
1908	601,060,728	621,102,391	1911	701,872,875	654,187,998
1909	603,589,490	662,324,445	1912	691,778,465	654,558,968

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt.

This table shows what the Treasury terms 'Ordinary receipts' and 'expenditures.' 'Ordinary receipts' include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, on Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. 'Ordinary expenses' include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid on revenues thereof.

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure June 30, 1912, and estimates for 1913 —

Revenue	1912	Expenditure	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	311,331,672	Civil Establishment	
Internal	331,612,196	Legislative	12,729,949
Sales of public lands	5,392,796	Executive, salaries, &c.	923,978
Indemnity	105,081	Dept. of State	4,670,384
Coinage, &c.	6,970,150	Treasury Dept.	
Payment of interest by Federal railways		Salaries, &c.	4,128,189
Tax on circulation of national banks	5,687,008	Collecting Customs	10,224,895
Interest on public deposits	40,678	Public buildings	22,742,400
Services, customs	234,984	Various	28,835,584
		War Dept., salaries, &c.	2,253,474
		Navy	797,704
		Interior "Dept.", various	24,086,298
		Post Office Department	2,461,232

FINANCE

Revenues		Expenditure	1912
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c	Dollars		Dollars
Naval hospital and clothing funds and fixtures, &c	1,287,114	Agricultural Dept	19,471,568
Sales of ordnance material, &c	1,326 01*	Commerce and Labour Dept	14,468 998
Land fund	224,782	Justice and Judicial	9,716 999
Fees on letters patent	1,262 5 0	District of Columbia	12 430,542
Patent fund	2,076 399	Independent bureaus & offices	2 268,888
Immigrant fund	2 1'8 344	Total Civil	173,824 989
Naturalization fees	336 511	Military Establishment	
Proceeds of sealskins	244 442	Pay Dept	4,485,549
Alaska Fund	59 8 2	Quartermaster's Dept	28,927,676
Judicial fees, fines, penalties, &c	23 139	Ordnance	10 462,604
Sales of Government property	1 374,899	Improving rivers and harbours	95,540,617
District of Columbia, general receipts	2 792 028	Various	28,370,175
Panama Canal, rentals, work done, &c	7,774	Total Military	148,780,421
Miscellaneous	1,251 610	Naval Establishment	
Trust Funds	1,800,297	Increase of the Navy	809,240
Department of State	1,140 880	Pay of the Navy	90 308,481
War Department	2 915,048	Various	69,495 148
Navy Department	604,034	Total	185,661,955
Interior Department	8 264 769	Indian service	20,134,839
Proceeds of Indian lands of labor	8,070 410	Pensions	153,590 450
Miscellaneous trust funds	263,484	Interest on debt	22 610,800
District of Columbia	700,996	Ordinary disbursements	654,538,904
Total	691,902,607	Panama Canal disbursements	95,327,879
Deduct amounts covered by warrant in year subsequent to the deposit thereof	481,791	Public debt	28,648,827
Add moneys removed in warrant but not covered by warrant	337 500	Total exclusive of postal	718 061
Ordinary receipts	691,778,465	Postal service, paid from postal revenues	140,744 014
Panama Canal bond receipts	33,189	Total disbursements including postal	858,273 677
Postal bonds	450,280		(198 054,737)
Postal note fund	20,078,204		
Public receipts	52,726 749		
Total receipts, exclusive of postal	745,504,214		
	246,744,016		
receipts (including postal)	992,249,230		
	(198,449,840)		
Customs revenue, ordinary	328,000,000		
Corporation	20,000,000		
sources	57,000,000		
receipts	711,000,000		
	(142,900,000)		
		Estimated	
		the postal	
			280,000,000

The total estimated ordinary receipts for 1914 on a basis of existing laws, will be 710,000,000 dollars (142,000,000¢), and the expenditure, 782,556,023 dollars (146,511,200¢). The expenditure on the construction of the Panama Canal is estimated at 30,174,432 dollars (6,034,800¢).

On June 30, 1912, the cash balance in the Treasury, exclusive of reserve and trust funds, amounted to 166,263,608 dollars.

National debt on the 1st of July 1912 periods from 1880 —

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1880	2,120,415,370	1909	2,639,546,241
1881	2,136,961,092	1910	2,652,665,838
1907	2,457,188,062	1911	2,766,600,601
1908	2,626,806,272	1912	2,868,873,874

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 1,027,574,697 dollars on June 30, 1912. About one hundred and eighteen and one half millions of the interest bearing debt is at 4 per cent, and the rest at 2½ and 3 per cent.

In 1900 the true value of property was estimated at 88,517,806,775 dollars. In 1904, at 107,104,192,410 dollars.

II STATE FINANCE

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal; and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

For details see the separate States.

Defence

I ARMY

The military forces consist of a Federal regular army obtained by voluntary enlistment, of the National Guard (also obtained by voluntary enlistment), which belongs to the different States, and of a reserve to the National Guard which is unorganised but known as a *levée en masse*.

In the regular army enlistment is for seven years, of which four years are spent with the colours and the remaining three on furlough—practically in the reserve. Enlistment for a further term of seven years is allowed under certain circumstances. The pay of a private in any branch of the army is 15 dollars a month (about 2s a day) at first, but the soldier can obtain 'continuous service' pay, that after three years he may be drawing 18 dollars a month, equivalent to about 2s 6d a day. The minimum height is nominally 5 feet 4 inches, and the chest measurement 32 inches, but a certain relaxation of standards is allowed.

The U.S. Infantry is organised in 30 regiments of 3 battalions, each of 4 companies, the ordinary peace strength of a company being 3 officers and 100 men. The Porto Rico regiment (natives), now a part of the regular establishment, has 4 battalions of 4 companies. There are 15 cavalry regiments of 3 squadrons, of the same strength as infantry companies; the cavalry are practically mounted. Two infantry regiments and 2 of cavalry are composed of negroes, with white officers. Four special infantry regiments and two special cavalry regiments have been organised for permanent service in the Philippines. The field artillery of the U.S. Army comprises 11 regiments, each of 4 batteries, of these, 2 regiments

are 'light artillery, 2 mountain artillery, 1 field artillery, and 1 horse artillery. All batteries have 4 guns and 8 wagons both in peace and war. There are also 170 batteries of coast artillery. The engineers consist of 3 battalions, each of 4 companies of 4 officers and 159 men.

In addition to the regular United States army there are 52 companies of Philippine Scouts, (natives) each of 3 officers and 104 men, and 5,912 there are also the Indian Scouts 75 in number.

The authorised peace strength of the army at present is as follows:—

Infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers	74,092
Staff and Departments	15,688
Native Colonial troops	5,912
Total, all ranks	95,692

The regular U.S. troops stationed abroad amount to about 14,500 of all ranks, viz.—12,200 in the Philippines, 2,400 in Hawaii and 900 in the Isthmian Canal Zone.

In the case of the National Guard or organised Militia the various States maintain the units of all arms with the aid of grants from the Federal Government. Enlistment in the National Guard is purely voluntary, the term of service being usually three years, the organisation has been assimilated to that of the regular troops. The President can call out the Militia for service either within or without the borders of the United States. The total strength of the National Guard is about 119,000 officers and men, and it is estimated that about three-fourths of the whole could actually be put into the field. It is organised in 140 regiments and 9 battalions of infantry, 69 squadrons of mounted troops, 51 battalions of artillery, and 122 coast artillery companies.

The reserve, or unorganised, Militia comprises, with certain exemptions, the whole of the manhood of the nation between the age of 18 and 45, all being legally liable to serve in a national emergency for a period of 3 years. Their estimated number is 15 millions, but they are untrained, and of no present value, though encouragement is being given to rifle shooting.

In event of war the United States could put into the field about 80,000 regular troops, and about 80,000 or 90,000 partially trained National Guard. The American nation relies on being able to raise, in case of emergency, a great Volunteer army. If sufficient numbers are not forthcoming, the militia could be obliged to serve for two years, but this army, whether ranks are filled by voluntary or compulsory recruitment, would practically be a new creation.

The regular infantry and cavalry are both armed with the short U.S. rifle, Springfield model, 1903, calibre .300. The armament of the horse and field batteries is 4-shielded Q.M.F. gun firing a 15 lb shell.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both the army and the navy. The Secretary of War controls the army with the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of the Staff. The former has charge of finance, and non-military work, while the latter is entrusted with the general supervision of the army.

The army budget in 1912-13 amounted to \$94,210,400 dollars (£18,642,080). This includes the expenditure by the several States in their National Guard, nor the sum paid in pensions to former soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, which is separately provided.

II. NAVY.

The navy estimates (financial years ending June 30), were as follows :—

Years.	■	Years.	■
1912-13	25,691,402	1908-09	24,958,928
1911-12	25,405,220	■	23,719,600
■	26,222,113	■	20,991,825
1909-10	23,152,331	■	■,444,948

The control of naval affairs is vested in the Secretary of the Navy, a Cabinet officer, appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. The Assistant-Secretary, a civilian, also appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, the chiefs of eight administrative bureaus, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Judge-Advocate-General, ■ directly responsible to the Secretary. The administrative bureaus are: yards and docks, equipment, navigation, ordnance, construction and repair, steam engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery.

The Government constructive and repairing establishments ■ ■ Ports-mouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Puget Sound, Washington; and the naval stations are at Newport, R.I.; New London, Conn.; Charleston, S.C.; Port Royal, S.C.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Hawaii; Tutuila, Samoa; Cavite, P.I.; Olongapo, P.I.

All warships, under the requirements of law, are built within the country and of home material. On January 1, 1912, there were 29 rear-admirals, 212 captains and commanders, 1,108 other line officers, 280 midshipmen, 309 medical officers, 201 pay officers. The enlisted strength allowed by bill, approved August 22, 1912, was 51,500 ■ Marine Corps, allowed strength, on October 12, 1911, 332 officers and 9,521 men. Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, ■ 129,278,166.99 dollars; 1912-13, 123,151,538.76 dollars.

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy. Old iron and wooden cruising vessels, several small gunboats converted from yachts and tugs, others taken from Spain and used in the Philippines for picket duty, and vessels appropriated for training ships and other purposes, and vessels ■ 20 years old not reconstructed since 1900, ■ not included :—

	■ at end of		Building under Pro-			
	■	■	1914	1910	1917	■
Dreadnoughts	8	10	12	2	1	1
Pre-Dreadnoughts	19	—	—	—	—	—
■ ■ ■	■	—	—	—	—	—
Armoured cruisers, 1st rate	■	—	—	—	—	—
■ " 2nd "	2	—	—	—	—	—
■ " 3rd "	1	—	—	—	—	—
Protected Cruisers	15	—	—	—	—	—
■ ■ ■	3	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	42	50	—	■	■	■
Torpedo ■ (1st class)	24	—	—	—	—	—
" " (2nd ■ ■ class)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines	35	■	—	4 " ■	■	8

There are several old protected cruisers for subsidiary service, 1 ■ effective 1st class torpedo boat, ■ non-effective third-class ■ ■ gunboats for police duties, &c.

A ■ follows of ■ United ■ ■ of vessels built ■ building. In the ■ column, guns of less calibre than ■ inch are ■ given. Ships in italics will not be completed by the end of the present year.

Pre-Dreadnought Battleships.

Laid down		Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	in.	in.				kn'ts
1891	Indiana { Oregon Massachusetts Indiana	11,000	■	8½	4 11in.; 8 8in.	2	9,500	17
1893	Iowa . . .	11,400	14	14	4 12in., 8 8in.	—	11,000	16½
1896	Kearsarge { Kearsarge Kentucky . .	11,500	16½	■	4 12in., 4 8in.; 18 5in.	—	10,500	16
96-'97	Alabama { Alabama Illinois Wisconsin	11,505	16½	16½	4 12in.; 14 6in.	—	10,000	16
99-'00	Maine { Maine Missouri . . Ohio . . .	12,585	12	■	4 12in., 16 6in.	■	16,000	18
1902	New Jersey { New Jersey Virginia . . Georgia . . . Nebraska Idaho	14,048	11	10	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 6in.	■	19,000	19
1903	Louisiana { Louisiana Connecticut	16,000	11	■	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 7in.	4	16,500	18
1904	Idaho { Idaho Mississippi	18,000	9	12	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 8 7in.	2	10,000	17
1905	Massachusetts { Kansas Vermont . . Minnesota New Hampshire	16,000	9	■	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 7in.	■	16,500	18

Dreadnoughts.

1906	S Carolina { S Carolina Michigan . .	16,000	11	12	8 12in.	2	16,500	18½
■	Delaware { Delaware N. Dakota . .	20,000	11	12	10 12in.; 14 5in.	■	25,000	21
1900	Utah { Utah Florida . . .	21,825	■	12	■ 12in., 16 5in.	3	28,000	20-75
■	Wyoming { Wyoming Arkansas . .	26,000	11	11	12 12in.; 21 5in.	■	■	20-5
■	Texas { Texas New York . .	27,000	11	12	20 14in.; 21 5in.	■	■	21
1912	Nevada { Nevada Oklahoma . .	27,500	12½	18	16 14in.; 21 5in.	—	■	20-5
1913	Pennsylvania . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Turbines ■ with the N. ■ but abandoned for Oklahoma, Texas and New York)

STATES

Coast Defence Ships.

	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo	Designed horse-power	Designed Speed knts
			Belt	Big guns				
1889	Monterey .	4,084	■	8	2 12in.; 2 10in	—	5,400	13½
1899	{ Oark Cheyenne . Tonopah Tahawnee .	3,235	11	11	2 12in.; 4 6in	—	3,400	12

Armoured Cruisers

1890	Saratoga * .	3,300	■	7	4 6in., 10 5 in	—	16,500	■
1890	Brooklyn	9,215	3	■	■; 12 5in	—	18,000	21
1901-02	California .	13,400	6	6	4 8in., 14 6in	2	23,000	22
	Pittsburg .							
	W. Virginia .							
	Maryland .							
	Colorado .							
1903	{ Washington Tennessee Montana N. Carolina	11,600	■	8	4 10in.; 16 ■	4	26,000	22
	St. Louis .							
	Milwaukee .							
	Charleston .							
1902		9,700	4	4	14 6in	—	21,000	22

Protected Cruisers.

89-90	Cincinnati Raleigh	2,211	2½	deck	11 5in.	—	12,000	19
1901	Columbus Minneapolis	7,450	4	"	1 5in; 2 6in; 3 4in	—	21,500	21
1901	Olympia	5,278	4½	"	2 7in, 10 5in.	—	17,000	21
1900	Orleans Albany	3,450	2½	"	6 6in; 4 5in.	—	7,100	20½
1901	Chattanooga	3,200	2	"	10 5in	—	4,500	16½
	Cleveland							
	Denver							
	Des Moines							
	Galveston							

Scouts.

	Birmingham Salem.	2,750	2 1½ deck	7 5in.	2	16,000	24
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* Reconstructed 1907-08, formerly New York.

There are also several cruisers of small size and little protection, and a very large number of gunboats, &c.

Ozark is Wyoming; Tahawnee is Nevada; Oark is Arkansas; Tonopah is Nevada; Pittsburg is Pennsylvania.

Production and Industry

I. AGRICULTURE

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, are reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1912, with the total land surface and total area, based upon careful joint calculations made by the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Including Water Surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	94,140	12,818,560	38,878,720
Alaska	368,010,648	—	378,165,760
Arizona	40,000,723	72,634,400	72,681,640
Arkansas	518,210	98,616,000	34,184,400
California	21,016,134	99,617,500	101,810,080
Colorado	19,249,194	66,841,120	66,826,720
Connecticut	—	8,084,800	8,177,600
Delaware	—	1,257,800	1,616,600
District of Columbia	—	28,400	44,800
Florida	30,484	34,111,040	37,040,840
Georgia	—	37,584,000	37,429,600
Idaho	18,070,493	43,446,560	58,960,820
Illinois	—	35,887,320	40,260,000
Indiana	—	28,008,800	23,266,160
Iowa	—	35,373,040	11,984,000
Kansas	91,224	12,383,860	11,681,120
Kentucky	—	25,715,840	26,962,720
Louisiana	1,118	20,061,760	81,048,940
Maine	—	19,182,800	21,146,000
Maryland	—	6,862,240	7,689,280
Massachusetts	—	5,144,400	5,290,240
Michigan	92,14	36,767,200	37,107,200
Minnesota	1,225,770	51,749,120	54,196,460
Mississippi	52,400	29,471,680	29,943,600
Missouri	1,147	43,905	44,428,800
Montana	21,053,096	48,764,800	48,800,080
Nebraska	812,740	49,187,120	49,012,800
Nevada	57,071,503	70,286,440	70,841,000
New Hampshire	—	3,779,840	5,078,240
New Jersey	—	4,808,060	5,268,860
New Mexico	42,771,367	78,401,920	78,466,760
New York	—	33,571,484	81,490,500
North Carolina	—	81,198,600	83,652,640
North Dakota	1,354,071	44,917,120	45,885,680
Ohio	—	26,073,600	26,266,000
Oklahoma	30,525	44,424,060	44,836,480
Oregon	16,868,860	61,188,480	61,887,840
Pennsylvania	—	28,002,480	28,680,640
Rhode Island	—	662,860	798,720
South Carolina	—	19,516,800	19,882,800
South Dakota	4,121,812	49,196,520	49,673,600
Tennessee	—	26,779,680	26,894,080
Texas	—	167,984,720	170,178,440
Utah	31,949,177	12,597,760	64,808,600
Vermont	—	5,689,800	6,120,960
Virginia	—	23,767,680	27,281,280
Washington	1,800,080	42,776,040	44,241,280
West Virginia	—	15,374,080	16,468,800
Wisconsin	11,520	25,868,840	26,882,240
Wyoming	23,475,742	62,460,160	62,664,000
		1,908,389,000	2,815,810,720

The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads. Titles to these lands may be acquired by location under the homestead laws, or, in certain classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a dollar and a-quarter lands to any citizen an applicant for citizenship who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the filing of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges are the cost of homestead entries, fees and taxes. On July 1, 1912, 682,984,762 acres were unappropriated and unreserved, of which 368,010,643 were in Alaska. In 1907, 14,764,584 acres were taken up under the Homestead Act, and all 866,592 acres were disposed of to individuals, States, and railroad and wagon road companies. It is provided by law that two sections, of 36 acres of land in each township, are reserved for public schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonization.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except insofar as restrained by stipulations in the original grants.

According to the census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been —

Years	Farm area Acres	Improved area Acres	Value of farm property Dollars	Value of products in preceding year Dollars
1890	828,218,619	357,616,755	16,082,267,839	2,460,107,454
1900	838,591,774	414,498,487	20,439,901,164	4,717,069,978
1910	878,798,825	478,451,750	40,991,449,090	—

In the following years the numbers of farms of different sizes were —

Acres	1890	1900	1910
Under 8 acres	150,194	41,385	18,033
8 and under 10		225,844	317,010
10 " 20		265,550	504,123
" " 50		902,777	1,414,876
" " 100		1,121,485	1,438,069
" " 500	2,008	2,290,282	2,494,461
500 " 1,000	84,395	102,526	125,295
1,000 and over	31,546	47,160	50,125
Total	4,564,641	5,737,372	6,361,502

In 1910, 4,771,063 farms were occupied by native whites, 669,556 by foreign born whites and 920,833 by negroes and other non whites. Of the occupants, 3,848,722 were owners, 58,104 managers, 712,294 tenants, 1,319,953 share tenants, 208,436 share cash tenants and 113,993 were reporting.

The areas and products of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables

Crops	1910			1911			1912		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush per Acre
Corn	104,035	2,586,260	27.7	103,635	2,591,488	25.0	107,683	2,124,740	19.7
Wheat	45,581	635,121	13.9	41,543	621,936	12.5	45,814	667,267	14.6
Oats	37,548	1,115,841	29.7	37,768	922,298	24.4	37,317	1,418,337	38.0
Total	187,164	4,337,222	—	183,946	4,135,722	—	190,814	5,210,344	—

The chief wheat growing States (1912) (yield in thousands of bushels): Kansas, yielding 290; North Dakota, 143,820; Minnesota, 67,018; Nebraska, 55,052; Indiana, 10,080; Ohio, 9,760; South Dakota, 52,185; Illinois, 819; Missouri, 23,750; Pennsylvania, 22,320; California, 6,290; Washington, 53,728; Oklahoma, 20,096; Oregon, 21,018; Texas, 11,025; Michigan, 7,000; Maryland, 8,985; Kentucky, 6,860; Tennessee, 7,077.

Other crops in 1911 and 1912 were:—

Crops	1911			1912		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	2,197,000	99,119,000	45.1	2,117,000	85,664,000	40.5
Barley	7,627,000	160,240,000	21.0	7,580,000	229,824,000	30.3
Buckwheat	17,549,000	17,549,000	1.0	19,340,000	19,340,000	1.0
Flaxseed	2,757,000	19,370,000	7.0	2,851,000	28,073,000	9.8
Rice (rough)	696,800	22,984,000	32.9	722,800	25,064,000	34.7
Potatoes	3,619,000	292,737,000	81.1	3,711,000	420,647,000	113.4

The crop of which May was grown in 1912 was 49,530,000 acres; the crop weighed 72,691,000 tons, and was valued at \$56,695,000 dollars.

In 1912 the United States (rough) crop was as follows:—

States	Area	Yield	States	Area	Yield
Alabama	400	15,000	Louisiana	1,000	11,812,000
Arkansas	3,000	200,000	Texas	366,600	9,429,000
California	210	27,000	Arkansas	1,000	8,405,000
Florida	600	15,000	California	1,400	70,000
Alabama	390	9,000	Total	732,800	—
Mississippi	2,200	77,000			

The output of sugar in 1910-11 amounted to 696,640,000 pounds. The production in 1910-11 amounted to 500,173 short tons.

The cotton production in 1912 (retained by ginner) was 16,250,276 bales (including linters equivalent 500 pounds), grown in the following States: Texas, 4,447,648 bales; Georgia, 2,845,790; Mississippi

UNITED STATES

1,252,322, Alabama, 1,757,207, S. Carolina 1,684,096, Louisiana, 403,482, Arkansas, 972,296, N. Carolina, 1,104,781, Oklahoma, 1,082,922, Tennessee, 479,145, Florida, 85,081, all other States, 155,497. The preliminary returns for 1912 show a production of 13,820,000 bales, the largest amount coming from Texas (4,850,000).

In 1912 there were 1,225,800 acres, which yielded 962,855,000 lbs. of tobacco. The chief tobacco growing States were Kentucky, 441,000 acres, yielding 313,980,000 lbs.; Virginia, 187,000 acres, yielding 112,200,000 lbs.; Ohio, 86,200 acres, yielding 79,304,000 lbs.; North Carolina, 179,000 acres, yielding 110,980,000 lbs.; Wisconsin 42,200 acres, yielding 54,438,000 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 44,200 acres, yielding 64,090,000 lbs.; Tennessee, 110,000 acres, yielding 72,600,000 lbs.; Connecticut, 17,500 acres, yielding 29,750,000 lbs.; Maryland, 26,000 acres, yielding 17,160,000 lbs.; Indiana, 18,700 acres, yielding 14,960,000 lbs.; South Carolina, 35,000 acres, yielding 24,500,000 lbs.; New York, 4,000 acres, yielding 5,200,000 lbs.; and Massachusetts, 5,800 acres, yielding 9,860,000 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals on January 1 in 1900, 1911, 1912, and 1913 —

Live Stock	1900	1911	1912	1913
Horses	13,537,524	20,277,000	20,509,000	20,567,000
Mules	2,086,027	4,323,000	4,362,000	4,386,000
Cattle of all kinds	43,902,414	60,502,000	57,959,000	56,527,000
Sheep	41,883,065	53,639,000	52,362,000	51,462,000
Swine	37,079,356	65,620,000	65,410,000	61,178,000

The total value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1912, was 5,008,327,000 dollars. On April 15, 1910 (according to census returns), the farm animals were horses, 19,831,113, mules, 4,209,769, cattle, 61,603,866, sheep, 52,447,861; swine, 58,185,676, goats, 2,915,125.

In 1912 the factories used 12,183,376,885 pounds of milk, made 581,478,141 lbs. of butter, 317,144,872 lbs. of cheese, and 308,485,182 lbs. of condensed milk. The total value of the products manufactured was 168,182,789 dollars. In addition, butter and condensed milk to the value of 520,317 dollars were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products. The States, New York, Wisconsin, and Iowa have the largest dairy industries.

In 1901 the estimated wool clip was 302,502,326 pounds; and in 1911, 547,900 pounds.

The census reports for 1905 show that the value of canned vegetables (tomatoes, corn, peas, etc.) for the preceding year was 45,262,148 dollars; of canned fruits, 11,644,642 dollars, and of dried fruits, 15,664,784 dollars. This industry is most extensive in California, but in other States, notably New York and Maryland, it flourishes.

The production of apples in the United States in 1911 amounted to 30,065,000 barrels, of raisins, 123,000,000 lbs.; of oranges and lemons to 24,558,000 boxes; of hops to 1,111,000 bales. The vintage in California was estimated in 1911 at 35,658,000 gallons; in 1907 at 43,492,000 gallons; in 1910 at 36,668,000 gallons; in 1906 at 45,087,000 gallons; and 42,230,000 gallons in 1910. The prune crop of California was estimated at 170,000,000 pounds in 1911.

II FORESTRY

The original forests of the United States containing ■■■ timber covered about 1,800,000 square miles, besides probably 150,000 square miles more of scrubby forest and brush land, chiefly in the West. According to present standards of utilisation, this original forest contained about 5,200 billion board feet of ■■■ timber. Cutting, clearing, and fire have reduced the forest ■■■ to about 860,000 ■■■ miles, or about one fourth of the total area of the country, and the stand to ■■■ 2 ■■■ billion feet of merchantable timber.

There are five principal forest regions. The Northern Forest covers northern New England and New York, northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and most of southern New York and Pennsylvania, with a southern extension along the Appalachian Mountains as far as northern Georgia. It is composed chiefly of softwoods, with a considerable admixture of hardwoods. The Southern Forest, mainly softwoods, extends from Chesapeake Bay through the Atlantic and Gulf States into eastern Texas with an extension northward through western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma into Missouri. The Central Forest, mainly composed of hardwoods, originally covered southern New England and the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, the Piedmont Plateau, and the country from the Appalachians to the plains. The two remaining forest regions are those of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, both made up almost entirely of softwoods (see, *conifers*).

The Northern Forest is estimated to contain about 145 ■■■ square miles and 800 billion feet of timber, the Southern Forest, 245,000 square miles and 500 billion feet, the Central Forest, 200,000 square miles and 800 billion feet, the Rocky Mountain Forest 155,000 square miles and ■■■ billion feet, and the Pacific Coast Forest, 125,000 square miles and 1,100 billion feet.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests, and the heavy demand for timber is steadily pushing the great centres of the lumber industry toward the south and west. Twenty billion cubic feet of wood are taken from the forests yearly, including waste in logging and manufacture. In a single year 90 million cords of firewood, 45 billion board feet of lumber, 150 million ties, 1½ billion staves, over 125 million sets of heading, nearly 300 million barrel hoops, 8½ million cords of native pulp wood, 166 million cubic feet of round mill timbers, and 1½ million cords of wood for distillation are used. In 1911, over 1 million cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which 940,000 cords were imported from Canada. A larger drain upon the forest is made by the demand for the railroad ties, of which 148,281,000, equivalent to nearly 1 billion board feet, were used in 1910.

Since 1905 the State of Washington has led in lumber production, in 1910 Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, Wisconsin, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, Michigan, and Virginia followed in the order named. Yellow pine now holds first place in the cut, with 14½ billion feet in 1910, Douglas fir of the North west second, with nearly 5½ billion feet, oak, third, with 8½ billion feet, and white pine fourth, with less than 1 billion feet. The present area of merchantable yellow pine forests in the Southern States is about 200,000 square miles, with a stand of about 500 billion feet.

The ■■■ of 1909 reports 40,671 lumber establishments with a capital of 1,176,675,000 dollars, using ■■■ material valued at 508,118,000 dollars, and turning out a ■■■ product worth 1,156,122,000 dollars. Four ■■■ of the lumber cut is from conifers.

Four fifths of the standing timber of the country is privately owned. Forests publicly owned are chiefly of holdings of the National Government. These include ■■■ forests, National parks, ■■■ reservations,

military reservations, and the forests of the unreserved public domain. The National forests on July 1, 1912, were a total of 187,406,876 acres, or about 800,000 square miles, with an estimated stand of 1 billion feet of timber. Indian reservations were estimated to have a stand of 1 billion feet of timber, the unreserved public domain 14 billion feet, and National parks 11 billion feet. Forest lands belonging to States were estimated to have a stand of 1 billion feet.

The practice of forestry in the United States is mainly on National lands, where all timber is cut under methods planned with reference to the production of a new crop. The same land National forest administration is also at utilization of the forage crop and protection of the water supplies of the West. Grazing on the National forests is permitted under regulation to prevent injury to young forest growth, streamflow, and permanence of the forage crop. A moderate fee is charged for the grazing privilege.

In the fiscal year 1912 the National forests yielded the Government a revenue of 1,089,702.04 dollars from timber sales, 968,942 dollars from grazing fees, and 98,712.27 dollars from special uses of various kinds. The total cut of timber for the year was 554,725,000 feet, of which 128,231,000 feet were cut under free use privileges. The timber cut under sales brought in average price of 2 dollars per thousand. The number of stock grazed was as follows:—Cattle, 1,408,025, horses, 95,848, hogs, 4,380, sheep, 7,667,890, and goats, 83,849. The total cost of administering, protecting, and improving the forests was 5,609,521 dollars, and the total expenditure for all work of the Forest Service was 5,919,969 dollars for fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. The total appropriation for the Forest Service in the fiscal year 1912 is 6,533,000 dollars, including an emergency fire fund of 200,000 dollars.

III MINING

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1910 and 1911 (long tons, 2,240 lbs., short tons, 2,000 lbs.). The values are: for iron and nickel the value at Philadelphia, for copper, lead, and zinc, the values at New York, for quicksilver and antimony, the values at Francisco, for platinum, the value at New York City, for aluminium, the value at Pittsburgh:—

		Quantity (1910)	Value (1910)	Quantity (1911)	Value (1911)
			Dollars		Dollars
Pig iron	long tons	26,124	412,162,486	23,267,288	327,834,624
Silver (commercial value)	troy oz.	187,900	30,554,400	60,199,400	32,618,700
Gold (coinage value)		4,657,118	90,206,100	4,687,058	96,890,000
Copper	100 lbs.	1,009	187,180,257	1,097,282,749	187,155,082
Lead	ab. tons	872,247	32,767,978	408,148	88,559,820
Zinc		282,479	27,267,782	271,621	80,964,784
Quicksilver	lb.	20,001	969,168	21,256	977,989
Aluminium	pounds	47,764,000	8,965,700	46,130,000	8,084,000
Tin	pounds	—	28,447	—	—
Platinum	troy oz.	778,000	25,577	640	40,890
Nickel	pounds	14,000	1,880,000	14,078	1,880,556
		—	—	69,000	127,000
Total		—	747,790,719	—	672,179,600

1. 76½ avoirdupois pounds net, of 75 avoirdupois pounds net, since June, 1904.

The following statistics are the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity (1910)	Value (1910)	Quantity (1911)	Value (1911)
		Dollars		
Bituminous coal . . . sh. tons	417,111,142	469,281,719	405,767,101	451,177,484
Pennsylvania anthracite . . l. tons	75,493,246	160,375,802	80,771,458	175,188,892
—	—	76,520,584	—	76,968,698
Petroleum barrels ¹	209,556,048	127,899,688	220,449,891	184,044,752
Natural Gas	7,215	70,758,158	—	74,127,534
Cement barrels ²	77,783,141	68,752,042	79,547,958	66,706,136
Salt barrels ³	80,807,656	7,900,844	81,183,968	8,345,692
Phosphate rock long tons	2,654,988	10,917,800	3,058,279	11,000,693
Zinc-white sh. tons	50,481	5,238,945	143,350	7,842,582
Mineral waters gal sold	93,030,125	6,257,540	63,933,119	6,837,688
Horax, crude sh. tons	42,357	1,301,842	53,820	1,569,151
Arsenious oxide pounds	2,994,000	22,305	6,364,000	78,408
Total (including others) . .	—	1,900,911,135	—	1,918,184,864

¹ Of 42 gal

² Of 380 lbs. net

³ Of 200 lbs. net

The total value of the mineral products in 1909 was \$1,866,797,179 dollars; for 1910, \$1,990,911,135 dollars; for 1911, \$1,918,184,864 dollars.

The output of pig-iron, of copper, and of lead, has been to the following quantity and value, 1907-09:—

Years	Pig-iron		Copper		Lead	
	Long tons	Spot value	Pounds	Value at New York	Short tons	Value at New York
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1907	25,781,831	529,958,000	868,906,441	173,797,900	305,160	82,707,000
1908	15,936,018	254,821,000	942,570,721	124,110,395	310,762	86,104,008
1909	25,795,471	419,178,000	1,002,951,024	142,032,711	354,188	80,480,168

The production and spot values of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania anthracite, and petroleum 1907-09 have been:—

Year	Bituminous coal		Anthracite		Petroleum	
	Short tons	Dollars	Long tons	Dollars	Barrels of 42 galla.	Dollars
1907	894,769,112	451,214,842	78,482,421	163,584,056	166,095,835	180,106,749
1908	832,573,944	374,133,268	74,347,102	158,178,849	178,527,855	190,079,184
1909	874,136,368	379,744,357	72,584,248	140,181,587	163,170,874	128,328,487

The total production of coal from 1814, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1911 was 8,739,572,427 short tons.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows in the years mentioned:—

Year	Gold		Silver		Commercial value
	Short tons	Coining	Fine ounces	Coining	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1906	3,118,398	84,468,000	—	70,344,485	32,118,480
1907	4,374,537	90,485,700	—	—	37,399,700
1908	4,574,840	94,560,000	—	—	38,060,600
1909	4,821,791	96,678,480	54,741,500	—	—

The report on gold and silver is the result of conference between the U. S. Geological Survey and the Director of the Mint.

The precious metals were raised mainly in Colorado, California, Alaska for gold and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho for silver. The coinage value of the gold produced from mines in the United States from 1792 to 1908 was estimated by the Director of the United States Mint at 2,543,752,000 dollars, and of the silver at 1,873,477,000 dollars, from 1804 to 1908 (5 years) the value was Gold 448,014,900 dollars, silver (commercial value, 1904-08) 171,281,676.

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States; the total production was valued in 1908 at 415,063 dollars, in 1909 at 534 dollars, in 1910 at 295,797 dollars, and in 1911 at 343,692 dollars. There are sapphire deposits in Montana where the output in 1911 was valued at 215,313 dollars. The turquoise is found in Arizona and New Mexico, California, Colorado and Nevada. The tourmaline deposits are worked in Connecticut, Maine, and California. Garnets are found in North Carolina, California, and Utah. Chrysoprase is found in California and Arizona. Other stones found are beryl, agate, amethyst, ruby, topaz and quartz crystals in various forms.

IV MANUFACTURES

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1890 to 1910. The censuses of 1905 and 1910, unlike the earlier censuses, did not include hand and neighbourhood industries, but were confined to establishments conducted under the factory system or producing goods for the general market. The statistics for each census cover the preceding calendar year —

Census	Number of Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products	Cost of materials
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1890 ¹	2,3,852	2,790,273,000	2,732,595	5,369,679,000	2,896,824,000
1890 ²	355,415	6,525,156,000	4,712,622	9,872,437,000	5,182,044,000
1900 ¹	512,274	9,817,435,000	5,705,165	13,004,480,000	7,945,414,000
1900 ²	207,562	8,978,825,000	5,079,225	11,411,121,000	6,577,614,000
1905 ²	216,202	12,686,386,000	5,990,072	14,802,147,000	8,503,950,000
1910 ²	270,088	18,490,749,000	7,442,099	20,767,546,000	12,194,019,000

¹ Including hand and neighbourhood industries.

² Excluding hand and neighbourhood industries.

¹ Includes firm members of clubs and wage earners.

² Includes officials, clerks, etc., and wage earners, does not include proprietors and managers.

The censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1910 include Alaska; the census of 1910 includes Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The census of manufactures for 1910 and 1911 (not including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico) were confined to establishments under the factory

system, to the exclusion of neighbourhood industries and hand trades such as custom dress making, tailoring, carpentering, grist and mill milling. The census results follow:—

Group		Number establishments	Capital	Wage earners Average number	Cost materials	Value of products
			Dollars		Dollars	
United States	1909	268,491	19,428,700	61,034	12,132,790,574	672,651,870
	1904	216,180	12,675,580,574	40,585	5,500,207,810	14,793,902,063
1 Food and kindred products	1909	55,364	1,696,754,815	411,571	1,197,895	9,957,617,991
	1904	45,857	1,169,572,985	344,016	2,406,130,760	1,831,175,772
2 Textiles	1909	21,695	2,483,922,835	1,417,248	1,711,197,895	10,470,046
	1904	17,022	1,741,500,857	1,157,119	1,244,541	144,604,719
3 Iron and steel and their products	1909	17,259	3,713,904,015	1,035,044	1,802,105,826	3,105,120,291
	1904	11,190	2,317,444,114	807,990	1,192,111,461	2,137,773,117
4 Lumber and its manufactures	1909	48,938	1,363,699,091	907,14	714,573,711	1,582,522,203
	1904	32,495	1,091,061,953	729,694	514,907,606	1,214,476,035
5 Leather and its finished products	1909	5,728	1,411,311	399,766	668,615	719,322
	1904	5,318	411,796,131	264,454	220,704	724,891,050
6 Paper and printing	1909	34,829	1,133,617,756	416,990	4,128,634	1,170,285,247
	1904	30,303	803,662,460	311,614	309,012,305	809,814,263
7 Liquors and beverages	1909	7,347	571,107,691	77,827	146,127,867	674,911,001
	1904	6,779	649,518,888	64,358	139,840,085	501,259,955
8 Chemicals and allied products	1909	11,745	2,015,103,561	287,488	2,019,516	1,490,901,954
	1904	9,548	1,407,614,315	208,744	604,034,806	1,028,790,764
9 Clay, glass, and stone products	1909	16,168	957,749,719	942,827	1,179,150	581,790,891
	1904	10,773	553,744,982	285,888	123,066,911	391,147,440
10 Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	1909	8,750	865,918,595	248,785	991,014,737	1,238,261,888
	1904	5,443	570,575,180	197,082	632,985,237	544,282,492
11 Tobacco manuf.	1909	16,822	246,600,484	166,810	177,168,827	418,095,104
	1904	16,527	325,982,501	159,406	129,085,804	781,111,181
12 Vehicles for land transportation	1909	6,562	721,456,520	202,719	308,536,075	561,708,289
	1904	6,068	287,847,438	136,625	177,640,767	330,624,822
13 Shipbuilding, including boat building	1909	1,853	126,118,489	49,606	81,214,858	78,960,815
	1904	1,897	100,000,000	50,754	37,465,179	52,709,290
14 Railroad repair shops	1909	1,086	277,216,133	247,023	214,581,211	437,568,288
	1904	1,220	166,792,732	247,023	186,668,181	223,212,000
15 Miscellaneous industries	1909	18,021	1,384,429,168	435,945	777,700,000	1,397,495,587
	1904	12,506	1,000,000,000	391,181	455,906,830	989,096,640

Of the food products manufactured in ■■■■ and in 1909, the more important (with the value of output) ■■■■ :—

Industries	Output ■■■■	
	1909	1904
	Dollars	■■■■
Beet sugar, &c.	48,122,383	24,898,794
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	274,557,718	168,182,789
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, fish, and oysters	157,121,201	180,465,976
Flour and grist milling	883,584,406	713,038,396
Rice cleaning and polishing	22,371,457	16,296,916
Slaughtering and meat-packing	1,370,568,101	922,087,528

In the combined textile industries for the three ■■■■ years, ■■■■ number of producing spindles at work ■■■■ :—

Year	Cotton	■■■■	Woolen	Worsted	Total
1909	35,178,862	2,405,527	2,145,216	1,769,806	34,498,411
1904	28,672,064	2,018,708	2,466,077	1,189,209	29,346,116
1899	19,408,984	1,056,903	2,225,493	984,699	24,840,679

The number of power-looms at work for each of the years was :—

—	Carpets and rugs	Cottons	Silk goods	Woolens	Worsted goods	Total
1909	11,796	666,652	75,406	23,148	20,476	825,478
1904	11,002	559,781	69,776	22,104	23,123	696,785
1899	9,841	456,732	44,267	20,714	■■■■	679,194

The value of the output of certain textile industries ■■■■ :—

■■■■ products	■■■■	1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs	71,188,152	61,588,438
Cotton goods	628,891,813	450,467,704
Hosiery ■■■■ knit goods	200,148,527	187,076,454
■■■■ goods	198,911,667	188,288,072
Woolen ■■■■ goods	419,743,521	307,941,710

■■■■ there were 388 blast ■■■■ work ■■■■ a daily capacity ■■■■ 101,267 tons ; ■■■■ 1904, ■■■■ ■■■■ a daily capacity of 78,180 tons. In ■■■■

the output of pig-iron 25,651,798 tons, value 387,830,443 dollars; in 1904, 16,628,625 tons, value 228,911,116 dollars. The iron and steel rolling in daily capacity, double turn, of 150,403 tons; in 1904, 105,591 tons. Bessemer steel plant in 1909 converters; in 1904, 81; total daily capacity of ingots or direct castings, double turn, in 1909, 45,988 tons; in 1904, 41,448 tons. Open-hearth steel plants in had acid and basic furnaces; in 1904, 481; daily capacity of ingots, in 1909, 61,801 tons; in 1904, 34,243 tons. The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1909 985,722,534 dollars; in 1904 673,965,026 dollars. The value of output comprised:—

Products	1909	1904
	Dollars	
Steel rails	81,128,295	58,236,050
Iron and steel bars, &c.	127,077,886	84,069,122
Structural shapes of Bessemer steel	5,063,518	11,089,170
Structural shapes of open-hearth steel	59,789,948	21,496,531
Iron and steel (skelp-free) hoops, &c.	74,944,409	59,540,212
Iron and steel plates (not armour)	166,768,381	105,561,156
Iron and steel armour plate gun forgings and ordnance	10,649,079	10,549,620
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c.	148,507,149	109,611,104
Direct steel castings	38,931,847	20,600,186
Steel ingots manufactured for consumption		
Bessemer steel ingots	172,865,498	132,951,686
Acid open-hearth steel ingots	15,293,906	12,967,630
Basic open-hearth steel ingots	245,301,748	88,794,889
Crucible ingots	5,608,502	5,570,471
Electric ingots	809,386	—

output of tin plates in 1909 was of the value of 38,259,885 dollars; in 1904, 28,429,971 dollars. The output ofterne plates in 1909 was of the value of 7,555,261 dollars; in 1904, 6,119,572 dollars.

The output of sawed lumber in 1909 amounted to the value of 684,479,859 dollars; in 1904, to 435,708,084 dollars. The output of the leather, tanned, and curried industry, in 1909, was valued at 327,874,187 dollars; in 1904, at 252,620,986 dollars. The boot and shoe products manufactured in 1909 were valued at 442,630,726 dollars; in 1904, at 320,107,458 dollars; leather gloves and mittens, products, 1909, 23,630,508 dollars; 1904, 17,740,385 dollars.

The value of the output of paper and wood-pulp products in 1909 was 267,656,964 dollars; in 1904, 186,715,189 dollars. The value of the output of printing and publishing industries including bookbinding and blank books, engraving steel and copper plate, lithographing, and job, music, and newspapers and periodicals, in 1909 were valued at 737,876,087 dollars; in 1904, 552,478,353 dollars.

The output of the chemical and allied industries for 1904 and 1909 comprised products the values shown below:—

Products	1909	1904
	Dollars	Dollars
Chemicals (acids, &c.)	137,809,942	92,088,378
Cotton seed products	107,528,204	89,310,624
Dye-stuffs and extracts	15,954,574	10,893,118
Explosives	40,139,661	29,602,884
Fertilizers	103,960,213	56,632,853
Gas	166,814,371	125,144,945
Paints and varnishes	124,889,422	90,889,609
Petroleum refining	236,997,659	175,006,320

The value of output for 1904 and 1909 of the smelting and refining works for copper, lead, zinc, was—copper, 1904, 240,780,216 dollars; 1909, 378,805,974 dollars; lead, 1904, 185,826,839 dollars; 1909, 167,405,650 dollars; zinc, 1904, 24,791,299 dollars; 1909, 34,205,894 dollars.

The following are statistics of cotton—

Year ending June	Production	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Home Consumption (Domestic and Foreign Cotton)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
1880	2,771,797,166	1,547,792	1,622,295,641	959,049,10
1900	4,757,062,942	67,998,621	4,100,581,185	1,722,496,812
1904	7,046,473,945	56,516,024	4,447,984,312	2,729,498,296
1910	5,974,016,807	56,037,601	3,306,704,316	2,249,814,577
1911	6,210,110,086	113,765,913	4,013,940,915	2,296,614,353
1912	8,290,577,64	109,780,071	6,915,125,429	2,864,054,614

The foreign cotton exports in 1912 amounted to 1,176,649 lbs.

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875, 13,789,810 dollars in 1895, 49,666,080 dollars in 1905, 31,878,566 dollars in 1909, 33,397,097 dollars in 1910, 40,851,918 dollars in 1911, and 50,769,511 dollars in 1912.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Association:—

Years	Number of years	Pig iron produced	Pig iron consumed	Rails produced		Steel ingots and castings
				Iron	Steel	
				Gross tons	Gross tons	
1875	298	2,028,783	2,000,000	447,901	250,699	
1895	242	5,446,806	5,523,572	5,810	1,809,825	5,114,834
1905	215	22,092,860	—	—	3,875,611	20,023,947
1908	236	15,936,018	—	71	1,921,016	14,028,347
1909	238	25,795,471	—	—	3,023,845	23,855,021
1910	204	27,298,544	—	220	3,035,901	26,064,910
1911	231	23,649,547	—	234	2,822,556	23,676,106

The production of metal of various descriptions was as follows:—

	1910	1911
	Tons	Tons
Foundry and forge	6,212,579	5,955,880
Bessemer	11,245,642	9,409,308
Basic	5,684,906	5,520,020
Charcoal iron	396,597	278,676
Spiegelstein and ferro-manganese	234,651	184,718
	27,808,567	23,649,547

The production of tin plates and [redacted] plates was in 1904, 458,208 tons (census), in 1908, 537,087 tons, in 1909, 611,959 tons, in 1910, 722,770 tons, and in 1911, 783,770 tons.

The total production of rolled [redacted] and steel [redacted] 6 years is given (in gross tons) in the following table (official figures of the American Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia) —

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops, sheets, and shapes	[redacted] rods	Plates and sheets except nail plate	Nail plate Gross tons	[redacted] tons
1906	4,977,887	1,026,600	1,871,114	4,132,136	54,211	19,388,468
1907	3,639,654	2,912,721	2,177,783	3,248,872	52,027	19,564,000
1908	1,921,011	5,334,761	1,861,119	2,449,093	45,747	11,000,000
1909	1,215,611	3,970,000	2,911,118	4,331,944	69,746	11,644,190
1910	3,411,011	10,422,140	2,941,940	3,955,000	45,294	21,121,000
1911	2,882,710	9,222,333	2,404,111	3,485,019	48,000	11,099,171

The quantities of distilled spirits and of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year 1911-12 were —

	Gallons		Gallons
Whisky	9,301,574	Neutral and cologne spirits	47,569,000
Rum	2,812,311	Brandy	9,821,000
Gin	3,277,917		
High wines	191,007	Total production	187,871,000
Alcohol	7,622,941		

Fermented liquors 62,176,694 barrels

V FISHERIES

In 1908 (latest census) there were [redacted] the United States 143,881 fishermen or 6,938 vessels and 183,549 boats, and the products were valued at 54,080,630 dollars. The capital invested was 42,021,000 dollars.

For the canning and preserving of fish there [redacted] in 1909, according to the [redacted] reports, 374 establishments, with an aggregate capital of 29,618,010 dollars, employing 9,977 wage earners, using [redacted] material valued at 19,964,429 dollars, and giving [redacted] output valued at 84,704,418 dollars.

Commerce

The subjoined table gives the total value, [redacted] dollars, of the imports and exports of domestic merchandise in years ended June 30 —

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1907	1,481,421,425	1,848,718,034	1910	1,538,947,480	1,710,082,998
1908	1,194,941,792	1,834,786,957	1911	1,611,000,000	2,018,549,025
1909	1,811,920,294	1,638,355,598	1912	1,613,000,000	2,170,319,000

[redacted] United States the values are [redacted] not according to average prices, but according to invoice or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce.

[redacted] signed by an American Consul, for exports the [redacted] signed by the exporter or agents [redacted] port of shipment [redacted] quantities [redacted] are [redacted] by [redacted]

The [redacted] United States [redacted] treatment in commerce between Great Britain and the United States was agreed to for 4 years by the treaty of 1815, was extended for 10 years by treaty of 1818 [redacted] indefinitely (subject to 12 months' notice) by [redacted]

Imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in ended June 30 :—

	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1908	148,337,821	44,618,007	192,955,828	72,482,924	67,921,202	140,404,126
1909	44,003,360	47,954,610	91,957,970	91,582,616	55,682,792	147,265,408
1910	43,339,900	45,217,394	88,557,294	118,583,215	58,286,861	176,870,076
1911	73,007,019	45,937,349	118,944,368	22,509,658	64,749,958	87,259,616
1912	48,956,500	67,050,219	96,006,719	57,528,348	64,890,665	122,419,013

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 2 years :—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	181,194,461	290,958,240	104,401,551	99,809,370
Foodstuffs, partly or wholly prepared	172,000,501	194,100,108	252,016,455	319,535,408
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	511,802,140	655,990,041	718,018,206	732,909,850
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	297,705,611	393,739,144	309,151,889	348,109,524
Manufactures ready for consumption	261,432,180	360,019,965	596,367,652	72,268,168
Miscellaneous	13,454,704	17,061,458	7,442,643	8,155,589
Total	1,527,226,105 (305,445,221)	1,651,204,934 (330,642,957)	2,019,349,081 (402,709,501)	2,170,819,828 (434,069,565)

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1912 :—

1911-12	Dollars	1911-12	Dollars
Breadstuffs	125,979,715	Instruments for scientific purposes	13,526,802
Cotton, unmanufactured	565,849,371	Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of cycles	
and dairy products	156,260,876	Paper, manufactures of	19,458,050
and steel, and manufactures of, including oil	266,154,262	Fish	8,640,888
oil	112,472,100	Furs and fur skins	14,976,449
Copper, manufactures of	117,082,784	Fibres, vegetable, textile	
Wood, manufactures of	95,782,135	grain, manufactures of	
Animals	15,447,987	Sugar, molasses	7,304,768
Tobacco, and manufactures	48,906,042	India rubber, manufactures of	12,822,915
Leather, and	60,753,772	Grease, grease scraps, &c.	3,676,692
Cotton, manufactures	50,769,511	Paints, &c.	7,072,617
Coal	52,648,750	Wool, manufactures of	3,241,585
Oil and oil-cake	28,238,705	Household and personal effects	2,230,476
Vegetable oils	28,908,931	Office, green	6,864,868
Agricultural implements	35,440,006	Explosives	5,080,858
drugs, dyes,		Brass, and manufactures	3,880,942
Naval stores	25,117,217	Soap	4,588,028
Fruits, including nuts	30,754,967	Medical instruments	286
Paraffin and paraffin	8,125,456	Hops	
Fertilisers	18,673,908		
Seeds	2,808,392		

The leading imports into the United States :—

1911-12	Dollars	1911-12	Dollars
Sugar	115,515,074	Toys	7,893,562
Hides and skins	102,496,527	Fibres, vegetable, and textile	
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	92,029,625	grasses, unmanufactured	34,462,846
Coffee	117,826,543	Wood, and manufactures of	52,602,121
Milk, unmanufactured	69,641,672	Iron and steel, manufactures	
Cotton, manufactures of	65,152,795	of	26,676,050
India-rubber, gutta-percha,		Wool, hair of the camel, goat,	
and substitutes, crude	102,941,901	&c., unmanufactured	33,078,342
Fibres, vegetable, and textile		Fruits, including nuts	45,877,260
manufactures of	55,659,843	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	46,214,195
Silk, manufactures	27,204,364	Wool, hair of the camel, goat,	
Diamonds and other precious		&c., manufactures of	14,012,619
stones, and imitations	41,297,769	Tobacco and manufactures of	37,350,976
Leather, manufactures		Cocoa, or cacao, crude	15,981,566
of	16,166,706	Glass and glassware	6,210,624
Spirits, malt liquors, and		Coal, bituminous	3,711,479
others	19,934,601	Paper, and manufactures of	17,900,313
Copper, in manufactures of	95,643,587	Meat and dairy products	13,774,560
Wine, and manufactures of	26,872,337	Vegetables	16,546,879
Tea	18,207,141	Broadstuffs	18,529,764
Earthen, stone and china		Copper ore	6,661,878
ware	9,007,608	Metal, and manufactures of	
Cotton, unmanufactured	20,217,561	N E B.	5,968,087
Fish	14,553,347	Seeds	25,641,172
Oils	31,348,602	Fertilizers	10,046,728

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted in 1910-11 to 309,965,692 dollars; and in 1911-12 to 304,899,366 dollars.

Imports and exports by countries :—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise from		Domestic and foreign Exports to	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	261,289,166	273,940,700	576,613,974	564,372,186
Germany	168,342,669	171,890,896	267,493,814	306,969,021
France	115,414,764	124,648,456	135,271,648	135,888,861
Belgium	37,664,743	41,677,418	45,016,622	51,387,618
Netherlands	32,926,422	35,568,436	95,103,769	103,702,359
Italy	47,834,808	48,028,529	80,580,766	65,261,268
Spain	19,794,098	21,981,434	26,061,918	25,067,490
Switzerland	25,662,380	38,968,897	704,808	855,866
Sweden	8,582,422	9,521,765	7,978,620	9,451,011
Norway	8,000,490	8,261,718	7,366,404	8,031,723
Austria-Hungary	16,968,090	16,718,794	14,183 tons.	
Russia	11,004,164	20,668,928	trade and the whale	
Portugal	7,015,268	4,300,190	showing an increase of	
Turkey	7,640,440	2,832,709	the coasting trade and	
Greece	2,133,849	3,322,365	to 6,782,682 tons, ■	
All other Europe	4,244,647	4,599,819		
Total Europe	702,167,790	812,586,336		

Countries	Imports		Exports and Foreign	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Greenland and				
Labrador	102,244,359	110,094,590	374,110,805	338,845,516
Mexico	57,460,111	65,015,813	61,251,715	52,647,120
All other N. America	145,602,329	158,062,126	121,867,060	180,146,852
Total N. America	305,306,799	333,172,529	457,029,580	571,639,488
Brazil	100,857,184	121,551,644	27,210,146	34,078,081
Venezuela	7,685,256	10,657,960	3,791,520	4,703,605
Argentina	20,000,732	29,847,016	43,719,511	58,158,171
Colombia	8,994,460	11,210,451	4,905,054	6,748,850
Chile	19,041,000	20,104,449	12,044,576	11,491,846
Guiana	1,608,704	2,214,533	2,600,754	2,839,072
All other S. America	14,511,414	17,103,005	14,183,851	16,661,900
Total S. America	162,623,750	215,080,916	106,594,591	132,910,451
British East Indies	72,633,824	61,552,629	11,937,746	18,767,592
Japan	76,637,496	60,607,460	36,721,408	53,478,046
China	3,227,508	29,573,782	19,287,586	24,361,104
Dutch East Indies	9,934,168	19,833,600	1,211,599	8,209,067
Hongkong	2,718,315	3,113,691	7,706,188	10,819,848
Turkey in Asia	10,150,372	9,456,217	1,403,812	1,200,024
All other Asia	5,256,057	5,788,112	2,101,634	6,061,250
Total Asia	213,449,720	229,466,296	85,422,426	117,461,635
British Oceania	11,791,504	12,187,299	47,546,890	47,805,807
Philippine Islands	17,400,898	23,367,190	19,728,113	23,788,139
All other Oceania	1,070,550	1,069,617	790,810	884,518
Total Oceania	20,263,952	26,624,106	68,065,813	72,478,464
British Africa	3,556,688	3,584,123	16,623,652	16,297,608
Turkey in Africa	21,744,101	17,552,609	2,114,596	1,790,248
All other Africa	1,912,831	1,498,066	3,964,650	6,965,073
Total Africa	27,213,620	22,634,798	20,692,898	25,052,929
Total	1,527,226,106	1,658,264,234	2,049,330,104	2,204,922,400

Thus, in the year ended June 30, 1912, 14 per cent. of the exports of the United States went to the United Kingdom alone, while 17.11 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of five years according to Board of Trade returns:—

Year	Wheat	Wheat-Flour		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, medicines				
Naval stores				
Fruits, including nuts				
Seeds				

Imports of cotton into Great Britain and Ireland -

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Quantity, cwts	15,821,197	14,178,556	14,647,166	13,126,150	16,823,876 ¹
Value £	46,911,291	39,226,252	41,174,860	48,792,678	48,547,308

¹ Centals of 100 lbs

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in the last 5 years:—

		1911		1910	1911
Cattle	2,578,285	3,056	Machinery	2,267,702	2,494,271
Bacon	4,457,313	3,067,593	Copper	2,568,295	3,027,050
Hams	2,387,521	2,712,287	Paraffin wax	671,761	617,616
Wreath beef	1,070,319	397,601	Petroleum	4,745,908	3,370,942
Lard	4,301,018	4,014,648	Tobacco	2,615	8,275,364
Leather	4,057,282	5,828,000	Fish	1,621,425	702,786

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States:—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woolen
1907	4,149,915	4,421,406	1,576,824	1,506,660
1908	1,967,044	2,891,819	2,806,296	1,024,886
1909	2,374,904	4,046,702	4,103,077	1,601,396
1910	4,177,708	3,587,623	4,136,786	1,776,049
1911	1,787,064	3,700,707	3,362,608	1,286,892

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1911-12 among the various coasts and frontiers of the States in percentage of the total.—Atlantic Coast, 65.80, Gulf Coast, 14.42, Mexican Border Ports, 1.29, Pacific Coast, 6.20, North Boundary, 11.93, Interior Ports, 1.36.

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows—New York, 48.50; Boston, 1.16; Philadelphia, 3.99, Baltimore, 3.08, Galveston, 5.77; New Orleans, 5.81; San Francisco, 2.81.

Shipping and Navigation.

The foreign commerce of the United States is present largely carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1912—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 7,582 of 1,538,847 tons; steam vessels, 14,265 of 5,179,858 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 21,847 vessels of 7,714,185 tons.

Of vessels registered and engaged in the foreign trade the whole fisheries, the aggregate was in 1912, 982,101 tons, showing an increase of 59,480 tons on 1911; while of those engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the aggregate was 6,782,682 tons, or 16,568 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1912):—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam		Boats		Barges			
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic & Gulf	8,599	1,026,631	7,677	1,864,762	214	24,359	1,84	709,778	16,274	8,625,125
Porto Rico	89	7,012	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,041
Pacific Coast	579	271,013	2,583	592,507	—	—	1,092	99,799	4,254	968,819
Hawaii	12	9,957	95	12,437	—	—	—	—	47	21,404
Northern Lakes	303	22,114	3,260	1,573,916	451	48,206	341	100,648	3,367	2,940,824
Western Rivers	—	—	1,667	3,329	—	—	196	14,651	1,883	145,080
Total, 1911	7,582	1,736,947	14,287	5,179,559	665	72,565	4,016	932,911	16,528	7,714,169

During the year ending June 30, 1912, there were built:—Sailing vessels, 21,221 tons; steam vessels, 1,051 of 153,493 tons; canal boats, 27 of 2,978 tons, and barges, 332 of 54,977 tons.

The total tonnage on June 30, 1912, was 5,179,858 steam and 2,584,825 other than steam:—

	1911		1912	
Entered —	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
American	15,001	8,885,454	15,063	9,492,770
Foreign	20,191	31,347,347	20,669	32,982,219
Total	35,192	40,235,801	35,732	42,474,989
Cleared —	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
American	14,527	8,608,608	14,040	9,752,468
Foreign	20,076	30,897,265	20,694	32,683,064
Total	34,603	39,705,873	34,734	42,435,532

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1912, was as follows:—

Ports	Entered	Cleared	Ports	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Panamaquoddy, Me.	911,985	963,694	Panama, Fla.	480,262	514,761
Boston, Mass.	150,735	494,254	Molokai, Ala.	727,091	784,198
New York, N. Y.	2,945,244	1,673,493	Pearl River, Miss.	—	830,225
Philadelphia, Pa.	13,673,765	11,544,128	New Orleans, La.	2,214,631	2,860,043
Baltimore, Md.	2,700,193	2,187,408	Galveston, Tex.	1,025,257	1,849,847
Newport News, Va.	1,192,087	1,489,406	San Francisco, Cal.	928,289	1,154,942
San Francisco, Cal.	367,070	542,145	Puget Sound, Wash.	2,408,150	2,807,618
San Pedro, Cal.	—	1,027,172	Northern Border and Lake Ports	11,498,985	11,720,894
Charleston, S. C.	251,898	116,565	All other ports	8,239,920	3,434,937
Brunswick, Ga.	47,914	137,365			
Savannah, Ga.	406,898	788,522			
Key West, Fla.	476,313	—			
				46,153,071	46,416,912

The following table gives a summary of the shipping entered and cleared in 1911 and 1912:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Tonnage 1911	Tonnage 1912	Tonnage 1911	Tonnage 1912
Atlantic ports	22,947,353	24,005,087	22,164,497	23,371,642
Gulf ports	5,400,264	6,100,228	5,524,484	6,441,926
Other ports	4,100,501	4,558,821	4,311,882	4,691,151
Border ports	10,217,866	11,490,985	10,146,134	11,710,894
		16,158,071	42,487,147	46,416,012

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in year ended June 30, 1912, were as follows:—

Flag	Entered	Cleared	Flag	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American	11,257,096	11,703,467	Norwegian	2,674,356	2,664,811
Austrian	313,248	313,144	Portuguese	0,402	0,324
Danish	349,886	349,273	Russian	114,076	100,804
British	22,030,975	22,408,705	Spanish	416,802	408,736
Osman	242,349	248,597		75,261	77,805
Dutch	431,269	436,426	Other Foreign	256,560	270,546
French	984,746	962,447	Total Foreign	34,400,973	34,718,445
German	1,046,927	950,803			
Italian	1,961,811	4,070,881	American and Foreign	46,166,071	46,416,012
Japanese	758,564	767,144			
	361,868	344,318			

Of the total foreign trade conducted in vessels in 1910-11 only 8.7 per cent, in value was carried in vessels belonging to the United States. The proportion in 1859 was 66.9 per cent.

Internal Communications.

According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1838 was 52 miles; it was 52,923 miles in 1870; to 166,703 miles in 1890; in 1900, 194,262; in 1907, 228,128; in 1908, 232,046; in 1909, 238,356, including railroads constructed prior to 1909, and reported for the first time; in 1910, 242,107; in 1911, 246,573.

The mileage of railways in 1911, not including double track, sidings, spurs, was divided among the several groups of States as follows—New England States, 6,033 miles; Atlantic, 24,430 miles; Central Northern, 45,995 miles; South Atlantic, 28,377 miles; Gulf and Mississippi Valley, 23,131 miles; South-Western, 52,588 miles; North-Western, 40,008 miles; Pacific, 24,610 miles. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in.

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) in 1911 was 10,990,194 dollars. For 1911 the gross earnings were 2,348,968,965 dollars, and the net earnings, 903,319,137 dollars.

In 1916 the track mileage of electric railways was 40,088 miles.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had, in 1910-11, 219,219 miles of line, 1,487,845 miles of wire, and 24,928 offices; the number of messages

sent in 1911 77,780,732, not including messages sent over leased wires under contracts; the receipts, \$7,158,989 dollars; expenses, 30,058,632 dollars; and profits, 7,105,857 dollars.

The following table relates to business of another important company; the figures of this table do not represent the operations of one company, but the aggregation of the figures of many companies which have traffic contracts with it; they make up the telegraph system which is generally known as the "American Telephone and Telegraph Company" ("Bell Telephone System"):

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Operating Companies				
Exchanges	5,049	4,968	4,869	5,014
Total miles of exchange service wire	8,098,679	8,678,474	9,676,214	10,872,101
Total circuits	1,684,211	1,849,942	2,062	2,800,366
Total employees	98,334	104,956	120,911	124,431
Total length of wire operated	7,216,245	7,385,247	4,080,048	4,474,171
Length of wire operated	9,530,716	10,480,028	11,612,312	12,932,615
Instruments in hands of licensees				
at beginning of year				
number	7,047,023	8,346,619	9,231,344	10,030,604
Capital of Companies	dollars	180,867,000	254,476,800	267,335,000
Gross earnings		27,898,970	32,761,941	34,478,329
Net earnings		16,121,707	24,005,360	26,851,403
				27,782,361

¹ After deducting interest

The postal business of the United States was as follows:-

Fiscal Year ending June	Pieces of Mail handled in Railway Mail Service	Registered Cases and other single pieces in R.M.S.	Rotary locked registered pouches and sacks handled in R.M.S.	Total
1909	22,601,925,430	77,576,056	3,529,054	22,682,030,540
1910	24,689,223,935	60,032,037	5,111,529	24,754,367,501
1911	—	73,558,694	6,547,304	—
1912	—	70,888,085	6,167,920	—

Money orders issued (1911-1912):—

		Dollars
Domestic	85,286,380 ¹	amounting to 594,901,000
International	3,708,773 ²	85,095,404
Total	88,995,153	680,997,028

There were (1912) 58,729 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1911-1912 was 248,525,450 dollars; total receipts, 246,744,015 dollars; of expenditure, 1,785,523 dollars.

¹ This includes 747,168 orders, amounting to 11,564,619 dollars, payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and other islands. Orders are drawn on money order forms.

² This does not include orders drawn on domestic money order forms.

³ This is in paragraph 1.

Money and Currency

The monetary system is monometallic, and has been since 1873, gold being the standard.

The Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as the Bland Allison Act, required the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of silver bullion at the market price of silver of not less than 2,000,000 dollars more than 4,000,000 dollars worth per month, the same to be coined as fast as purchased into silver dollars. 378,166,793 silver dollars were coined under the Bland Allison Act. The Act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman Act, required the purchase of 4,500,000 of fine silver monthly, which was paid for in Treasury notes issued as the silver was purchased. The total amount of silver purchased under this Act from August 18, 1890, to November 1, 1893, date of repeal of the purchasing clause, was 168,674,682 five ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars, the coinage value of which was 218,084,438 silver dollars. From the bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, there were coined to December 31, 1901, 149,710,163 silver dollars. Under the Act of March 3, 1891, for the coinage of trade dollars, 5,078,472 silver dollars were coined, making a total of 582,955,428 standard silver dollars coined from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1901.

The following metallic and paper money was in the United States on December 2, 1912 —

Denomination of money	In the United States	In Treasury	In Circulation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	187,847,411	177,119,950	6,120,011
Gold certificates (law of March 3, 1869)	—	120,000,000	171,757,600
Standard silver dollars	1,441,000	1,016,236	74,190,791
Silver certificates (Bland Act February 28, 1878)	—	1,723,317	450,000
Subsidiary silver	173,840,706	14,300,064	1,040,672
Treasury notes (Sherman Act of July 14, 1890)	2,515,000	6,440	2,804,560
U. S. ("Greenbacks" of 1862 and 1868)	346,681,016	834,170	340,846
National bank notes	700,165,776	27,900,000	722,880,878
Total	8,705,583,820	268,556,000	3,937,277,880

The coinage of the United States mints in six calendar years is as follows, in dollars —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Gold	131,907,000	131,638,000	88,776,808	728,780	56,176,622	17,496,522
Silver	13,178,486	11,113,777	8,067,812	3,740,160	6,467,301	7,840,906
Mints	4,042,196	1,468,789	1,766,889	8,036,928	3,160,726	3,677,336
Total	149,128,682	144,220,566	98,611,509	111,505,868	65,794,649	29,014,764

The note issue of each of the national banks is by law deposited by United States interest-bearing bonds deposited in the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of bonds thus deposited on November 30, 1908, 715,560,170 dollars. The resources of the national banks, 7,397 in number, September 4, 1912, were as follows:—

Resources		Liabilities	
discounts	6,660,641,241	Capital stock	1,040,012,680
U S and other de		Surplus fund, ■	943,768,627
posited	502,792,516	National Notes out-	
U S & other on hand	7,004,070	standing	718,823,118
Securities, &c	1,002,086,652	Due to banks, ■ and	
Due from banks, ■	1,453,660,667	State, and ■ agents	1,645,188, ■
Various ■	261,952,023	to Savings banks, ■	529,290,679
Specie, legal tender notes	895,911,004	Individual deposits	5,891,870,007
Other resources	341,002,677	U S deposits, ■	53,227,428
		Various	181,422,488
Total	10,901,490,760	Total	10,903,480,760

Resources and Liabilities of State, Savings, Private banks, and Loan and Trust Companies in the United States, including the Island Possessions, as shown by reports obtained from the Comptroller of the Currency for ■

Resource	State Banks	1,922 Savings Banks	1,116 Private Banks	1,251 Loan & Trust Companies	17,094 Total
Loans on real estate	Dollars 572,134,870 29	Dollars 2,067,677,677 90	Dollars 81,541,611 77	Dollars 526,569,702 69	Dollars 2,226,088,762 69
on other collateral security	663,942,284 31	240,472,904 77	19,776,715 64	1,370,363,634 10	2,104,174,470 15
Other loans and discounts	1,379,585,926 04	2,974,577 22	106,577 60	106,350,884 4	1,07,417,068 ■
Overdrafts	52,660,088 01	1,478,979 90	370,427 64	1,397,620 27	41,600,212 84
United States bonds	4,330,659 47	29,011 ■ 45	41,117 74	6,16,094 ■	49,706,900 20
State, county & municipal bonds	61,067,170 56	776,481,116 74	1,486,189 89	202,293,176 76	1,066,127,077 1
Railroad bonds and stock	71,610,647 21	701,083,905 96	1,484,806 27	340,190,067 79	1,447,348,426 8
Bonds of other public service corporations	32,609,977 26	112,465,265 80	1,981,983 67	112,840,282 6	412,081,610 06
Other stocks, bonds, &c	130,231,101 96	179,800,612 84	7,344,448 26	419,769,848 91	787,762,802 90
Due from other banks and bankers	530,161,001 29	256,260,430 56	19,446,992 ■	144,611 43	1,410,032,026 ■
estate furniture &c	138,426,757 1	80,830,646 63	14,216,502 19	169,779,116 94	802,266,822 ■
Checks and of cash items	77,752, ■ 62	4,494 ■ 48	845,466 67	1,623,999 84	154,818,556 41
hand	241,756 72	44,452,041 64	4,460,404 38	152,161,468 ■	676,810,666 ■
Other resources	26,540,760 18	21,141,471 60	684,480 04	80,876,998 ■	121,161,748 ■
Total	8,897,770,826 71	4,022,728 290 68	190,240,397 42	5,107,444,382 ■	14,124,678,897 ■
Liabilities					
Capital	159,047,206 81	78,671 ■ 79	22,844,040 23	418,985,771 77	977,278,880 70
Surplus	177,807,642 02	20,036,025 ■	9,838,680 28	424,618,980 08	880,960, ■ 86
Other undivided profit	94,666,402 16	89,606,870 89	4,250,034 46	186,428,089 ■	324,840,940 90
Dividends paid	829,046 40	402,835 10	74,636 22	860,848 ■	2,016,587 60
Individual deposits	2,519,977,897 06	4,451,655,867 72	152,494,618 ■	3,674,678,238 ■	11,198,006,443 68
Due to other banks & bankers	145,644,648 99	10,121,617 50	1,787,180 16	308,088,466 92	454,471,667 47
Other liabilities	108,878,088 94	14,330,142 14	6,781,845 52	162,849,967 48	277,179,766 48
Total	8,897,770,826 71	4,022,728,290 68	190,240,397 42	5,107,444,382 27	14,124,678,897 08

■ Includes banking

■ Includes exchanges ■ clearing

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The **£** of 100 cents is of **£** **£** valid of 49'32d., or 4'8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25·8 grains (or 1·6718 gramme) ·900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold has been established for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury **£** in gold at sight.

Gold **£** in common **£** 20, **£** and 5-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains **£** 16 71818 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 232 2 grains or 15·0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412 **£** grains **£** 26·730 **£** ·900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·067 grammes of **£** silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347·22 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and **£** are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel **£** used instead of the **£** or imperial standards. They are:—

Wine Gallon = **£** gallon.

Ale Gallon = 1·01695 „

Bushel . = 0 **£** imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. **£** *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used; the *short ton* contains 2,000 lbs; the *long ton*, 2,240 lbs.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Walter Hines Page (1913).

Secretary of Embassy.—Irwin B. Laughlin.

Second Secretary.—William Penn Cresson.

Third Secretary.—Hallett Johnson.

Naval Attaché.—Com. Power Symington, U.S.N.

Military Attaché.—Major George O. Squier, U.S.A.

Consul-General (London).—John L. Griffiths

There **£** Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Burslem, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN **£** UNITED STATES.

Ambassador.—Sir Cecil Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. Appointed November 14, 1912.

Councillor.—Alfred Mitchell Innes.

Secretaries.—A. Kerr Clark Kerr, and Lord Eustace Percy.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Heathcote S. Grant, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Moreton F. Gage.

Consul-General at New York.—Courtenay Walter Bennett, C.I.E.

There **£** Consular representatives **£** Baltimore, Boston, Charleston (V.C.), Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), New York, San Francisco (C.G.), Savannah, St. Louis (C.), **£** (V.C.), Astoria (V.C.), Port Townsend (V.C.), **£** (V.C.), Tacoma (V.C.), **£** (Maine) (V.C.), **£** (V.C.), **£** (V.C.), Los Angeles (V.C.), San Diego (V.C.), Denver (V.C.), Fernandina (V.C.), Jacksonville (V.C.), Key West (V.C.), Pensacola (V.C.), Port Tampa (V.C.), **£** (V.C.), **£** (V.C.), **£** (V.C.), **£** (V.C.), **£** (V.C.)

Bloom (V C.), Kansas City (V C), Omaha (V C), Wilmington N C (V C),
 Nome (V C), Washington, D C (V C), Honolulu (C), Detroit (V C),
 Gulfport (V C), Cincinnati (V C), Cleveland (V C), Pittsburg (V C),
 Providence (V C), Beaufort (V C), Sabine Pass (V C), Richmond (V C),
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UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

For information as to State and Local Government see under *United States*, p. 356; for dates when the States entered the Union, pp. 358, 359, See also under *Instruction, Justice and Crime, Pauperism, Defence Production and Industry*

ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—The legislature consists of a Senate of 25 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members; all the legislators being elected for four years.

Governor—Emmett O'Neal, 1911-15 (\$5,000 dollar)

Secretary of State—Cyrus B. Brown.

The State is divided into 67 counties. The State Capital is Montgomery.

Area and Population. Area 52,260 square miles, of which 710 square miles is water.

Years	Population			
	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	526,000	497,770	1,023,770	16.7
1870	574,228	476,489	1,050,717	20.4
1880	1,011,960	827,807	1,839,767	26.5
1910	1,328,000	908,275	2,236,275	41.7

By sex and race the population in 1900 was thus distributed:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Foreign-born	Total
Male	807,874	416,098	61	177	1,224,152
Female	498,774	416,098	—	—	914,872
Total	1,306,648	832,196	61	177	2,139,082

The foreign-born numbered 177, of whom 3,034 were English, 1,792 Irish, and 1,228 German. The large cities, (1910) Birmingham, 182,685; Mobile, 51,821; Montgomery (capital), 38,136.

Religion, [REDACTED] Charity.—Protestant churches in the ascendancy in the State. The [REDACTED] of strength of [REDACTED] religious bodies is: Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples or Christians.

The public elementary schools in [REDACTED] had 8,756 teachers, and 424,611 enrolled pupils. The 142 public high schools [REDACTED] 450 teachers and 9,895 pupils in 1911. The six public normal schools [REDACTED] 1909 had 51 teachers and 1,390 pupils. For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the [REDACTED] important being (for [REDACTED] and both sexes):—

Begun	Institutions
1831	University of Alabama (State)
1830	Spring Hill College (R. C.)
1841	Howard College, East Lake (Bapt.)
1859	Southern University, Greensboro' (M. E. S.)
1892	St. Bernard College (R. C.)

Other important schools are the Alabama Girls' Industrial School, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the Tuskegee Institute (negro) under Booker T. Washington, besides various special and technical schools.

Within the State are 35 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, orphanages, &c., but not almshouses). County commissioners make rules for the support of the poor. Indigent and injured veterans [REDACTED] pensioned, the following sums being authorized: to the first class, 100 dollars per annum; to the second, 80; to the third, 60, to the fourth, 50. Relatives, within certain degrees, [REDACTED] liable for the support of their poor. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses in Alabama contained 771 pauper inmates, of whom 414 were white and 357 negro.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue is derived mostly from taxes on property of all kinds, the assessment being made at cash value for State and county purposes by the county [REDACTED] on the sworn statements of the taxpayers. The board of county commissioners acts [REDACTED] a board of review and adjudges [REDACTED] objections to the assessment, the State being regarded as plaintiff and the taxpayer [REDACTED] defendant. The State tax commission equalises [REDACTED] values throughout the State and it alone has power to assess the franchises and intangible values of public utilities. In the State Board of Assessment is vested the sole power to [REDACTED] the properties of railroad and long-distance telephone and telegraph companies.

The receipts and disbursements in the year ending September 30, 1912, [REDACTED]:—

	Dollars.
Balance October 1, 1911	7,071
Receipts, 1911-12	6,261,236
Total	6,268,307
Disbursements, 1911-12	6,006,477
Balance, September 30, 1912	[REDACTED]

The bonded debt of the State [REDACTED] amounted to 9,057,000 dollars. The [REDACTED] value of [REDACTED] property in 1911 [REDACTED] 255,301,787 dollars; of personal property, 195,897,866 dollars; total assessed value, 450,699,653 dollars.

UNITED STATES — ALABAMA

The militia (or State Troops) consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, total strength (1909) 221 officers and 3,093 enlisted.

Production and Industry — Alabama is largely an agricultural State; the farm area in 1910 was 20,732,312 acres, of which \$ 698,581 improved land, the value of all farm property was \$70,188,429 dollars. The chief crops — maize, 54,000,000 bushels in 1911, wheat, 945,000 bushels, oats, \$ 251,146 bushels, rice 5,170 bushels. Other crops — potatoes hay and vegetables. Tobacco, \$ 000 pounds. Sugar is largely grown and manufactured. In 1910 the live stock comprised 171,000 horses, 253,000 mules, 289,000 milk cows, 528,000 other cattle, 178,000 sheep, and 1,176,000 swine. In 1910 the area under cotton was 3,730,482 acres, the yield was 1,221,225 bales of cotton valued at \$81,880,000 dollars. In 1910 there were 3,398 manufacturing establishments with capital amounting \$ 173,180,000 dollars, employing 72,148 wage earners who earned 27,284,000 dollars, used raw material worth 93,443,000 dollars and turned out products valued at 145,962,000 dollars. The iron and steel output was worth 21,236,000 dollars, cotton goods, 22,212,000 dollars, lumber and timber products, 26,058,000 dollars, other large industries being foundry work, railway car construction, the manufacture of fertilizers, of cotton seed oil and cake, and of turpentine and resin.

In 1911 the output of coal was 15,021,421 short tons, valued at 19,079,949 dollars. Of sandstone, marble, and limestone the output in 1911 was valued at 923,999 dollars. Clay products of the State were valued at 1,947,102 dollars. Alabama yielded in 1910 pig iron to the amount of 1,617,150 long tons (17,379,171 dollars). The total value in 1911 of the mineral output of the State (including pig iron, but not non ore) was 28,006,278 dollars.

The chief port of Alabama is Mobile, through which there is a large trade. The exports comprise raw cotton (over 12,062,000 dollars annually), timber, lumber, &c. (6,800,000), cereals and flour (2,950,000), and lard (1,800,000), besides cattle, sheep and other animals, nuts, hops, fruit, flax seed and oil, sugar, tobacco, &c. The port is the outlet not only for products of Alabama but for those of neighbouring States. The imports at Mobile are mostly from Mexico and consist largely of bananas and sugar grass. The harbour channel is deepened to 22½ ft.

The larger rivers in the State are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles, the Alabama river for 400 miles. In 1910 the rail ways within the State had a length of 5,226 miles, exclusive of 302 miles of electric railway.

At Mobile in 1910 there were \$ banks, whose deposits amounted to 6,000,000 dollars.

British Vice-Consul at Mobile — E. J. Sanders

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ARIZONA

Government.—Arizona was admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State on February 14, 1912. The process of changing from Territorial to State form of government began with an Act passed by the National Congress, in June, 1910, called the Enabling Act, which gave permission to the people of Arizona to frame a Constitution to form the basis of Statehood. This Constitution was to be submitted to Congress and the President of the United States for approval before becoming effective. The Constitutional Convention, which consisted of 52 elected delegates, met in Phoenix, October 10, 1910, and remained in session until December 9, 1910. The Constitution which was drafted contained a provision for the recall of the judiciary, and because of this President Taft refused to approve, except upon condition that the voters of Arizona eliminated the feature from the document. This they did at the first State election, held December 12, 1911, rather than forfeit Statehood. But having become a State, with all the attending powers and privileges, it is now proposed that the recall of the judiciary shall be restored to the Constitution, and the question was determined at the general election in November, 1912.

In the laws which the first State Legislature of Arizona enacted, the affairs of State government are placed under direct control of the people, who can at any time exercise the machinery of the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall. Among the amendments to the Constitution upon which the people voted in 1912 was one giving the State power to engage in industrial pursuits.

The State Senate consists of 19 members, and the House of Representatives 35. The State is represented in the National Congress by one member of the lower house and two Senators.

Governor.—George W. P. Hunt, 1911–14 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Sidney Osborn.

The State capital is Phoenix (population in 1910, 11,134). Tucson in 1910 had 18,193 inhabitants. The State is divided into 14 counties.

Area, Population and Instruction.—Area of 113,020 square miles, of which 100 square miles is water. The Indian reservations had an area of 26,434 square miles in 1905.

The population in four years was:—

Years.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile.	Years.	Population.	Sq. Mile.
1880	40,440	0.4	1900	122,931	1.1
1890	59,620	0.8	1910	204,354	1.8

In 1880 there were 24,201 Indians, 2,067 negroes, 1,587 Mongolian. The foreign-born numbered 46,844, of whom 14,172 were from Mexico.

The order of strength of religious bodies is: Roman Catholic, Latter-day Saints, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory for 6 weeks (6 consecutive) annually for children from 8 to 14 years of age. Instruction is free for children from 8 to 21 years of age. The enrolled pupils in 1911 numbered 39,611. There were 1,100 teachers (140 males and 736 females). Two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff had 578 pupils in 1911. The University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1891, has 100 professors and 1,000 students in 1911 (128 men and 100 women). There is a State Agricultural School also at Tucson.

Charity.—The State has reform and industrial schools and 11 penal and benevolent institutions (exclusive of almshouses), which had on June 30, 1910, ■ inmates. The general supervision of charitable and penal institutions is vested in a board of control consisting of the governor, the auditor, and one citizen of the State. In each county the ■ of the sick poor ■ entrusted to a contractor, who must give a bond of 5,000 dollars for the faithful performance of his contract, or the Board of Supervisors of the county may employ a physician at an agreed salary to attend the sick and furnish medicines, and a superintendent to take charge of the institution and such other attendants ■ may be required. The almshouses in the State ■ January 1, 1905, had 191 pauper inmates (180 white and 11 coloured).

Finance, Defence.—Revenues are derived mainly from the general property tax levied on all property not specially exempted. The first State Legislature created a Tax Commission to determine the value of all property. The ■ from all sources, and expenditure for all purposes, ■ the year ending June 30, 1910, were:—

	Dollars
Taxes and other sources	986,872
Special Services	184,508
Total	1,121,380
Disbursements	976,108
Balance, June 30, 1910	145,272

The bonded debt, June 30, 1910, amounted to 3,055,275 dollars. The assessed value of taxable real and personal property amounted to 140,000,000 dollars for 1912.

The militia, ■ national guard, with headquarters at Phoenix, consists of cavalry and infantry; total strength (1911), 50 officers and 703 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arizona, with its dry climate, is ■ well suited for agriculture, but along the watercourses ■ and where irrigation is used the soil is productive. The wide pasture-lands ■ favourable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. Several large reservoirs for the storage of water have been and ■ being constructed by the United States Government, notably the Roosevelt dam, which supplies water to the rich ■ River Valley District, of which Phoenix is the principal city. The Federal Government is ■ engaged ■ the Yuma project, which will make ■ of the water of the lower Colorado River and add hundreds of thousands of ■ to the agricultural ■.

Alfalfa is the ■ important crop; next to it, wheat and barley. In the south ■ grown figs, grapes, almonds, &c.; in the north potatoes, apples and other fruits. On January 1, 1910, ■ 115,000 horses; 6,000 ■; 25,000 milk cows, and 628,000 other cattle; 1,020,000 sheep; ■ 22,000 swine. The wool clip in ■ amounted to 5,950,500 pounds ■ wool, ■ 981,750 dollars. The national forests in the State have ■ area ■ 13,668,366 ■. There ■ considerable ostrich-farming (began ■ 1893) in ■ Arizona ■ are 6,000 birds, being about 80% ■ ■ United States.

■ mining ■ of ■ are important. The output of copper in 1911 ■ 893,303,582 pounds; lead, 85 ■ of merchant lead; gold, 170,848 fine ounces; silver, 3,228,900 fine ■. The ■

ARKANSAS

in 1911 yielded granite, sandstone and limestone the total value of 55,714 dollars Tungsten, asbestos, quicksilver, zinc (less more) worked the Territory total value of mineral output in 1911, 44,104 731 doll

The capital invested manufacturing industries in the State in 1910 amounted to 32,873,000 dollars, the material used cost 33,600,000 dollars, and the output valued at 50,257,000 dollars By far the most important of the industries is copper smelting and refining, for which there are 11 establishments with a capital of 21,487,000 dollars, employing an average number of 3,129 wage-earners using material costing 12,486,782 dollars, and giving output valued at 29,242,000 dollars Other industries are construction and repair by railway companies showing output worth 1,000 000 dollars, lumber and timber working, and flour and grist milling with output of 1,082 dollars

The lower course of the Colorado river is the only navigable waterway of the State In 1910 there were 2,041 miles of steam railway, the principal lines being the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé Pacific, and the Santa Fe Prescott and Phoenix There are 37 miles of electric railway

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ARIZONA

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 36 members elected for four years, partially renewed every two years and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years The Sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days unless extended by a two thirds vote of each House Senators and Representatives must be citizens, the former 25 years of age and the latter 21, and both must have resided in the State two years, and in the county or district one year next before election The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives

Governor —

(4,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Earl W. Hodges

The State is divided into 75 counties The State Capital is Little

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 53,850 square miles (805 square miles being water)

Years	Population			Per Sq Mile
	White 1	Negro	Total	
1880	324,191	111,259	435,450	
1890	519,092	309,117	1,128,179	21.3
1900	944,706	366,886	1,311,594	24.7
1910	1,181,658	443,691	1,574,449	

1 Including Indians and

In the population by birth and sex .—

	White		Negro	Asiatic	Indian
	Native	Foreign			
Male	480,959	8,911	185,342	58	—
Female	449,435	5,275	181,514	4	24
Total	930,394	14,186	366,856	—	66

Of the foreign born 5,971 were German

The population in 1910 was 1,574,000 (810,025 males and 764,424 females). Little Rock (capital) had a population of 45,941 in 1910, Fort Smith, 23,505; Pine Bluff, 13,038, Hot Springs, 11,157

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, and Presbyterian, in the order named

The State has a full public school system under which separate schools are provided for white and black children. No child under 14 can be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless he attends school 12 weeks each year and can read and write English.

In 1910 the public elementary schools had 9,522 teachers and 895,978 enrolled pupils, 107 public high schools had 347 teachers and 7,700 pupils in 1910, 2 public normal schools had 18 teachers and 319 students. The University of Arkansas, founded in 1872, had in 1910 126 professors and 1,410 students. There is a large Baptist college with 80 professors and 1,000 students, a Presbyterian college with 7 professors and 500 students, and a Methodist Episcopal college with 8 professors and 577 students.

Charity.—Within the State are 27 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, &c, but not almshouses) to which, in 1904, 3,766 inmates were admitted. Each county relieves its own poor. There are county courts of the poor which, on information given by constables and other officials, commit paupers to the poor-house, where they remain till discharged by an order of the court. Poor houses are let annually to the lowest responsible bidder under bond for faithful care of the inmates. On January 1, 1905, the poor-houses contained 1,000 paupers (478 white, and 167 coloured).

Finance, Defence.—The State debt on October 1, 1907, amounted to 1,250,500 dollars, consisting of 3 per cent interest bearing bonds. The assessed value of real and personal property was 302,181,563 dollars.

The militia, the State Guard, with headquarters at Little Rock, consists of artillery and infantry, total strength, 1,000 officers and 1,327 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1910 the total farm area was 14,891,356 acres, of which 7,898,843 were improved land. In the north maize (49,712,000 bushels in 1911), wheat (1,008,000 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown, in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1911 the cotton was 3,471,000 acres, and the yield 778,789 bales. The cultivation of tobacco is decreasing in the State. In the north west, fruits, especially apples and peaches, are grown. The cultivation of sugarcane (for peninsulas) is pursued locally. Live stock in 1911 comprised 290,000 horses, 215,000 mules, 361,000 milk cows, 600,000 other cattle, 233,000 sheep, and 978,000 pigs. The wool clip in 1910 yielded 400,000 pounds of wool, valued at 96,000 dollars. The national forest in Arkansas covers an area of 2,225,290 acres.

CALIFORNIA

The State has a large coal area, the output from which in 1911 2,106,789 short tons of coal, valued 3,396,849 dollars. Manganese ores and lead found. Arkansas produces whetstones (from nevadulite). It also produces bauxite (for aluminum), the phosphate rock deposits are little worked. The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate, besides asphalt, mineral waters, and natural gas. Value of total mineral output in 1911 5,829,606 dollars.

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is the most important, (1,697 establishments) the State having a forest area of 25,600,000 acres. Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1910, has 2,925 manufacturing establishments employing 3,293 salaried officials and 44,982 wage earners. Their united capital amounted to 70,174,000 dollars, the cost of materials used in a year to 34,935,000 dollars, and the value of output in a year to 74,916,000 dollars. Statistics of 6 leading industries —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	12,344,000	13,452	14,400,000	840,000
Iron manufactures	1,300,000	11	97,000	1,000,000
Oil and coal products	3,300,000	1,004	6,006,000	7,789,000
Flour and grain	1,400,000	31	48,000	3,615,000
Construction	1,610,000	3,341	1,390,000	4,151,000
Printing and publishing	1,310,000	191	36,000	682,000

The foreign trade of the State is carried on through the port of New Orleans. Cotton and lumber is transported down the Mississippi being the chief exports. In 1911, 1,090 vessels of a tonnage of 2,141,085 entered the port and 1,134 of a tonnage of 2,422,206 cleared. In 1910 there were in the State 5,805 miles of railway and 132 miles of electric railway.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and Government—California, though unexplored and practically unknown to Europeans, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1849, by the treaty of Guadalupe, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate of forty members, elected for terms of four years—half the number being elected each two years—and the Assembly, eighty members, elected for two years. Regular sessions held twice a year.

The qualifications for eligibility to the Senate and Assembly are citizenship of the State for three years and residence in the district for one year. California is represented in Congress by 5 Senators and 8 Representatives. Governor—Hiram Johnson, 1911–15 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State—F. C. Jordan.

The most important departments and commissions are The Board of Education, the Board of Regents of the University, appointed by the

Governor for terms of sixteen years, the State Board of Prison Directors, appointed by the Governor for terms of ten years, and having entire control of the penitentiaries, the Board of Equalisation, elected at general elections, and dealing with the assessment of property for taxation purposes; the Railroad Commission, elected and vested with authority to regulate railroad charges; the Bank Commission, the State Board of Health, the Insurance Commission, the Engineering Department (formed in 1907), the State Board of Charities and Corrections, Board of Agriculture, the Commission of Horticulture, the State Department of Forestry, the Commission of Lunacy. The last named, which is an office made up of officers, controls the hospitals for the insane. There are many boards and commissions, &c (for schools, horticulture, architecture, mining, fisheries, &c) unpaid, appointed by the Governor.

California is divided into fifty-eight counties, one of which—San Francisco—has a combined county and city government. In each county government the legislative authority is vested in a board of five members elected from districts. The seat of the State Government is at Sacramento.

Area and Population—Area: 158,360 square miles (2,188 square miles being water).

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses is as follows:

Years	White ¹	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1870	975	4,272	560,247	3.6
1880	1,196,808	11,322	1,208,130	7.8
1900	1,474,008	11,045	1,485,053	9.5
1910	2,855,904	21,645	2,877,549	18.2

¹ Including Mexicans and Asiatics.

In 1900 the population by race and sex was—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	755,147	5,766	51,895	7,723	820,531
Female	647,580	5,279	4,009	7,664	664,522
Total	1,402,727	11,045	55,904	15,377	1,485,053

There are about 25 Indian reservations in the State, the total area being about 641 square miles.

Three-fourths of the population of California are of American birth, but considerably more than one-half of the total population is of foreign parentage. Of the 367,340 persons of foreign birth in 1900, 72,449 were German, 44,476 Irish, 35,748 English, 9,467 Scotch, 27,408 Canadian, 12,256 French, 23,777 Italian, and 14,649 Swedish, with a sprinkling of Portuguese, Swiss, Russians, Armenians.

The population of the State was 2,377,549, and of the larger cities San Francisco, 416,912; Los Angeles, 319,198; Oakland, 150,174; Sacramento, 44,696; San José, 23,946; Alameda, 19,000. In 1908 the death-rate in cities was 22.0 and in rural districts 18.7 per 1,000 of the population.

By 1860 the number of Chinese reached 84,933, by 1870 49,310, by 1880, 75,218. A plebiscite was taken and the people of California in favour of the restriction of Chinese immigration. In Congress passed restriction law which, by successive renewals, has been kept in force till the present time. The Chinese population of California by 1890 declined to 71,086, and by 1910 to 36,197. In 1890 the Japanese numbered 10,151, and within the last 20 years they have become much more numerous (41,324 in 1910). They have largely taken the place formerly held by the Chinese as agricultural labourers and domestic servants, and quite recently there has commenced a agitation in favour of the exclusion of all Asiatic immigration.

Religion and Instruction.—In the matter of religious association all churches are represented in California, the Roman Catholic being much stronger than any other single church, next are Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists.

Education is compulsory for children 5-17 years of age for at least five months in the year. In the State elementary schools there were, in 1910, 368,391 enrolled pupils, with 11,369 teachers. The 184 public high schools had 1,759 teachers and 60,650 pupils, five State normal schools had 104 teachers and 2,023 students in 1910. The State also maintains three polytechnic and other special schools.

There are in California two great universities—the State University, or University of California at Berkeley, and Leland Stanford Junior University. The former established in 1868, and has grown steadily until it becomes one of the great universities of the United States, or of the world. It comprises many colleges and the Lick Astronomical Department. In 1911 the University had at Berkeley 1,000 professors and teachers with 5,724 students, of whom 1,361 were women. Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto chartered in 1885, and opened its doors to students in 1891. An endowment, now amounting to 20,000,000 dollars in interest-bearing funds, besides large landed estates, was given by Mr and Mrs Leland Stanford. In 1911 it had 1,000 professors and 1,648 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 205 instructors and 1,483 students. There are several other prosperous colleges in the State.

Charity.—In the State there are many benevolent institutions (exclusive of almshouses). The board of supervisors of each county must provide for the dependent sick and poor by building or hiring and maintaining hospitals and almshouses, and appointing superintendents and other officers, or provide otherwise for this purpose at their discretion. A Trade and Training School is provided for orphans, abandoned children, and children placed by court under the guardianship of the Board of Trustees. The care of the poor shall be let out to the lowest bidder. Indigent sick poor persons who have resided 3 months in a county, city and county, shall be relieved by the board of supervisors of the county, others by the board of supervisors of the county where they have lawful residence. Kindred (within certain degrees) must support their relatives. It is a misdemeanour to bring poor or incompetent persons into a county or city where they are lawfully settled. The State board of charities may investigate and report on hospitals and almshouses. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses contained 4,292 pauper inmates (4,156 whites and 136 coloured).

UNITED STATES :—CALIFORNIA

Finance, Defence.—For two years ending June 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements of the General Fund into which all moneys pass, not specifically appropriated to other funds, and from which the ordinary expenses of the Government are met (exclusive of those chargeable against the School Fund) are—

	1910 11 Dollars	1911 12 Dollars
Cash on hand July 1	7,201,219	7,453,602
Total Receipts	18,843,854	27,395,144
Total	26,045,073	34,848,746
Total Disbursements	591,471	24,945,210
Cash on hand, June 30	7,453,000	

The assessed value of taxable property in 1907 was 1 378 661,035 dollars. The net bonded debt of the State amounted to 2,227,500 dollars in 1912.

The National Guard of California consists of 3 regiments of infantry, 3 troop of cavalry, a coast artillery corps, a medical department, 11 companies of signalmen, and 8 divisions of Naval Militia. The number enrolled in the National Guard in 1909 was 2,348 enlisted men and 192 officers, while the Naval Militia had 552 men and 49 officers.

The Island Navy Yard, the most important of the Federal naval establishments on the Pacific coast, is situated in California about 25 miles north of San Francisco, and there are United States Army posts at San Francisco, Benicia, Monterey, and San Diego.

Agriculture and Forestry.—While the crops common to most portions of the United States—such as wheat, barley, and corn—are produced with ease, there is also a range of special products. It is the only State in which the best European varieties of grapes are successfully cultivated, and this gives great importance to the wine product. Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and being intersected by several ranges of mountains, California has almost every variety of climate, from the very wet to the very dry, and from the temperate to the semi-tropical. There appears to be nothing which is cultivated elsewhere which will not flourish in some part of California. At the date of the last Federal Census (1910) there were 88,197 farms, comprising 27,931,444 acres, of which 11,389,894 were improved. The value of farms was 1,614,694,654 dollars, and the value of the annual product 131,690,606 dollars. Irrigation is extensively practised, being beneficial to the soil and districts and beneficial to a large extent.

The wheat industry declined in relative importance, while horticulture has made rapid strides. The cereal crops in 1912 were maize, 1,924,000 bushels; wheat, 6,290,000 bushels; oats, 7,800,000 bushels; barley, 41,760,000 bushels. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, apricots, plums, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits are grown in vast quantities. The total products in 1912 amounted to 197,750, including 14,000 tons of peaches, 95,000 tons of pears; 65,000 tons of raisins, and 11,000 tons of apricots. The dry fruit production in the year was about 1,000,000 gallons; wine, about 16,000,000 gallons. Olives, honey, hops, walnuts, and almonds are also largely produced.

The beet sugar product is attaining importance, the output in 1912 being 10 42 short tons. Dairy products are also increasing rapidly. In January, 1910, the farm animals were 420,000 horses, 83,000 mules, 452,000 milk cows, 1,120,000 other cattle, 2,372,000 sheep, and 540,000 swine. The wool clip (1909) produced 14,300,000 pounds of wool valued at 2,894,000 dollars. Ostich farming is carried on at South Pasadena.

There are 20,000,000 acres of forestal timber, a forest which may be cut for lumber. Of this area 1,500,000 acres are coast redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), a timber tree peculiar to California, the remainder is chiefly yellow pine, sugar pine, and red fir. In addition to the commercial timber there are several million acres of woodland, not valuable for the lumberman, but containing a more or less dense stand of inferior oaks and pines useful for fuel and domestic purposes and for protecting the watershed.

About twenty years ago the Federal Government inaugurated the policy of withdrawing from sale large wooded areas, especially in the mountains, where the rivers have their sources, and these forest reserves have now reached the number of 25,735,455 acres. Systematic forestal management is gradually being introduced by the federal forest service. Ten per cent of the gross revenue of the National Forests is paid over to the State for the benefit of the counties in which they are situated.

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—Since the discovery of gold in 1848, California has produced 1,500,000,000 dollars worth of gold, and the output, which had fallen off very greatly, shows a tendency again to increase. In 1911 the gold output was 964,041 fine ounces, valued at 19,928,500 dollars. In the same year the silver output amounted to 1,270,900 fine ounces, valued at 666,300 dollars. Other mining products were copper, 35,335,651 pounds (4,474,450 dollars), and 615 short tons of lead (55,360 dollars). The output of quicksilver in 1910 was 18,860 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 867,719 dollars. The coal output of the State was 10,747 short tons, valued at 16,097 dollars. California produces more petroleum than any other State of the Union, in 1911 the output reached 81,134,391 barrels, valued at 38,719,060 dollars. Other mineral products were granite and limestone, &c., valued at 3,291,585 dollars. Portland cement is manufactured, the clay products of California (1911) were valued at 4,915,866 dollars. From California comes nearly all the beeswax produced in the United States. The output in 1911 was 58,330 short tons, valued at 1,569,151 dollars. Other mineral products were non pyrites, 48,415 long tons (182,787 dollars), salt, 1,086,163 barrels (653,359 dollars), mineral waters sold, 2,310,237 gallons (378,439 dollars); magnesite, 9,375 short tons, value about 75,000 dollars. Bismuth, asbestos, manganese, lithium, tungsten, chromium, infusorial earth, ochre, asphalt, and a great variety of gemstones are found in the State. The value of all the minerals produced in 1911 was 90,517,566 dollars.

In California in 1910 there were 7,659 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 537,134,000 dollars, employing 18,203 salaried officials and 115,296 wage earners, using materials costing 325,238,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 529,767,000 dollars. Statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table:

UNITED STATES :—CALIFORNIA

Industries		Wage earners	Raw material	Output
		Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cement .	24,014,000	2,407	2,162,000	6,564,000
Canning and preserving	18,816,000	7,757	1,009,000	32,915,000
Copper and tin products	7,100,000	1,938	3,565,000	6,804,000
Flour milling .	18,424,000		21,002,000	26,186,000
Lumber and timber	54,165,000	32	16,000,000	4,600,000
Refinery	18,331,000		14,000,000	17,878,000

The lack of an abundant supply of coal for fuel has been a drawback to manufacturing progress, but this is being overcome through the abundance and cheapness of petroleum, which has taken the place of coal in practically all industrial establishments. At the same time there has been a great development of long distance electric power transmission. California has great numbers of torrential mountain streams, which are utilized to generate electricity, which is transmitted a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles to the coast cities.

The coast and river fisheries are important, giving employment to 5,000 persons. A year's catch is thirty to forty million pounds, worth about 4,000,000 dollars. Salmon is the most valuable variety of fish taken, but many as one hundred and thirty different varieties of fish are found in the markets of San Francisco.

Commerce and Transportation—The chief commercial port of California is San Francisco, through which in 1910-11 the imports amounted to the value of 11,682,359/, and the exports to 11,217,806/. Among the domestic exports are dairy products and eggs, hops, and lumber. In 1910-11 494 steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage amounting to 1,430,586 tons entered the port and 502 vessels of 1,392,731 tons cleared. The trade with China, Japan, and the Australasian Islands is conducted by several lines of steamers, British, German, and Japanese, and there is keen competition for the Pacific trade.

Railways have been built in California to the extent of 7,771 miles (1910) for steam roads and about 2,530 miles for electric railways. San Francisco is the terminus of four trans-continental railways.

British Consul-General—San Francisco—A. C. Ross, C.B.

British Consul—Wellesley Moore.

There are British Vice-Consuls at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Books of Reference.

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COLORADO.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of ■ members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for two years. Sessions ■ biennial. Eligible to either House ■ all citizens of the United States male and female 25 y ■ of age and 12 months resident in the district for which they seek election. Qualified ■ electors ■ all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who ■ citizens of the United States, and had at the last preceding election been 12 months resident in the State

Governor :—E. M. Ammons, 1913-15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State :—James B. Pearce.

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and ■ Representatives.

The State is divided into 62 counties. The State Capital ■ Denver.

Area ■ Population.—Area 103,948 square miles.

Years.	White. ¹	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0·8
1880	191,392	2,435	194,827	1·9
1900	531,130	8,570	539,700	5·2
1910	787,571	11,452	799,024	7·6

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1900, 699 Chinese and 1,437 Indians.

In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 126,971. In 1900 it was 91,155, of whom 13,575 were English, 4,069 Scottish, 10,132 Irish, 14,606 German, 10,765 Swedish, 2,797 Canadian. Denver, the capital, had a population in 1910 of 213,381; Pueblo, 44,395; Colorado Springs, 29,078; Leadville 7,508; Cripple Creek 6,206.

Religion and Instruction.—Roman Catholics outnumber other denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians ranking next, then Baptists and Congregationalists.

The public schools are under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 5,200 teachers with 149,017 enrolled pupils. The 107 public high schools had 700 teachers and 14,495 pupils in 1910. Public school teachers are trained ■ the State Teachers' College, which in 1910 had ■ teachers and 831 pupils. Another State normal school has been established ■ Gunnison. For superior education there ■ several colleges. Colorado College, founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, has 57 professors and 780 students; the University of Colorado, founded in 1877 at Boulder, has 130 professors and 1,221 students. The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, ■ ■ professors and teachers and 1,324 students; the Chamberlin Observatory in University Park stands at an altitude ■ 5,280 feet above sea-level. ■ ■ institutions are an Agricultural College with ■ ■ and ■ ■ students, and a School of ■ ■ with 36 teachers and ■ ■ students.

Charity.—The ■ ■ has ■ Penitentiary (744 inmates in 1910), a Reformatory (150 inmates in 1910), ■ ■ two Industrial Schools ■ ■ for ■ ■ ■ ■ inmates in 1910), the other ■ ■ girls (131 inmates ■ 1910). Charitable institutions ■ ■ a school for the ■ ■ ■ ■ blind, ■ ■ asylum for ■ ■ insane, a

neglected children's home and a home for discharged soldiers and sailors including private and ecclesiastical institutions there are, in the State, ■ benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses) The chairman of the board of county commissioners is superintendent of the poor of the county Almshouses are under the control of the county board and subject to inspection by State board of charities and county board of visitors No relief ■ given till the name, age, sex, place of birth, time of immigration into the United States and into Colorado are recorded by the county clerk On January 1, 1905, the almshouses had 462 pauper inmates (462 white and 10 coloured)

Finance. Defence.—The State Treasurer's biennial report for 1909 and 1910 shows the following general results —

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1909	2 820,268 19
Receipts ■ 1909 10	6, 012,719 98
Total Receipts	9, 321,988 17
Disbursements in 1909 10	6,012,662 61
Balance Dec 1, 1910	3, 109,320 56

The State debt in 1910 was 6,000,000 dollars, and bonded debt 4,257,810 55 dollars, less assets due to the State, 1,360,423 69 dollars net debt, 2,897,192 06 dollars The assessment valuation for 1911 amounted to 415,815 394 dollars

The militia, called the National Guard with its headquarters at Denver, consists of two regiments of Infantry one squadron of Cavalry a battery of light Artillery a Signal Corps a Hospital Corps and three detachments, total strength in 1909, 71 officers and 774 enlisted men

Production and Industry By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation Projects for irrigation are being carried out by the Federal Government involving an expenditure of 72,872,000 dollars for the reclamation of 2,529,747 acres in Colorado The chief crops are wheat (10,968,000 bushels in 1912), oats (12 412 000 bushels), ■ (2 464 000 bushels) early potatoes, and great quantities of hay Sugar ■ from beet (1912), 11 07 short tons Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated Within the State stock raising is older than husbandry, in 1911 the number of farm animals was 306,000 horses, 16,000 mules 298,000 milk cows 1,091,000 other cattle, 1,610 000 sheep, 419,000 swine The national forests ■ the state have an area (June, 1911) of 14,761,900 acres

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries coal and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked The output of gold in 1911 ■ 925,839 fine ounces, valued at 19,138,600 dollars, and of silver 7,891,200 fine ounces, valued at 3,958,800 dollars The output of petroleum in 1911 amounted to 226,926 barrels (of ■ gallons), valued at 228,104 dollars Iron ■ ■ extracted ■ the ■ of 378,407 gross tons The output of copper was 9,791,861 pounds, valued ■ 1,223,983 dollars, the output ■ lead ■ 30,621 tons (2,765,890 dollars), and of ■ (spelter), 42,233 tons (4,814,522 dollars). The output of granite, sandstone, and limestone ■ valued ■ 1,514,827 dollars Portland cement, mica, tungsten, bismuth, graphite, rose quartz, and fluor spar ■ produced.

CONNECTICUT



The output of coal in 1911 was 10,157,383 tons. The total value of the mineral products in 1908, was 33,283,010 dollars; in 1911, 55,222,574 dollars; in 1911, 51,958,239 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1910, employ a capital of 162,668,000 dollars; 2,034 establishments with 1,722 salaried firm members, 4,326 clerks, &c., and 28,067 wage-earners. They gave an output valued at 130,044,000 dollars in 1910. The more important of the manufactures are given thus:—

Industries.	Capital	Wage-earners	Materials used	Output
	Dollars	Number		Dollars
Flour mill grist.	4,837,000	242	6,672,000	7,808,000
Foundry machine work.	7,066,000	1,813	2,804,000	5,907,000
Car making and repairing.	4,708,000	2,908	2,604,000	0,559,000
Slaughtering and meat packing.	3,673,000	677	8,245,000	6,657,000
Brewing.	7,327,000	424	907,000	2,211,000
Butter and cheese.	1,731,000	310	1,924,000	2,310,000

There are large works for the smelting and refining of metals (iron, lead, copper, zinc); the chief base metals refined are lead and zinc, but three-fourths of the value of the smelting products is for gold and silver.

Denver is the centre of distribution for the live stock traffic of the Rocky Mountain States.

On Jan. 1, 1911, there were in the State 7,226 miles of railway. 11 miles were built in 1911 at a cost of 11,085,000 dollars.

There is a British Vice-consul at Denver.

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 Reports of the U.S. Geological Survey. Annual. Washington.
 British Foreign Office Reports. The Consular Reports for Chicago contain much information respecting Colorado and Denver. Annual. London.
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CONNECTICUT.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. All male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the town for six months preceding the election, have the right of suffrage provided that they are qualified in the Constitution in English. The Senate at present consists of 15 members, the House of Representatives of 100 members. Members of each House are elected for the term of two years, and each receives 100 dollars for that term. Legislative sessions are biennial.

Governor:—Simeon D. Baldwin, 1913-15 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary:—Albert L. Phillips.

The State is represented in the United States Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into eight counties, which are sub-divided into towns within which are cities and boroughs. The State Capital is Hartford.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 7,865 square miles.

Years.	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq.
1840	301,856	8,122	309,978	64.0
1880	811,153	11,547	622,700	128.5
1900	893,194	15,226	908,420	187.5
1910	1,099,682	15,174	1,114,756	281.8

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population by sex and colour in 1910 was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	
Male	555,821	7,229	516	76	563,642
Female	543,076	7,945	17	76	561,114
Total	1,098,897	15,174	533	152	1,114,756

In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered 328,759 of whom 22,422 were English ; 6,750 Scottish ; 58,457 Irish ; 31,126 German ; 54,120 from Russia ; 18,208 Swedish ; 54,953 Italian.

The chief towns — New Haven (pop. in 1910), 133,605 ; Hartford (capital), 98,915 ; Bridgeport, 102,054 ; Waterbury, 73,141 ; New Britain, 49,916 inhabitants ; Meriden, 27,265 ; New London, 19,659 ; Norwich, 20,367 ; Stamford, 25,138 ; Danbury, 20,234 ; Ansonia, 15,152 ; Manchester, 18,641 ; Naugatuck, 12,722 ; Torrington, 16,840.

Of the religious bodies the most important in order of strength are the Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist.

Elementary instruction is free for all children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1911 the public elementary schools had 5,463 teachers with 198,055 enrolled pupils. There were also 71 public high schools with 14,530 teachers and 14,530 pupils. The four normal schools had 168 teachers and 168 pupils. Instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts is provided at the Connecticut Agricultural College located at Storrs, whose work is supplemented by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at New Haven. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1911, in all departments, 1,000 professors and teachers and 3,229 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had, in 1911, 39 professors and teachers, and 390 students, including Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1823, 1,000 professors and teachers, and 1,000 students.

Charity.—State institutions include the State Prison, State Reformatory for male from 16 to 21 years of age, Colony for Epileptics, Fitch's Home for Soldiers and Soldiers' Hospital, two Hospitals for the Insane, a School for Boys, an Industrial School for the blind, mainly supported by the State for the education and maintenance of its wards, and 11 normal schools. Including private and voluntary institutions, there were in 1910, 112 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). In 1910, 1,000 paupers were supported. The selectmen of each town, or overseers of the poor, provide for the subsistence of all paupers belonging to the town whether they reside there or not, but the expenses are paid by

the towns which paupers have a settlement (gained generally by a year's residence without poor relief), except that in case of State Paupers (those not having a town settlement) the town is reimbursed by the State for such case. The cost of State Paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911 was \$1,164,847. Paupers are supported (not by contract) in almshouses, though out door relief may be given. A town may have its own almshouse, several towns may have one. Almshouses are subject to inspection by the State board of charities. In 1910, the almshouses contained 4,800 paupers.

Finance, Defence—The total receipts and expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1911, were

	Dollars
Balance, Oct 1, 1910	1,164,847
Receipts, 1910-11	8,229,658
Total	9,394,500 98
Disbursements, 1910-11	9,017,924 71
Balance Oct 1, 1911	376,576 27

The total bonded debt of the State is 2,064,100 dollars, the assessed value of property, 1,041,394,019 dollars.

The National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, and light artillery, with a signal corps, total, 194 officers and 2,531 enlisted men. The Naval Militia contains 20 officers and 214 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 the capital invested in agriculture amounted to 159,399,771 dollars. In 1912 besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount of 29,750,000 pounds the net under the crop having been 17,500.

The State has some mineral resources. Iron ore is found. In 1911 granite, trap rock and limestone were produced to the value of 328,904 dollars; mineral waters 182,744 dollars; clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), crystalline quartz and infusorial earth worked in the State. The whole mineral output for 1911 was valued at 3,151,563 dollars.

According to the Bureau of manufactures of 1910 there were in Connecticut 4,261 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital amounting to 517,547,000 dollars, employing 19,611 salaried officials and the average 210,792 wage earners. The cost of the raw material used annually was 257,259,000 dollars and the value of the output was 490,272,000 dollars.

In 1911 there were 1,001.63 miles of railway track in Connecticut besides 571 miles of electric street railway track.

Banking—The total amount of deposits in 87 Savings Banks on October 1, 1911, was 282,157,930 dollars, showing an increase during 1911 of 12,815,158.

The capital surplus and undivided profits of the 7 State Banks, and 31 Trust Companies on October 1, 1911, amounted to 11,498,977.00 dollars. Twelve building and loan associations amounting to 2,655,758.

Books of Reference.

The Bureau of various Executive Departments of the State.
The Annual of Connecticut. Annual Hartford.
Bureau of Connecticut. London and New York, 1901.
Johnson (A.), [In 'American Commonwealth' Series.] Boston, Mass.

DELAWARE.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years. Senators must be 27 years of age, and Representatives 24; both must be citizens who have resided three years in the State, and ■■■ in the electoral district immediately preceding the election.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year, in the county three months, and in the district 30 days next preceding the election have the right to vote. But ■■■ per ■■■ who shall attain the age of 21 years after January 1, 1900, or shall after that date become a citizen of the United States, shall have the right to vote unless he is able to read English and to write his name; United States soldiers and sailors merely stationed ■■■ the State are not considered resident. The registration fee of one dollar was abolished by constitutional amendment which took effect ■■■ January 21, 1907.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor —Charles R. Miller, 1913 17. (4,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Thomas Miller.

The State capital is Dover (population 3,720 in 1910). Delaware is divided into three counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 2,050 square miles, of which 90 square miles is water.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32.8
1880	120,166	26,442	146,608	74.8
1900	154,038	30,697	184,735	94.3
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	108.0

¹ Including Indians and Aquatics.

In 1910 the population by ■■■ and colour ■■■ :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	87,783	15,616	■	3	103,435
Female	83,320	15,565	—	■	98,887
Total	171,103	31,181	33	5	202,322

The foreign-born numbered 13,810, of whom 5,044 were Irish, 2,332 German, 1,508 English, and 1,122 Italian.

The largest city in the State is Wilmington, with a population of 87,411 in 1910. Other towns, Dover, 3,720; Milford, 2,603.

The most numerous denominations of the State are, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The ■■■ has free public schools, and compulsory school attendance separate schools being provided for white and coloured children. In 1911 the public elementary schools ■■■ 998 teachers and 35,950 enrolled pupils. The ■■■ public high schools ■■■ teachers and 1,866 pupils. The ■■■ ■■■

CHARITY—FINANCE, DEFENCE—PRODUCTION.

two normal schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges and at Newark Delaware College, founded in 1834, having in 1909, 23 professors and 184 students. A college for coloured students at Dover has 6 professors and 100 students.

Charity—The State has a hospital and an industrial school for girls. It grants assistance to indigent soldiers and sailors, and contributes to institutions for the support and training of the deaf dumb and blind outside the State.

In 1904 there were 11 State, 1 private and 11 ecclesiastical benevolent institutions to which 1198 inmates were admitted the number being at the end of the year being 590

In each county the sole charge of the poor and of almshouses is in the hands of trustees of the poor. They appoint the overseer of their almshouse who must provide employment for the inmates. County liability for support of paupers is determined by settlement, which is obtained in _____ ways (by the applicant having held public office for a year, having paid poor taxes for any two years having paid a rent of at least \$0 dollars for a year _____). Parents and grand parents are liable for support of pauper children, and vice versa. There is a penalty for bringing paupers into a county. On January 1, 1906, the almshouses had 292 pauper inmates (229 white and 63 coloured).

Finance, Defence. For the year 1912 the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the State General Fund were —

	1912 Dollars
Balance in January, 1912	49 986
Receipts in 1912	843 571
Total	993,557
Disbursements in 1912	901 210
Balance January 1913	92 347

On January 14 1913 the outstanding debt amounted to \$28 785 dollars. The assessed valuation of property in the State (1903) was 78,000 000 dollars. The value of all property in the State in 1904 is estimated at —

	Dollars
Real property	134,431,240
Personal	95,429,736
Total	230,260,976

In 1909 the militia of National Guard with its headquarters at Wilmington, consisted of one regiment of infantry of 40 officers and 361 men.

Production and Industry—Delaware is mainly an agricultural state, 60 per cent of the land being in farms which in 1910 had a total of 1,038,866 acres, 713,558 acres being improved land. The chief crops are corn and wheat, but fruit and tomato growing is important. About 16,000 acres are devoted to tomatoes. Stock raising is of great importance.

The State has oyster and other fisheries which are receiving increasing attention.

mineral [redacted] of Delaware are not extensive, the total mineral output in 1911 was valued at \$491,657 [redacted]

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1910

amounted to 60,906,000 dollars, the persons employed (owners, firm members, clerks, and wage earners) numbered 23,984, the cost of materials used was 80,938,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 52,840,000 dollars. Statistics of the chief industries are as follows: —

	Capital	Wage	Materials used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Leather	3,249,000	8,045	8,447,000	12,079,000
Foundry and machine work	7,401,000	3,210	2,402,000	4,781,000
Paper and pulp	3,314,000	846	1,567,000	2,292,000
Shipbuilding	1,348,000	1,290	981,000	1,990,000
Iron and steel work	3,107,000	710	1,059,000	1,716,000
Flour and grist	672,000	149	1,400,000	1,752,000

The leather output comprised 11,005,292 goatskins valued at 10,232,489 dollars. Other industries are brewing and distilling, fruit canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

In 1910 the length of railway in the State was 314 miles, besides 87½ miles of electric street railway track.

There is an active coastwise trade particularly with New York, which is connected with Wilmington by a line of steamers. Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay are connected by a canal. There is some foreign commerce direct through Wilmington.

Books of Reference.

- Constitution of Delaware adopted in Convention June 4, 1897. Republished, Dover, 1907.
Reports of the various Executive Departments.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of the area ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States as a site for the National Capital. It was established under the authority and direction of Acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791, which were passed to give effect to a clause in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, giving Congress the power: —

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislatures of the States in which they shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings."

The authority of the United States over it became vested on the first Monday of December, 1800.

The local government of the District have been managed by a number of distinct forms of government. From its inception until June, 1802, they were administered by Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States; from that date until July 1, 1871, the local government

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

consisted of a Mayor, and Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, similar to those in other cities. A territorial form of government was established in the District on June 30, 1871, with a Governor and Legislative Assembly and a Board of Public Works as its main features, and continued until June 20, 1874, when it was succeeded by a temporary board of three Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, which in turn supplanted July 1, 1878, by the present form of local government, which is a municipal corporation having jurisdiction over the territory ceded by the State of Maryland to the Congress of the United States for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

This government is administered by a board of three Commissioners having in general equal powers and duties. Two of these Commissioners, who have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment, and have during that period claimed residence nowhere else, are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, for a term of three years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The other Commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and shall not be required to perform any other duty. This Commissioner shall be selected from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States. Three officers of the same corps, junior to said Commissioner, may be detailed to assist him, by the President of the United States, and act in his stead, in the order of seniority, during his absence. The Commissioners are in a general way vested with jurisdiction covering all the ordinary features of municipal government. Congress has, by sundry statutes, empowered them to make and enforce reasonable and usual police regulations for the protection of lives, health, quiet, &c., of all persons, and the protection of all property within the District, and other regulation of a municipal nature.

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.—William Tindall.

The area of the District of Columbia originally was about ten miles square, but by the retrocession to the State of Virginia, in the year 1846, of the portion derived from that State, was reduced to 69,245 square miles, 60.01 of which was land.

The population in 1800 numbered 14,093; in 1820, 33,089; in 1840, 43,712; in 1860, 75,080; in 1880, 177,624; in 1900, 278,718; in 1920, 331,069; in 1912, 350,843, of whom 96,612 were of the negro race of negro descent, generically denominated 'colored.'

A portion of the District of Columbia embracing 6,654 acres is known as the City of Washington. But that name is, and has been since June 30, 1871, a geographical distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a municipality separate from the rest of the District, but is subject to the same government in every respect.

The most numerous religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, and Presbyterian.

The public schools of the District in September, 1913, had 1,180 white teachers and 39,119 white pupils, and 12,663 negro teachers and 18,663 negro pupils. There were 7 public high schools with 11 teachers and 8,598 pupils; and 11 private schools with 2,000 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 2 public normal schools with 11 teachers and 11 pupils.

Superior education is given in Georgetown College, an institution under the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795; it has 11 professors and 1,375 pupils: the George Washington University, non-sectarian,

UNITED STATES :—FLORIDA

founded in 1821, has 11 professors and 1,270 students, the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of negroes, was founded in 1867, and has 116 professors and 1,409 pupils. The Catholic University, a post graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 11 professors and about 100 pupils.

On August 8, 1912, the almshouse of the District contained 283 pauper inmates.

The revenues of the District are derived from the general property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, and licences for various businesses.

In 1912 the revenues of the District of Columbia amounted to 15,206,484 dollars, and the disbursements to 14,807,681 dollars. The net debt at the end of the year amounted to 10,240,499 57 dollars. In 1912 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 330,322,487 dollars, and of personal property to 44,886,564 dollars, total 374,909,051 dollars.

The value of all property within the District in 1912 was estimated as real property, 950,000,000 dollars, personal, 300,000,000 dollars, total, 1,250,000,000 dollars.

The District of Columbia has a militia force organised under an Act of Congress of March 1, 1889. It consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a total strength of 216 officers and 5,561 enlisted men, and a naval force of 28 officers and 400 men. The unorganised militia, or those liable for military service, number about 72,151.

The District has considerable industries, the products of which are mainly for local consumption. The United States census of manufactures in 1909 showed that (excluding government works) the capital invested in such industries amounted to 30,553,000 dollars, the salaried officials, superintendents, managers and clerks numbered 1,576, and the average number of wage earners employed during the year was 7,707, the raw material used cost 10,246,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 25,289,000 dollars.

On June 14, 1912, there were 11 national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at 112,277,616 dollars. Their paid up capital stock stood at 16,021,876 dollars, surplus funds at 8,498,732 dollars, individual deposits at 67,438,930 dollars. United States deposits at 3,231,815 dollars; national bank notes outstanding, 5,743,934 dollars, and loans and discounts at 58,258,680 dollars.

Within the District are 164 miles of electric street railway track.

LIST of Reference.

Reports of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Washington.

FLORIDA

Government.—The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 11 members, and House of Representatives with 68 members. Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to 60 days. Senators are elected for four years, Representatives for two, the Senate being renewed by one-half every two years.

Governor—Park Trammell, 1913-17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State—H. C. Crawford.

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 7,018 in 1910). The State is divided into 10 counties.

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.—Area 58,680 square miles, of which 4,440 square miles is water.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	77,747	62,677	140,424	2·6
1880	142,803	126,690	269,493	5·0
1900	297,812	230,730	528,542	9·7
1910	443,950	308,669	752,619	13·7

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and birth ——— follows :—

	Negro	Indians	Total
Male	191	49	394,166
Female	38	26	358,463
Total	443,646	308,669	752,619

Of the total, the foreign-born numbered 23,832, of whom 4,910 were from the West Indies, 2,281 from England, 1,812 from Germany, 1,707 from Italy, 1,202 from Canada, and 1,084 from Spain. The largest cities in the State are Jacksonville, with a population of 57,699 in 1910; Tampa, 37,782; Pensacola, 22,982; Key West, 19,945.

Of the church members of the State 41·6 per cent. are Baptist, and 37·2 per cent. Methodist. Others are chiefly Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians, and Presbyterians.

Attendance at school is not compulsory. There ——— no provisions ——— to religious instruction in public schools. Separate schools ——— provided for white and coloured children.

In 1911 the public elementary schools had 4,618 teachers and 149,651 enrolled pupils (98,756 white). In 77 public high schools there ——— 176 teachers and 2,920 pupils. One public normal school had 2 teachers and 25 students in 1909. The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida at Gainesville with (1911–12) 17 professors and ——— students, and a State College for Women, with 316 students; there is a college ——— Winter Park with 18 professors and 180 students. There is also a Baptist University with ——— professors and 581 students.

Charity.—The State contains 33 benevolent institutions, hospitals, homes, schools for the deaf and blind, &c. (exclusive of almshouses). There is no general statute governing poor-relief in Florida, but the State constitution says that the counties ——— provide in manner prescribed by law for those inhabitants who from age, infirmity or misfortune have claims on public sympathy and aid. The county commissioners have the duty of providing for the poor ——— indigent of ——— State. City ——— town councils ——— look after their own poor. ——— January 1, 1905, ——— almshouses contained ——— pauper inmates (80 white and ——— coloured).

Finance, Defence.—For the year [redacted] the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums:—

	Dollars
Balance from 1911	336,399
Receipts in 1912	1,202,085
Total	1,538,484
Disbursements in 1912	1,185,172
Balance Jan 1, 1913	353,312

These [redacted] are exclusive of funds of which the State treasurer is ex officio treasurer.

In 1912 the public debt of the State consisted of refunding bonds to the amount of 601,567 dollars at three per cent. interest, all of which were held by State educational funds. In 1908, the assessed valuation of property amounted to . Realty, 99,372,097 dollars; personalty, 31,299,129 dollars; railways and telegraphs, 28,719,004 dollars; total, 159,390,230 dollars.

The militia, called the Florida State troops, with its head-quarters at Tallahassee, consists of infantry and artillery, with a total strength of 101 officers and 1,242 men. The Federal authorities have naval stations at Key West and Pensacola.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State. In 1910 there were 50,016 farms, with a total acreage of 5,253,538, of which 1,805,408 acres were improved. The chief products are pineapples and oranges, the former fruit being grown almost nowhere else in the United States. Other crops are tobacco, 2,604,000 pounds in 1912; rice, 15,000 bushels in 1912; besides maize, oats, peas, and peanuts. In 1910 the cotton area was 263,451 acres, and the yield 65,056 bales. Forests of valuable timber cover three-fourths of the State, and large quantities of pitch pine [redacted] exported as well [redacted] oak timber for ship-building. Tar, turpentine, and [redacted] are prepared in increasing quantities.

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock, 2,436,248 long tons (9,473,638 dollars) in 1911. Fuller's earth, lime, and mineral waters are also produced. The whole mineral output in 1911 [redacted] valued at 10,250,228 dollars.

Florida, with its long coast line, has extensive fisheries, which, though not fully developed, are [redacted] important than those of any other Gulf State. The [redacted] fishery products [redacted] shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles, and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly. Pensacola [redacted] to be [redacted] important [redacted] fish market on the Gulf. From this port tar, resin, [redacted] turpentine are exported [redacted] the value of [redacted] 500,000l. sterling annually, and also [redacted] (1,806,000l.), tobacco, and phosphate produced [redacted] other State.

[redacted] manufacturing industries [redacted] increased the value of their output from [redacted] in 1906 to 72,890,000 dollars in [redacted] following [redacted] to [redacted] year 1910:—

GEORGIA

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	■ used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Tobacco	11,184,000	12,280	8,555,000	21,575,000
Lumber and Timber	27,670,000	19,227	8,339,000	20,869,000
Turpentine and Rosin	5,311,000	18,148	1,969,000	11,098,000
Fertilizers	8,758,000	89	2,875,000	8,878,000
Cars	1,261,000	1,753	661,000	1,748,000

The tobacco industries ■■ prosperous, and Key West and Tampa compete with Cuba ■ the manufacture of fine cigars. In 1910 the output of ■■■■ of turpentine ■■ 13,809,785 gallons and of ■■ 1,555,749 barrels. Phosphate rock is an important mineral product of the State, but little of it is used ■ the manufacture of fertilizers, which consist largely of cotton seed meal.

The State has facilities for transportation both by land and water. A large trade ■ carried on through Pensacola, where the domestic exports ■■ largely cottons, other merchandise being forest products, phosphate tobacco, wheat, flour &c. The harbour channel is now 30 feet deep at low tide. At Jacksonville harbour improvements are being carried out. In 1910 there were 4,431 miles of steam railway, and 150 miles of electric railway. The Atlantic Coast railway and the Louisville and Nashville railway run through the State. The Florida East Coast Railway extension to Key West ■■ opened January 22nd, 1912. The U ■ Government is deepening the channel at Key West and making other improvements.

Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments
(Sale (F. G.) Sunshine and Sport in Florida and the West Indies. London 1907
French (B. T.), Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida. New York, 1860
Pirkman (F.), The French Pioneer in North America

GEORGIA.

Government.—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II.) was founded in 1733. Georgia entered the Union ■■ of the original States.

The General Assembly consists of ■ Senate of ■ members and ■ House of Representatives of 184 members. Both Senators and Representatives ■■ elected for two years. Legislative Sessions ■■ annual and limited to ■ days. There ■ manhood suffrage, but residence and United States citizenship are required. The State ■ represented ■ Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—John ■ Slaton, 1913-1915 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Philip Cook

Georgia ■ divided into ■ counties. The State Capital ■ Atlanta.

Area ■■ Population.—Area 59,475 square miles, of which ■■ square miles ■■ water.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq
1800	102,261	60	102,321	2.8
1880	817,047	725,133	1,542,180	26.1
1900	1,181,518	1,031,811	2,213,329	37.6
1910	1,432,000	1,176,987	2,608,987	44.4

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

		Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	593,128	509,869	193	11	1,103,201
Female	588,166	524,944	14	1	1,113,180
Total	1,181,294	1,034,813	205	12	2,216,381

Of the total population 12,403 were foreign born, of whom 4,910 were from the West Indies, 3,407 from Germany, 2,293 from Ireland, 1,514 from England and 1,284 from Russia. The population in 1910 was 2,608,987. The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with population 154,839, Savannah (1910) 65,064, Augusta 41,040, Macon, 36,665, and Columbus, 20,554.

Religion, Instruction, Charity.—Baptists and Methodists predominate, Baptists having more than half of the religious membership of the State.

No law making education compulsory has been passed. At the head of the State school system is a State School Commissioner elected by the people for two years. There is a county school Supervisor in each county. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 555,794 enrolled pupils and 12,625 teachers, while the 174 public high schools had 9,936 pupils and 480 teachers. One public normal school had 31 teachers and 550 pupils in 1909.

For higher education the more important institutions for men (and both sexes) in the State are as follows:—

Began	Institutions	Professors	Students
1800	University of Georgia (State)	31	502
1828	Baptist College	2	—
1857	College (Non-sectarian)	7	468
1880	Emory College (M. E. Soc.)	1	—
1881	Univ. of Atlanta (M. E. Soc.)	31	—
1882	Wrightsville (M. E. Soc.)	1	282
1886	Georgia School of Technology (State)	—	557
1872	North Georgia Agr. College (State)	12	—

The State contains 59 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, schools for the deaf and blind, &c.), of which 10 are public, 34 private, and 15 ecclesiastical. County authorities (ordinaries) have supervision of paupers and may establish poorhouses, &c., levy a tax to meet their cost, make the necessary regulations, and appoint a commissioner of the poor. Persons bringing paupers into the State or from any part of it into another are liable for their support. Any county may give relief to ex-Confederate soldiers without compelling them to be poorhouse inmates. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses of the State contained 1,000 pauper inmates (602 white and 407 coloured).

Finance, Defence.—The amounts received and disbursed in the years 1908 and 1909 are stated as follows:—

	1908 Dollars	1909 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1908 and 1909	920,740	638,717
Receipts in 1908 and 1909	5,388,273	5,377,016
Total, 1908 and 1909	6,209,013	6,015,733
Disbursements, 1908 and 1909	5,670,295	5,529,576
Balance, January 1, 1908 and 1909	718	486,167

In December, 1909, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 7,034,202 dollars including an unfunded debt of 90,202 dollars on which interest at seven per cent per annum was paid to the University trustees. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1909 amounted to 725,018,197 dollars.

The State militia called the Georgia State Troops or the Georgia Volunteers, have their headquarters at Atlanta. They consist of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, with a total strength of 239 officers and 2,794 men in 1909. Georgia has also a Naval militia with 3 officers and 44 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, about 70 per cent is in farms, of which 37 per cent are operated by negroes, and 10 per cent of negro farms are rented. The negro farmers raise little but cotton, the production of which Georgia ranks second among the States, while it is the largest producer of sea-island cotton. For 1912 the cotton yield was 1,701,000 bales. In the northern part of the State the cultivation of cereals is of importance, corn being grown on five times the area of other cereals. The yield of corn (maize) in the State in 1912 was 53,958,000 bushels. Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coastal counties (27,000 bushels in 1912). The growth of sugar cane is increasing. The tobacco crop in 1912 amounted to 1,162,000 pounds. Forests of pine, &c., cover 42,000 sq. miles. In 1910 the farm animals were 141,000 horses, 248,000 mules, 314,000 milk cows, 673,000 other cattle, 245,000 sheep, 1,647,000 pigs.

The fisheries of the State are of some importance, especially the oyster and shad fisheries.

The State has considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, coal, iron, and manganese ores, pyrites, bauxite, graphite, lime, ochre, infusorial earth, natural cement, talc and soapstone, marble and other quarries, minerals being worked. In 1911, the output of gold (from quartz and placer workings) amounted to 1,548 oz. (\$2,000 dollars), and of silver to

UNITED STATES:—GEORGIA

■ (300 dollars). In 1911 coal ■ extracted to the amount of 165,210 short tons (246,208 dollars), stone to the value of 1,967,077 for granite, marble, and limestone. The marble of Georgia has a high reputation ■ over the States. The clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) in 1910 gave an output valued at 2,636,380 dollars. In 1911, ■ 282 short tons of lime ■ were extracted. The total mineral output ■ 1911, including ■ but not pig iron, was valued at 5,171,867 dollars.

In 1910 Georgia had 4,792 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 202,778,000 dollars, employing 118,036 persons (salaried and wage earning), using material costing 116,970,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 202,863 ■ dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries were ■ stated below (1905 Census) —

Nature of industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cotton manufactures	42,344,118	34,190	28,632,287	85,174 ■
Lumber: timber, planing	14,803,164	16,967	6,427,929	■ 654,107
Fertilisers	11,138,070	9,102	6,627,065	■ 461,415
Flour and grist	181,718	44	7,204 ■	8,178,921
Turpentine and rosin	2,378,880	31,786	1,158,009	7,705,643
Foundry and machine shop	1,714	271	2,118,617	5,87,611
Railway car work	2,108,413	4,777	2,657,611	4,775,109

In 1908 there were 153 cotton mills, 36,355 looms and 1,791,384 spindles.

The means of transportation by sea and land are ample. The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage and which, by harbour improvements, is to be made accessible to vessels of large tonnage. The river is being deepened, and now has a ■ low water depth of 28 feet, and a depth of ■ at high tide on the bar. From this port in 1911 the imports amounted to 1,297,921/ and the exports to 17,162,642/, chiefly cotton, cotton seed, and meal and cake of cotton seed besides turpentine and lumber. From Brunswick the exports were valued at 16,369,216 dollars, the most important articles of export being timber, lumber, railway sleepers, &c.

The railways in the State have a length (1910) of 7,066 miles, besides 395 miles of electric railway.

On June 7, 1911, Georgia had 114 State banks with aggregate capital of 17,536,780 dollars, 87 national banks with paid up capital of 8,958,500 dollars, and a few private banks.

British Consul at Savannah —J. A. Donnelly

There is a British Vice Consul at Brunswick, Ga.

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IDAHO

Government. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 23 members, and a House of Representatives of 53 members, all the legislators being elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. The electorate of the State consists of citizens, both male and female, over the age of 21 years, who have resided in the State over six months. The State is represented in Congress by 11 Senators and one Representative.

Governor — John M. Haines, 1913-15 (\$5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State. — W. L. Gifford

The State is divided into 23 counties. The capital is Boise (population 17,358 in 1910).

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction. — Area 84,800 square miles, of which 510 square miles is water. In the last 4 census years the total population was — 1880, 32,610 (0.4), 1890, 84,395 (1.1), 1900, 161,772 (1.9), 1910, 325,594 (3.9). In the white population were included 1,467 Chinese, 1,291 Japanese, and 4,226 Indians. Of the total population 24,606 were foreign born, 3,943 being English, 2,974 German, 2,923 Canadian, 2,822 Swedish, 1,173 Norwegian and 1,681 Irish.

The population is largely Mormon; other religious denominations in the order of their numbers, being Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Disciples or Christians.

For supervision of the public schools there is a Board of Education, of which the Superintendent of Public Instruction is President. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 2,232 teachers, 76,168 enrolled pupils while the 51 public high schools had 4,093 pupils and 212 teachers. The two public normal schools had 22 teachers and 211 pupils in 1910. Superior instruction is given in the State Academy of Idaho and the State University of Idaho, founded in 1892, which had 61 professors and 517 students in 1910. The State has an industrial training school, and a school for the deaf and blind. There are also 11 sectarian colleges or schools to which, however, pupils are admitted without respect to their religious belief.

Charity. — Idaho has a State home for aged soldiers, two asylums for the insane, and a penitentiary. Within the State are 11 hospitals (for benevolent purposes, not for profit), into which, in 1904, 1,494 patients were admitted, the number of inmates at the end of the year being 111. The board of county commissioners may contract for the maintenance of the indigent sick and poor. There is no requirement as to residence on the part of applicants for relief, aid being extended to residents of other States, nor is there any provision for the support of the poor by relatives. Applications for relief must be written, signed, and addressed to the clerk of the court or other proper officials. On January 1, 1905, there were 11 almshouses, 11 pauper inmates (one of whom was coloured).

Finance, Defence. — For the 11 years ending September 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand October 1 1910	967,716
Receipts, 1910-1912	6,858,682
Total	7,826,398
Disbursements, 1910-12	6,545,745
Balance, September 30, 1911	1,280,653

On Sept. 30, 1912, the State bonded debt amounted to 2,364,250 dollars sinking fund 400,000 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property to 120,000,000 dollars.

The Militia or National Guard of Idaho consists of a regiment of infantry containing 59 officers and 592 men.

Production and Industry—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 1,266,336 acres, and there are many being constructed works to cost 18,811,000 dollars for the irrigation of 490,000 acres in the State. The most important crop is wheat to which, in 1912, 510,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 14,366,000 bushels. Other crops in 1912 were oats, 17,017,000 bushels, barley, 6,916,000 bushels, besides potatoes and hay. Fruit and vegetables are also grown. There is an active livestock industry, especially in sheep the number of which in 1910 was put at 4,248,000, and the clip (1911) at 16,600,000 pounds. The State contains about 19,648,355 acres of national forest.

The State has rich deposits of gold, silver, and other metals. About 7,000 miners are employed. In 1911 the output of gold amounted to 65,688 fine ounces of the value of 1,357,900 dollars, of silver, to 8,184,900 fine ounces of the value of 4,419,800 dollars, copper, 4,514,116 pounds (564,265 dollars), lead, 117,159 short tons (10,544,310 dollars); zinc, 3,180 short tons (962,520 dollars). Coal is mined, but not to a great extent, in 1911 the output was only 1,805 short tons (4,808 dollars). Iron, nickel, cobalt, mica, phosphate rock, antimony, tungsten, graphite, sandstone, limestone and lime, pumice, and salt are worked more or less. Total value of mineral output in 1911, 17,588,340 dollars.

Besides the agricultural and mining industries the State has manufactures of considerable importance. In 1910 there were together 725 industrial establishments, employing a total of 9,909 persons including 8,220 wage-earners, with a total capital of 32,477,000 dollars, cost of material being 9,920,000 dollars and value of output 22,400,000 dollars. The chief of these industries are the working of lumber and timber, (capital, 17,872,000 dollars, wage earners, 5,212, cost of material, 8,145,000 dollars and value of product 10,689,000 dollars), and flour and grain milling (capital, 2,038,000 dollars, wage earners, 125, cost of material, 2,025,000 dollars and value of product, 2,480,000 dollars). Within the State there are 260 lumber mills, the one at Potlatch is said to be the largest in the world and can cut 750,000 feet daily. Idaho has also several flour mills.

The State contains (1910) 2,178 miles of railway, besides 145 miles of electric railway track. The principal railways running through the State are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Oregon Short Line.

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ILLINOIS

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four years (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are all male citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State one year, in the county ■ days, and in the district 30 days next before the election. The State is divided into Senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives ■ chosen. For the election of Representatives each elector has three votes, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and ■ half for each of two, ■ all three for one candidate.

Governor.—Edward F. Dunne, 1913 17 (12,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Harry Woods

Illinois is divided into 102 counties, the most important being Cook County, within which is the city of Chicago. The State capital is Springfield.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	53,837	1,374	55,211	0.1
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86.1
1910	5,629,550	109,041	5,638,591	100.0

¹ including Indians and Quakers

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	2,426,118	45,121	■ 536	12	2,472,482
Female . . .	2,308,760	39,957	47	1	2,348,768
Total . . .	4,734,878	85,078	1,583	16	4,821,550

In 1910 there were ■ 911,653 males and 2,726,938 females.

Of the total population in 1900, 966,747 were foreign-born, of whom 132,169 ■ from Germany, 114,563 from Ireland, 67,949 from Poland, 99,147 from Sweden, 64,390 from England, 50,595 from Canada, 38,570 from Bohemia, 29,979 from Norway, 28,707 from Russia, 23,523 from Italy, 21,916 from Holland, 20,021 from Scotland, while large numbers were from Austria, Denmark, Switzerland and other European countries.

The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest ■ the United States, is Chicago. In 1910 it had a population of 2,185,283. Other cities of importance being Peoria (1910), 66,950; East St. Louis, 53,547; Quincy, 38,587; Springfield (State Capital), 51,678; Rockford, 45,401; Joliet, 34,670; Aurora, 29,807; Bloomington, 25,768; Elgin, 25,976; Decatur, 31,140; Evanston, 24,978; Danville, 27,671; Galesburg, 22,089; Moline, 24,199; Belleville, 21,122; Alton, 17,528; Jacksonville, 15,326; Kankakee, 13,966; Streator, 14,253; Freeport, 17,567; Cairo, 14,548; Waukegan, 16,069; Mattoon, 11,456; Ottawa, 9,535; Champaign, 12,421; Lincoln, 10,892; LaSalle, 11,537; Kewanee, 9,307.

The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian.

In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between seven and 14 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 29,884 teachers, and 1,002,687 enrolled pupils, 1,000 high schools with 2,892 teachers and 84,433 pupils (1910). Six public normal schools had 142 teachers and 5,064 students in 1910 while five private normal schools had 21 teachers and 347 students. Superior instruction is given in many universities and colleges within the State. The University of Illinois at Urbana was founded in 1867, and in 1910 had 550 professors and teachers with 5,096 students. Other institutions are —

Began in	Colleges, &c	Control	Profes- sors, &c	Students
1802	Univ. of Chicago	(Bapt.)	—	1,007
1875	North Western Univ., Evanston	(M. E.)	—	4,106
1850	Ill. Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington	(M. E.)	—	—
—	St. Viator's Coll., Bourbonnais	(R. C.)	—	—
1869	St. Ignace Coll., Chicago	(R. C.)	34	500
1901	James Millikin Univ., Decatur	(C. Presb.)	40	1,110
1897	Knox College, Galesburg	(Non sect.)	41	—
1852	Lombard Coll., Galesburg	(Univ.)	13	—
1892	Greenville Coll.	(F. M.)	20	—
1858	Lake Forest Coll.	(Presb.)	20	202
1828	McKenzie Coll., Lebanon	(M. E.)	12	190
1876	Lincoln Coll.	(C. Presb.)	16	—
1871	North western Coll., Naperville	(Ev. Assn.)	21	488
—	Augustana Coll., Rock Island	(Luth.)	37	—
1800	St. Francis Solanus Coll., Quincy	(R. C.)	16	—

Charity.—The relief of the poor generally falls to the counties, but sometimes to cities. Overseers of the poor provide relief either out door or in poor houses.

Within the State there are 257 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphan ages, homes, and schools for the deaf and blind. Of these institutions 20 are public, 117 private, and 120 ecclesiastical. Overseers of the poor in counties not under township organization and in towns with over 4,000 inhabitants are designated by the county board, in counties with township organization the trustees of the towns are overseers of the poor. Where there is no poorhouse the overseer may contract for the support of the poor. Provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of poorhouses. Paupers must (in whole or part) be supported by relatives according to their ability. For bringing a pauper into a county where he has no legal residence a fine of 100 dollars may be imposed.

Finance. **Defence.**—For the 2 years ending September 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements were —

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1911	4,424,610
Receipts, 1910-12	28,957,187
Total	31,381,798
Disbursements, 1910-12	25,882,587
Balance, Oct. 1, 1912	5,499,211

The State has no debt. Outstanding bonds which have ceased to draw interest amount to \$17,500 dollars. For the assessed value of property \$1,128,663,157 dollars.

The State Militia, or National Guard, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, had a total strength of 520 officers and 6,615 enlisted in 1909. The naval militia had 51 officers and 587 enlisted.

Production, Industry.—Illinois is largely agricultural. In 1910 the farm area comprised 32,522,937 acres, of which 28,048,323 acres were improved land. The chief cereal crops were maize, 426,320,000 bushels in 1912; wheat, 9,819,000 bushels; oats, 182,726,000 bushels; barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The potato crop in 1912 amounted to 13,837,000 bushels, and hay to 3,266,000 tons. Tobacco, grown on 1,000 acres, yielded 750,000 pounds, valued at \$58,500 dollars in 1911. The State has an active live stock industry. In 1911 there were 1,655,000 horses (farm animals), 152,000 mules, 1,232,000 milk cows, 1,974,000 other cattle, 817,000 sheep, and 3,772,000 swine in the State. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 4,900,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,095,640 dollars. In 1910 Illinois had 18,028 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 1,548,171,000 dollars, employing 561,044 persons (salaries and wage earning), using material costing 1,160,927 dollars, and giving an output worth 1,919,477,000 dollars.

The chief industries with the capital number of wage earners, cost of materials, and value of output, were —

Products	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of materials used	Value of output
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering and meat packing	131,627,000	7,760	313,978,000	889,595,000
Iron and steel	52,890,000	2,401	30,908,000	38,800
Foundry and machine shop	143,277,000	56,104	63,810,000	149,379,000
Clothing	44,436,000	42,301	14,412,000	106,108,000
Liquors	63,411,000	11	16,242,000	83,649,000
Flour and grist	11,400,000	2,464	1,510,000	1,111,000
Agricultural implements	605,000	16,24	1,510,000	87,288,000
Railway	47,115,000	16,34	15,336,000	37,001,000
Printing and publishing	60,041,000	2,644	24,680,000	57,247,000
Bakery	24,124,000	8,111	21,606,000	36,115,000
Furniture	22,548,000	12,17	12,501,000	37,900,000
Lumber	28,776,000	16,17	27,214,000	1,000,000
Electrical machinery	24,202,000	9,641	12,526,000	20,000,000

The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, the productive coal-fields having an area of about 42,900 square miles. In 1911, 68,305 persons were employed in the mines, the output was 53,679,118 short tons, valued at \$59,519,478 dollars. There are petroleum wells, and in 1911 the yield was 51,317,038 barrels, valued at 19,734,339 dollars. The natural gas sold was of the value of 687,726 dollars. Zinc is worked, and in 1911 the output was 2,884 short tons (328,776 dollars). Fluor spar to the amount of 68,817 short tons was produced, valued at 481,635 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was of the value of 2,467,930 dollars; of Portland cement 4,562,841 barrels (3,583,301 dollars); of natural rock cement 188,859 barrels (68,772 dollars); of clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), 14,333,911 dollars. The mineral output in 1911, excluding 2,086,081 long tons of iron valued at 31,152,927 dollars, was valued at \$106,231,455 dollars.

On the Great Lakes there is a large fleet of steamers engaged in carrying iron ore, cereals, and other products between the lake ports. In 1911 the receipts by lake transport at Chicago included 430,593,000 lbs. of fresh beef, and the shipments 870,704,600 lbs. The receipts of living animals by all routes at Chicago in 1911 were cattle, 2,931,831, calves 524,430, pigs, 7,458,309, sheep, 1,796,245, horses and mules 104,545 making a total of 16,753,360. Within the State there are 106 miles of canal and 11,878 miles of railway, besides 3,015 miles of electric railway track.

British Consul General at Chicago—H. D. Nugent

There are also a Vice consul in Chicago

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INDIANA.

Government. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. Eligible to sit in either House are all citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in their county or district one year next preceding the election, but Senators must be 25 and Representatives 21 years of age.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 14 Representatives.

Governor—Samuel M. Ralston, 1913-17 (\$8,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—I. G. Fillingham

The State is divided into 92 counties and 1,016 townships. The State Capital is Indianapolis.

Area **Population**—Area 36,450 square miles, of which 440 square miles are water.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1900	1,332,000	11,428	1,350,428	37
1910	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70.10
1911	2,640,596	60,280	2,700,876	75.80

¹ Including Indians

RELIGION, EDUCATION

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The population by race and birth in 1910 —

	White	Negro	Indians and Asiatics	
Male	1,351,792	31,044	459	383,295
Female	1,288,169	29,276		317,581
Total	2,639,961	60,320	595	2,700,876

Of the total 141,861 were foreign born 77,808 being from Germany, 16,305 from Ireland, and 10,972 from England. The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital) with a population in 1910 of 233,650; Evansville with 69,647; Fort Wayne 63,933; South Bend, 58,684; Terre Haute, 58,157; Muncie, 23,116; New Albany, 25,275; Anderson, 23,505; Richmond, 19,602; Lafayette, 20,223; Marion, 24,181; Logansport, 16,730; Elkhart 17,084; Michigan City, 20,000; Elwood, 18,821; Hammond, 19,995; Jeffersonville 12,000; Kokomo, 12,834; Vincennes 16,947.

The movement of population in the State in 1909 is stated as follows: births 54,445; deaths 26,579; marriages, 26,456; divorces 4,194. Persons who have resided two years in the State may obtain divorce on account of untruthfulness, abandonment or (on the part of the husband) failure to support for two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, felony.

Religion, Education—The religious denominations most numerously represented are, in order of rank, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran and Friends. Within the State in 1907 were 6,489 church organizations with membership of 1,003,135. Sunday schools had 512,164 members. There were 4,168 active ministers and 6,239 houses for worship.

School attendance during the full term is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 17,267 teachers and 531,459 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 710 and had 2,443 teachers with 50,520 pupils. Teachers are trained in public normal schools having in 1910 46 teachers and 2,096 students. Parochial and private schools (1910) 26,376 pupils.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education the more important in 1910 being —

Year	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington	State	93	2,390
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle	M. I.		744
1842	Notre Dame University, South Bend	R. C.	41	968
1847	Earlham College, Ellettsburg	Friends	30	387
1892	Wesleyan College, Crawfordville	Non sect.	1	
1893	Concordia College, Port Wayne	Luth.	8	139
1894	Bates College, Indianapolis	Christian	23	575
1899	Hanover College, Hanover	Presby.	12	
1900	Franklin College	Baptist	14	201

Purdue University, for agricultural and mechanical instruction, has 146 professors and instructors and 1,574 students.

Charities.—All public charities and many of those of a private nature are under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. This is an unpaid, advisory body of six members appointed by the Governor who is its president. The State Board of Charities is for the purpose of erecting and maintaining State Homes for Soldiers and Sailors, Orphan schools for deaf blind and feeble minded respectively, Village for Epileptics. In every county there is an asylum for the poor. The superintendents are appointed by the Board of county commissioners for two years and are paid. In each of the counties there are boards of county charities who inspect the public institutions and report to the County Commissioners, the circuit court the local press and the Board of State Charities. The township trustees are the poor not in institutions is in the hands of the township trustees who are ex officio overseers of the poor. These officials are for a term of four years and once a quarter send a detailed report of their work to the County Commissioners and the Board of State Charities. They are expected to give only temporary aid and are required by law to make a thorough investigation before giving relief. Work dependent neglected delinquent or orphan children under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. The State employs agents who inspect orphanages, place and visit children in family homes. No person or organization can conduct an orphan's home, a maternity hospital, boarding house for infants, place children in homes without a license from the Board. Children are supported at public expense only when made public wards by the juvenile court. The laws provide for a juvenile court and a board of children's guardians and a County Board of Charities and Correction in every county.

There are in Indiana 1 State charitable penal and correctional institutions, 8 orphanages receiving public wards and 11 receiving only private wards, 23 homes for the aged, 47 general hospitals, 92 county poor asylums, 91 county jails and a number of town lock ups and city police stations.

Finance, Defence.—In the year ending September 30, 1912, the net receipts and disbursements (exclusive of trucks, &c.) were as follows:

	Dollars
On hand, October 1, 1911	220,676
Receipts, 1911-12	984,863
Total Receipts	8,555,539
Disbursements, 1911-12	8,228,415
Balance Sept. 30, 1912	327,124

On September 30, 1911 the debt of the State amounted to 1,260,168 dollars, of which 484,000 dollars was due to Purdue and Indiana Universities. The taxable property (real and personal) in 1910 was assessed at 1,891,602,077 dollars.

The State Militia, called the Indiana National Guard, with its headquarters at Indianapolis, consists of infantry and artillery of a total strength of 10,000 officers and 2,293 men.

Production and Industry.—Indiana is largely agricultural about 75 per cent of its total area being in farms. In 1911 the farm land had an area of 21,299,823 acres, of which 16,981,252 was improved land. The chief crops are wheat (155,100,345 bushels in 1911), wheat (34,598,320 bushels), oats, hay, and potatoes. The area under tobacco in 1911 was 13,876 acres, yielding 12,823,194 pounds. Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, besides other vegetables and fruits of all sorts. The stock in 1911 consisted of 716,997 horses, 445,015 milk cows, 698,532 sheep (apart from 560,512 sold during 1911), and 1,960,700 pigs (apart from 2,714,715 sold during 1911). In 1911 the wool clip yielded 3,977,416 pounds of wool valued at \$46,600 dollars.

The coal fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles, where 18,380 men are employed. In 1911 (9 months) the output of coal was 14,204,578 short tons. In 1911 the output of crude petroleum was 1,695,289 barrels,

valued at 1,228,835 dollars, while the value of the natural gas sold was 1,192,418 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was valued at 413,855 dollars. The production of Portland cement (1911) was 7,407,830 barrels, valued at 5,937,241 dollars, of natural rock cement, 315,823 barrels, valued at 115,471 dollars. The clay working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 7,000,771 dollars in 1911. Mineral springs in the State yielded (1911) water to the value of 653,641 dollars. The total mineral output was valued at 37,430,187 dollars in 1911.

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various, numbering (1909 Census) 7,969 in all, employing 218,263 persons (including proprietors, clerks, and wage earners), using materials worth 334,375,000 dollars, and turning out products valued at 579,075,000 dollars. Some of the most important industries with their invested capital, their wage earnings, and their output (1909 Census) are given as follows:—

Industries	Wage earners	Capital	Output
	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Agricultural implements	4,741	23,000,000	13,170,000
Auto mobiles including bodies and parts	6,787	10,722,000	21,784,000
Bread and other bakery products	2,305	1,044,000	10,000,000
Brick and tile	3,755	7,455,000	4,719,000
Canning and preserving	3,446	9,772,000	5,788,000
Carpenter and wagon and materials	6,847	11,110,000	21,055,000
Clothing, men's including shirts	4,071	4,617,000	11,059,000
Copper, tin, and sheet iron products	1,121	1,814,000	7,100,000
Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies	9,07	1,500,000	7,718,000
Flour mill and grist mill products	2,395	1,367,000	10,410,000
Foundry and machine shop products	10,804	30,711,000	39,834,000
Furniture and refrigerators	11,261	16,587,000	14,421,000
Glass	9,000	19,149,000	11,591,000
Iron and steel steel works and rolling mills	12,2	4,781,000	38,112,000
Lumber and timber products	10,317	1,177,000	33,130,000
Printing and publishing	1,794	11,544,000	14,811,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	4,12	8,018,000	47,000,000

Indianapolis is an important centre of the live stock traffic.

Natural facilities for transport are provided by the Ohio and Wabash rivers and by Lake Michigan, while for traffic by land there are 7,400 miles of steam railway, besides 2,320 miles of electric railway. All the lines from the east to Chicago pass through Indiana, as do other lines connecting east and west, and north and south.

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 ■ (J. F.), Indiana [In American Commonwealth Series,] Boston, Mass.

IOWA

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting every two years on an unlimited term. Senators are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year. Representatives for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by 11 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor—George W. Clark, 1913-15 (\$6,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—W. B. Allen

Other State officials are a Lieutenant Governor, an Auditor, a Treasurer, an Attorney General and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, all elected for two years.

Iowa is divided into 9 counties. The State Capital is Des Moines.

Area and Population. Area, 56,025 square miles (550 square miles water).

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1840	42,924	188	43,112	0.2
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29.3
1900	2,219,160	12,693	2,231,853	40.2
1910	2,209,693	15,078	2,224,771	40.0

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,149,667	6,875	109	198	1,156,849
Female	1,069,000	5,818	2	184	1,075,004
Total	2,218,667	12,693	111	382	2,231,853

In 1910 there were 1,148,171 males and 1,076,600 females.

Of the total population in 1910, 305,920 were foreign born, 123,162 being German, 29,875 Swedish, 28,321 Irish, 25,634 Norwegian, 21,627 English, 17,102 Danish, and 15,687 Canadian. The State census of 1910 showed a population of 2,210,050, the population in 1910 was 2,224,771. Of the population over 10 years of age, 40.7 per cent. were agricultural, 6.7 per cent. professional, 8.0 per cent. personal, 16.4 trade or transportation, 16.1 manufacturing, 1.1 unskilled labour.

The largest cities in the State, with their population in 1910, are Des Moines (capital), 86,868; Dubuque, 38,494; Sioux, 47,828; Davenport, 43,028; Council Bluffs, 29,292; Cedar Rapids, 32,811; Burlington, 24,324; Clinton, 25,577; Ottumwa, 22,012; Keokuk, 14,008; Muscatine, 16,178; Fort Dodge, 15,543; Waterloo, 26,693; Marshalltown, 13,374; Oskaloosa, 9,466.

Religion, Instruction, Charity.—The Iowa State Census Bureau publishes statistics of Churches for 1910. The number of congregations reporting was 3,821. The returns, however, are incomplete and the numbers given below should all be increased by about 10 per cent. The sitting accommodation in places of worship was put at 1,155,649, church members (communicants) 681,840. The membership of the more important bodies is given as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 147,899; Roman Catholic, 143,639; Lutheran, 83,536; Presbyterian, 43,423; Christian, 37,443; Congregational, 33,739; Baptist, regular, 30,223; others, 4,974; United Brethren, 11,133; United Presbyterian, 8,442; Latter Day Saints, 7,544; Friends, orthodox, 6,950; other, 1,654; Episcopal, 6,831. Among the smaller bodies with smaller membership were the Salvation Army, Dunkards and Christian Science.

School attendance is compulsory for 16 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7-14). In 1910 the public elementary schools had 510,611 pupils and 24,909 teachers. 562 public high schools had (1910) 19,990 teachers and 39,473 pupils. Two public normal schools had 1,000 teachers and 2,615 students in 1910. In the State there are 2 universities and colleges the more important being—

Year of Opening	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1847	The University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	103	1,000
1861	Drake University at Des Moines	Christian	14	1,000
1870	Hillman Hall College at Des Moines	United	3	2,844
1871	St. Joseph College at Lincoln	M. C.	34	91
1894	Marquette College at Sioux City	M. C.	1	—
1895	Upper Iowa University at Fayette	M. C.	15	2
1895	Iowa College at Grinnell	Underwood	5	115
1897	Cornell College at Mount Vernon	M. C.	90	191
1898	Washburn Univ. at Mount Pleasant	M. C.	20	8
1899	Penn. College at Okaloosa	Friends	1	—
1899	Loc. College at Cedar Rapids	Presb.	20	245

There is at Ames a State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts with 146 instructors and 2,631 students.

Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., Iowa has 41 hospitals (seven public the rest private or ecclesiastical) 12 orphanages (one public) 24 homes (one public) two schools for the deaf and dumb (one public) besides two dispensaries and two day nurseries. Township trustees have charge of the general relief of the poor, subject to regulations of the county board of supervisors. For cities this board may appoint an overseer. It may establish a poorhouse and may let out the support of the poor, with the use of the poorhouse, but poorhouses must be inspected monthly by a county supervisor. Legal settlement is gained by a year's residence, but this may be prevented by a 'warning to depart' in the case of a person who is a county charge or likely to become such. Children are liable for support of parents and grandparents, and vice versa.

Finance Defence.—For the year ending January 1, 1913, the revenue and expenditure were—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1912	618,648
Revenue, 1912	5,174,841
Total	5,788,489
Disbursements, 1912	4,816,817
Balance, January 1, 1913	971,672

The State has a bonded debt of \$31,888 dollars. For the year 1907 the assessed value of taxable property was real property, 470,915,900 dollars; personal property, 119,527,556 dollars; total, 590,443,456 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard, consists of cavalry and infantry of a total strength of 216 officers and 2,523 enlisted men in 1911.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1910 it had 33,930,688 acres of farm land, of which 29,491,199 acres was improved land. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. In 1912 the crop of maize was put at 432,201,000 bushels, of wheat, at 12,850,000 bushels, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes amounted to 18,966,000 bushels, of hay, to 4,952,000 tons, of flax-seed, to 294,000 bushels. The State has active live stock industries. In 1910 it contained 1,447,000 horses, 1,570,000 milk cows, 3,611,000 other cattle, 754,000 sheep, and 6,485,000 swine. The wool clip (1911) yielded 6,075,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,359,585 dollars. Dairy farming and poultry keeping are important.

The productive coal fields of the State have an area of about 10,000 square miles and are worked by 16,021 miners. The coal output in 1911 amounted to 7,331,648 short tons, valued at 12,663,507 dollars. Lead and iron are found, but in no great quantity. Gypsum and ochre are worked, and mineral waters are sold. Sandstone and limestone were produced to the value of 736,207 dollars. The clay working industries turned out bricks, tiles and pottery to the value of 4,432,874 dollars. The mineral output in 1911 was of the value of 21,107,496 dollars.

The output of manufactured goods in Iowa increased in value from 160,572,313 dollars in 1905 to 259,238,000 dollars in 1910. The chief industries deal with pastoral and agricultural produce.

Statistics of the chief industries are:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Materials used	Output
	Dollars	Number		
Slaughtering and packing	12,862,000	4,144	53,127,000	69,045,000
Butter	4,472,000	1,231	22,842,000	25,850,000
Grist products	6,128,000	647	10,984,000	12,871,000
Lumber and planing products	12,609,000	4,668	7,141,000	12,659,000
Cars, making and repairing	5,438,000	4,909	6,749,000	12,659,000
Foundry and machine work	12,865,000	5,108	6,872,000	14,064,000
Tobacco	1,631,000	1,943	1,756,000	8,428,000

Within the State in 1910 there were 9,754 miles of railway, besides 756 miles of electric railway track. The rivers provide facilities for transport.

KANSAS

The Reports of various Executive Departments of the
 Census of Iowa, 1905. **Moines,**
 The Iowa Official Register for the years 1909 and 1910, compiled under the supervision
 of W. C. Hayward, Secretary of State. **Minnes,** 1909.
 (J.), Die Deutschen Iowa deren Errungenschaften. Iowa, 1900.
 (W. J.), The Story Iowa. Omaha,
 (A.), Iowa. American Commonwealths Series. Boston,

KANSAS.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial.

The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all male citizens, and also by aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, provided they have resided in the State six months, and in the township ward 30 days next before election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—George Hodges, 1913-15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—C. H. Seashus.

The State is divided into 105 counties. The State Capital is Topeka.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 82,080 square miles, 380 square miles being water. The population in years :—

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	896,096	12.2	1900	1,470,495	18.0
1900	1,427,096	17.5	1910	1,690,949	20.7

In 1910 the population by race and birth :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	740,922	26,542	1	1,210	768,716
Female	675,297	25,461	1	1,210	701,779
Total	1,416,219	52,003	2	2,420	1,470,495

In 1910 there were 885,913 males and 805,037 females.

Of the population 126,685 were foreign-born: 89,501 German, 15,144 Swedish, 13,283 English, 11,510 Irish, 11,019 Russian, 8,538 Chinese.

The _____ of the State with population according to 1910 census are —

	Pop		Pop		Pop
Kansas City	82,381	Pittsburg	14,755	Fort Scott	10,468
Topeka(Capital)	43,684	Atchison	16,429	Chanute	272
Wichita	52,450	Hutchinson	16,364	Galena	8,096
Leavenworth	19,863	Lawrence	12,374	Emporia	9,058

The most _____ religious bodies are Methodist of _____ denominations, others (in order of rank) being Roman Catholic Baptist Disciples of Christ Presbyterian, and Friends.

In 1910 the public elementary schools had 12,069 teachers, 397 _____ enrolled pupils, 375 public high schools had 1,161 teachers and 24 _____ pupils. Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1910 had 89 teachers and 2,873 pupils.

For higher instruction are (1910) —

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1861	University of Kansas	State	1	1,903
1861	Agricultural College, Manhattan		142	2,300
1861	University Baldwin	M E	10	581
1881	Bethany College, Lindsborg	Luth	41	—
1860	St. Mary's College	R C	41	460
1876	Washburn College, Topeka	Comp	104	911
1876	City University	M Prot	—	41
1860	Ottawa University	Bapt	1	834
1887	Cooper College, Sterling	U Prot	14	18
1880	S W _____ College, Winfield	M F	30	—

There are about 12 other universities and colleges.

Charity —In addition to almshouses and asylums for the _____ &c., the State has 74 benevolent institutions, most of which are provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 1 state institution, as follows: 1 orphan's home, 1 school for the deaf, 1 school for the blind, 2 industrial schools, and private institutions, as follows: 31 hospitals, 11 orphanages, 3 child placing agencies, 11 rescue homes, 1 home for the aged and 8 miscellaneous institutions. In 1911 18,118 inmates were admitted, of whom 2,672 remained at the end of the year. County asylums are under the charge of the county commissioners, who appoint superintendent and board of visitors, or, in a county with over 28,000 inhabitants, a _____ of the poor to inspect and report weekly on the poorhouse. Failing a special commissioner, the mayor and council of cities and the trustees of townships have care of the poor. Legal settlement is gained by 6 months' residence. It is a misdemeanor to send actual or prospective _____ out of the county _____ which they belong. On July 1, 1909, the almshouses in the State contained 723 pauper inmates.

Finance, _____ —For the year ending June 30, 1911, the total receipts and disbursements were:—

Receipts, 1910-11	4,137,585
Disbursements, 1910-11	3,979,272

The bonded debt of the State in 1910 amounted to \$70,000 dollars, the assessed valuation of real and personal property was 2,777,078,762 dollars. The total value of all property in the State in 1910 was estimated at —

Real property	1,793,269,388
Personal property	556,679,838
Public Service Corporation	427,105,146
Total	2,777,054,317

The Militia National Guard, with headquarters at Topeka, consists of artillery and infantry, with hospital and signal corps, total strength 1,363 enlisted men and 129 officers in 1910.

Production and Industry — Kansas is preeminently agricultural, but suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1910 the area of farmland was 43,384,799 acres, of which 29,904,067 acres was improved land. Under the Federal Reclamation Act, 8,000 acres in the Garden City district are to be irrigated. The chief crops are wheat (174,225,000 bushels in 1912), wheat (92,280,000 bushels) and hay, but oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are grown. The production of kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State. Cotton is grown, but not extensively. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live stock industry comprising, in 1910, 1,187,000 horses, 154,000 mules, 757,000 milk cows and 3,280,000 other cattle, 278,000 sheep, and 1,912,000 swine.

Kansas has coal fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, employing about 14,500 miners, the output in 1911 amounted to 6,251,228 short tons, valued at \$645,572 dollars. In Kansas in 1911 the yield of the oil fields amounted to 1,278,819 barrels, valued at 608,756 dollars. Natural gas produced in Kansas in 1911 was sold to the value of 4,854,534 dollars. The output of zinc amounted to 6,843 short tons (780,102 dollars). The quarries yield sandstone, limestone, gypsum, and there is a large output of Portland cement, amounting in 1911 to 4,871,903 barrels valued at 3,725,108 dollars. In 1911 the State produced 2,160 barrels of salt, valued at 808,027 dollars, salt is important to the State both for live stock and dead meat industries. The output of clay products in 1911 was valued at 2,360,262 dollars. The total mineral output of the State in 1911 was valued at 24,987,807 dollars.

In the manufacturing industries in 1910 there were 3,435 establishments with 1,571 proprietors or firm members, 6,863 clerks, &c., and 44,215 wage earners. The material used during the year cost 258,584,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 325,101,000 dollars. The slaughtering and milling industries are the most important. Further statistics of these and other industries are —

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of Material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering, &c.	37,669,000	18,891	127,628,000	65,881,000
Flour	22,741,000	2,380	60,439,000	68,476,000
Railway	2,097,000	7,666	5,319,000	11,198,000
Zinc smelting	9,067,000	1,421	8,877,000	10,857,000
Butter	1,776,000	848	4,951,000	6,071,000
Foundry	6,791,000	2,110	3,084,000	5,919,000

city is an important centre of the live stock trade. The receipts of live stock in 1911 valued at \$1,600,000 sterling, the total value of dairy produce at 56,585,487.

Kansas, traversed by numerous rivers and six important trunk railways, has abundant transport facilities. There are 9,006 miles of railway line in 1910 and 295 miles of electric railway track within the State.

Book of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments.

KENTUCKY.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors (with necessary exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State one year, and in the county six months.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—James B. McCreary, 1911-15 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—C. F. Crecelius.

The State is divided into 119 counties. The State Capital is Frankfort (pop. in 1910, 10,447).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 40,400 square miles, of which 400 square miles are water.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1860	1,155,684	28.9	1900	2,147,174	53.7
1880	1,648,690	41.2	1910	2,289,905	57.0

In 1910 there were 261,656 negroes; the foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 40,028, of whom 27,555 were German, and 9,874 Irish, other nationalities represented being English, Swiss, Canadian, and Russian.

The population of the principal cities was, according to the census as follows:—

Cities	Popu- lation	Cities	Popu- lation	Cities	Popu- lation
Louisville	128,725	Lexington	55,000	Owensboro	18,011
Covington	58,270	Paducah	22,760	Frankfort	10,465
Newport	30,309	Henderson	11,452	Bowling Green	9,178

The predominant religious denominations of the State are Baptist, Roman Catholic, Methodist, less numerous bodies being Disciples of Christ and Presbyterians.

Kentucky has a law for compulsory attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years for eight consecutive weeks, but in the larger cities, for the full term. In 1911 the common elementary schools of the State had 11,185 teachers and 740,343 enrolled pupils, of whom 655,252 were white and 85,091 coloured. 147 public high schools had 471 teachers and 9,677 pupils. The State had 4 public normal schools with 1,000 teachers and 2,743 students in 1910. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1910) are as follows:—

Began	Institutions	Staff	Students
1892	University of Kentucky, Danville (Presb.)	25	215
1894	Herea College (non-Sect.)	67	1,358
1894	Kentucky University (State)	67	1,054
1887	University of Louisville	110	—

The State Agricultural College has 100 professors and 2,306 students.

Charity.—Exclusive of almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., Kentucky has 100 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 10 hospitals (six public), 26 orphanages, 10 homes for adults (one public), and two schools for the deaf and blind (both public). County courts provide for support of the poor, erect and maintain poorhouses, and appoint poorhouse commissioners, who may compel able-bodied paupers in the poorhouse to labour. It is unlawful to bring paupers from one county to another. On January 1, 1906, the almshouses had 1,702 pauper inmates (806 coloured).

Finance, Defence.—The balance sheet for 1909 of the general expenditure fund shows the amount available for the fund to be 2,696,650 dollars, and the cash in the treasury to be 386,873 dollars; total assets available, 3,083,523 dollars. The expenditure amounted to 4,237,478 dollars, showing a deficit of 1,203,954 dollars.

The only bonded debt of the State is 2,315,627 dollars, the interest of which goes to the school fund.

The total value of all property in the State in 1904 was estimated at:—

	Dollars
Real property	859,247,997
Personal property	668,238,233
Total	1,527,486,230

In 1910 the State Militia, or the Kentucky National Guard, consisted of 10 regiments of infantry, and hospital corps; total strength, 1,712 men and officers.

Production and Industry.—Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1910 the farm land was 22,189,127 acres, of which 14,354,471 acres were improved land. The central portion of the State contains the "blue grass region" which, having a rich soil, produces cereals, grasses and fruits of fine quality. In 1910 the maize crop amounted to 109,440,000 bushels; and the wheat crop 6,860,000 bushels, other products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water-melons, and fruits of many sorts. The chief crop however is tobacco, under which 441,000 acres, yielding 343,980,000 pounds, valued at 29,926,000 dollars.

In Kentucky hemp is grown (15,000,000 pounds annually) some cotton, and also sorghum.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live stock in 1910 consisted of 407,000 horses, 207,000 mules, 394,000 milk cows, 665,000 other cattle, 1,060,000 sheep, and 989,000 swine. In 1910 the wool clip yielded 3,800,000 pounds of scoured wool, valued at 1,013,080 dollars.

The State has extensive forests of oak, maple, ash, beech, walnut, pine, and its lumber industries are important.

Kentucky has bituminous and canal coal mines, in the working of which about 20,000 men are employed. The output for the year 1911 was 13,706,889 short tons, valued at 13,617,217 dollars. There is also a considerable output of petroleum, the yield in 1911 amounting to 472,458 barrels, valued at 326,614 dollars. Fluorspar was obtained in 1911 to the amount of 12,401 short tons, valued at 96,574 dollars. The quarries also yielded sandstone and limestone, and the clay working establishments turned out bricks, tiles, pottery, &c. to the value of 2,368,094 dollars. Other mineral products are iron, lead, barites, lime, natural cement, asphalt, natural gas, and mineral waters. Including iron ore but not pig iron, the value of the mineral output in 1911 was 18,910,731 dollars.

In 1910 the census of manufactures showed there were 4,776 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 172,779,000 dollars, 65,400 wage earners who earned 27,888,000 dollars and turned out manufactures worth 229,754,000 dollars. The output of the flour and grist industries was valued at 22,365,000 dollars, lumber and timber products, 21,881,000 dollars, tobacco, 18,598,000 dollars, spirits and ales, 44,360,000 dollars, men's clothing, 3,276,000 dollars.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1910 the State had 8,526 miles of railway besides 380 miles of electric railway track. The principal railway lines are the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Southern.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
 Shuler (U S), Kentucky. In American Commonwealth Series. Boston Mass.
 Speed (T.) The Union Cases in Kentucky. New York and London, 1907.

LOUISIANA

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 41 members and a House of Representatives of 115 members, Senators and Representatives being chosen for four years. Sessions are biennial.

Qualified electors (with the usual exceptions) all registered male citizens residing in the parish for two years and in the parish year next before the election. For registration, however, the citizen must show his ability to read and write, must own property worth 300 dollars, or must prove that his father or grandfather was entitled to a vote on January 1, 1867, but in this case the applicant must have resided in the State for five years before the election. The "father or grandfather" clause is intended to secure white supremacy.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and [REDACTED] Representatives.

Governor.—Luther E. Hall, 1912–1916 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary.—A. E. Hebert.

Louisiana is divided into 60 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States). The State Capital is Baton Rouge.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 48,720 square miles (8,300 square miles being water).

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	[REDACTED] sq. mi.
1860	357,629	350,373	708,002	15.6
[REDACTED]	730,821	650,804	1,381,625	30.4
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36.5

¹ Including Asiatic and Indians. [REDACTED] 1900, 650,804 were coloured.

The population in 1900 by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	[REDACTED]
Male . . .	371,142	322,664	[REDACTED]	333	694,733
Female . . .	358,470	328,140	27	255	686,892
Total . . .	729,612	650,804	616	593	1,381,625

In 1910 there were 835,275 males and 821,113 females.

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1900 the foreign-born numbered 52,903, of whom 17,431 were Italian, 11,839 German, 6,500 French, 6,436 Irish, and 2,068 English. The largest city in the State is New Orleans with a population of 339,075 in 1910. Other cities [REDACTED] Shreveport, 28,015; Baton Rouge (Capital), 14,897.

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over [REDACTED] per cent. of the population of Louisiana [REDACTED] Roman Catholic. Of Protestants in the State, Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous, then Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

According to the State constitution no funds raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to [REDACTED] used for the support of any private or sectarian school. City school systems are [REDACTED] separate organization. In [REDACTED] the elementary public schools had 6,966 teachers and 253,846 enrolled pupils; 57 public high schools had [REDACTED] teachers and 3,550 pupils. The two public normal schools had 25 teachers and [REDACTED] students in [REDACTED]. Superior instruction [REDACTED] given in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. The university [REDACTED] opened in 1860, and the college in 1874; on June 1, 1877, they were by law united into [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] institution with its [REDACTED] Baton Rouge. In [REDACTED] it [REDACTED] 40 professors and 620 students. Tulane University (founded in 1884) had, in 1911, [REDACTED] professors and 1,500 students. This university [REDACTED] support to the extent of the [REDACTED] mission of certain taxes. There are [REDACTED] Roman Catholic Colleges, one with 20 professors and [REDACTED] students, the other with [REDACTED] professors [REDACTED] 590

students, a large Baptist College with 28 professors and students, and at New Orleans the Southern University for coloured persons (established 1880) with 500 enrolled students in . There is an Industrial Institute at Ruston and another at Lafayette. The State has also an institution for the deaf and dumb and another for the blind, both at Baton Rouge.

Charity.—Besides almshouses and asylums for imbeciles, &c., Louisiana has 56 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise ten hospitals (four public), orphanages, 17 homes for adults (two public), and three schools for the deaf and blind (two public). The police juries provide for the support of the poor in their parishes, except in municipal corporations wholly or partly exempt from parish taxation; they may establish a home or farm for their paupers and appoint suitable officials.

Finance, Defence.—For the biennial period 1906-07 the receipts for all funds (including transfers and balances from former periods) and the disbursements were :—

	1906 Dollars	1907 Dollars
Receipts, 1906 (including balances)	6,232,631	6,628,502
Disbursements, 1906	4,862,692	5,209,179
Balance Jan. 1, 1907 and 1908.	1,369,939	1,419,323

The bonded and floating debt of the State up to March 1, 1908, amounted to 12,244,035 dollars. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 amounted to 527,773,950 dollars.

The total value of all property in the State in 1904 was estimated at :—

	Dollars
Real property	489,295,181
Personal property	542,988,845
Total	1,032,284,026

The militia or State National Guard, with headquarters at Baton Rouge, consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with a mounted signal corps, and had a total strength of 111 officers and 1,248 enlisted men in 1910. The naval militia has 52 officers and enlisted men.

Production, Industry.—The products and manufactures of Louisiana are very various. The chief crops in 1912 were corn, 1,805,000 bushels; cotton, 32,490,000 bushels; grown on 352,800 acres, yielding 11,812,000 bushels; cane sugar, 503,525 acres, producing 656,913,708 lbs. For 1912 the cotton area was 1,114,000 acres, and the yield 435,000 bales. Oats, potatoes, rice, and tobacco are also grown, but not extensively. In 1911 there were 1,114,000 acres under tobacco, the yield being 210,000 pounds. In 1911 the State contained 392,014 head of cattle, 143,498 sheep, 69,279 sheep, and 237,245 swine.

Louisiana has a large lumber industry, and extensive lumber industries.

Louisiana has valuable fisheries. Oyster reefs extend almost continuously along the coast, and oysters are the most valuable of Virginia, the area suitable for planting and growing oysters being 7,000 square miles.

Rich sulphur found in Louisiana, and wells for the extraction of sulphur by means of hot water and air at the surface in operation. In 1911 the petroleum output 10,720,420 barrels (valued at 5,668,814 dollars) Another mineral worked is rock salt Total mineral output in 1911, valued at 12,710,958 dollars

The manufacturing industries chiefly those associated with the products of the State sugar, lumber, cotton seed, etc. In 1910 there 2,516 manufacturing establishments which employed altogether 8,103 clerks, and 76,165 wage earners The material used cost 134,865,000 dollars, and the output valued at 223,949,000 dollars The following statistics of the more important industries are given —

Industries	Capital	Wage	Cost of material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Sugar and Molasses	54,872	5,615	9,508,310	78,786
Lumber products	37,685,028	26,859	8,796,944	192,874
Cotton seed oil and cake	8,686,711	1,605	11,477,219	13,187,608
Cotton cleaning, &c	6,198,238	1,23	8,918,084	10,718,711
Bags (not paper)	1,145,384	410	9,644,800	4,075,238
Foundry work and machinery	3,941,459	1,606	1,338	8,149,809
Cars, railway works	1,474	1,474	1,114	1,035,840

Brewing, confectionery, printing, and other works are also prosperous

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans where in 1910 the imports amounted to 12,294,052', and the exports to 31,048,750'. The exports consisted of cotton and cotton seed products, wheat, flour, etc., and other products

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads, the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water In 1910 the railways in the State had a length of 6,271 miles, but an increase of 197 miles in the previous year, besides 250 miles of electric railway track The principal lines are operated by the Illinois Central, Queen and Crescent, Louisville and Nashville, Texas and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific systems The telegraph system had a mileage of pole, 1,080 miles, wire, 19,182 miles, cable, 66,362 miles The telephone companies had mileage pole, 3,125 miles, wire, 30,821 miles, cable, 6,250 miles

The bank clearings in 1910 amounted to 987,491,294 dollars New Orleans

British Consul at New Orleans—H T Carow-Hunt

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MAINE.

Government.—There is a Legislature of two Houses, the Senate, consisting of ■ members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected at the same time for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all registered male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who can read English and write his own name; but paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote.

Governor.—William T. Haines 1913-15 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Cyrus W. Davis.

For local government the State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The State Capital ■ Augusta.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 33,040 square miles of which 29,895 square miles is land.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	628,279	21.0	1900	694,466	23.2
1880	648,836	21.7	1910	742,371	24.8

In 1910 the population consisted of 740,017 white and 1,864 coloured persons, and ■ others; total, 742,371. There were 377,053 males, and 365,318 females. The foreign-born population numbered 93,330, of whom 36,169 were English Canadian, 30,908 French Canadian, 10,159 Irish, and 4,798 English. Within the State, especially in the north, there is a strong French and French-speaking element. The largest city in the State is Portland with a population of 58,571 in 1910. Other cities and towns (with population in 1910) are: Lewiston, 26,247; Bangor, 24,808; Biddeford, 17,079; Auburn, 15,064; Augusta, 13,211; Bath, 9,376; Waterville, 11,458.

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic; then come Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Protestant Episcopalians.

Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. The State Superintendent has general supervision ■ education; there are ■ county superintendents. Cities and towns have elective school attendance committees. In 1911 the 4,645 public elementary schools had 6,932 teachers and 132,823 enrolled pupils. The 183 public high schools had 565 teachers and 11,759 pupils; ■ academies, institutes, and seminaries had ■ teachers and 4,055 pupils. For the training of teachers in 1911 there ■ six public Normal Schools with 49 teachers and ■ students. The University of Maine, founded in ■ at Orono, has 112 professors and teachers and 772 students. It is endowed by and receives large ■ priations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1792 at Brunswick, has 78 professors and ■ students. Bates College at Lewiston has 29 professors and ■ students, and Colby College at Waterville ■ professors and ■ students.

Public schools ■ mainly supported by appropriations from the towns or cities ■ from the State, and by ■ income from school funds.

Charity.—Apart from almshouses ■ asylums for ■ insane, &c., ■

are 42 benevolent institutions in the State, nearly all being provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 12 hospitals (one public), 10 orphanages (one public), 20 homes for adults (one public), and a school for the deaf (public). Children are sent to an institution at Boston at the expense of the State, which also makes grants in aid of charitable associations. The overseers of towns have charge of the poor, and of the poor farm and buildings and may send all their paupers to be supported there, but veterans may not be sent to an almshouse. Towns may contract for the support of their poor. Settlement is obtained by residence for three successive years without poor relief and entitles a pauper to support. Parents, grandparents, children, and grand-children are liable for each other's support. It is a punishable offence to bring a pauper into a town where he has no settlement. Towns are reimbursed by the State for the support of a pauper who has no legal settlement in the State.

Finance, Defence.—For 1912 the amount of revenue and expenditure follows:—

Balance from 1911	502,202
Receipts in 1912	5,321,711
Total	5,823,913
Payments, 1912	5,366,786
Balance, January 1, 1913	457,128

The bonded debt, in 1912, amounted to 269,000 dollars.

The total valuation of the cities, towns, and plantations for 1911, as certified by the municipal assessors, amounted to 404,397,651 dollars, an increase over the valuation of 1910 of 10,346,243 dollars. These figures do not include the valuation of the wild lands, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors, which is 41,279,390 dollars.

The National Guard of Maine contains 1,396 enlisted men (cavalry and infantry) and 134 officers. The Naval Militia has 7 officers and 109 men.

Production, Commerce, Railways.—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries. The State has, besides other attractions, excellent hunting and fishing, and is a favourite resort. The soil is not generally fertile, an important exception being that of the Aroostook valley, which is well adapted for the growing of fruit and vegetables. In 1910 the State contained 60,016 farms with a total acreage of 6,296,859 acres, of which 2,360,657 acres was improved land. The chief crops were oats (1912), 4,602,000 bushels; maize, 640,000 bushels; buckwheat, potatoes and hay. In 1910 the farm animals comprised 119,000 horses, 175,000 milk cows, 139,000 other cattle, 254,000 sheep and 62,000 swine. The wool clip amounted to 900,000 pounds of wool, valued at 208,000 dollars in 1910.

In 1911 the quarries yielded granite to the value of 2,263,200 dollars; slate, 263,516 dollars. In the State there are mineral springs, which in 1911 yielded 1,254,783 gallons, valued at 431,740 dollars. The value of the total mineral output in 1911 was estimated at 4,645,630 dollars.

In the State are large granite works, cotton mills, paper mills, manufactures of clothing, &c. In 1910, according to the census of manufactures of

that year, the State had 3,546 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 4,860 salaried officials and 79,955 wage-earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 202,260,000 dollars; the cost of materials in a year to 97,101,000 dollars, and the value of a year's output to 176,029,000 dollars. Statistics of the leading industries are as follows:

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of materials	Value of Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Paper and wood pulp	65,133,000	8,647	20,504,000	33,950,000
Cottons	25,653,000	14,684	11,380,000	21,932,000
Lumber and timber	26,336,000	15,086	10,080,000	36,121,000
Woolens	10,834,000	3,754	11,363,000	18,400,000
Boots and shoes	7,384,000	6,026	9,941,000	15,609,000
Foundry, &c.	6,318,000	2,885	2,944,000	5,287,000
Flour and grain	1,916,000	235	4,027,000	4,807,000
Printing, &c.	2,611,000	1,651	1,102,000	3,436,000

The principal seaport is Portland, through which in 1907 merchandise to the value of 1,272,863 dollars was imported, and merchandise to the value of 11,681,196 dollars exported. The exports were meat products, cattle, wheat and maize.

In 1911 there were 2,288 miles of railway and 473 miles of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems.

At Portland there is a British vice-consul.

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MARYLAND.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates. There are 27 senators and 111 Delegates. The Senators serve for four years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of half every two years. Delegates are elected for two years.

There is manhood suffrage for United States citizens who have resided one year in the State, six months in the Congressional District, and one day in the precinct next preceding election.

Maryland is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—P. L. Goldsborough, 1911-12 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Robert P. Grimes.

The State is divided into 24 counties and Baltimore City. The Capital is Annapolis.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 12,210 square miles, of which 9,860 square miles ■ land.

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq ■
1820	407,850	41·3	■	1,188,044	120·5
■	687,049	69·7	■	1,295,546	130·3

Of the total in 1910, 232,249 ■ coloured, 104,176 ■ foreign born, of whom 44,496 were from Germany, 13,874 from Ireland, 13,574 from Russia and Russian Poland, and 5,299 from England.

The largest city ■ the State and also the chief manufacturing ■ commercial centre, is Baltimore, with a population in 1910 of 558,485. Other cities, with population in 1910, are Cumberland, 21,839; Hagerstown, 16,507; Frederick, 10,411; Annapolis (Capital), 8,609.

The prevailing forms of religion ■ Protestant, but Roman Catholics have ■ 8 per cent of the Church membership ■ the State.

Education compulsory for children 8 to 12 years of age in Baltimore City and Allegany County, and 12 to 16 years unless lawfully employed.

In 1911, there were in the public elementary and high schools of the State, 5,649 teachers, of whom 780 were coloured, and 287,119 enrolled pupils, of whom 43,802 were coloured. The State had 4 normal schools, with 25 teachers and 364 pupils ■ 1910.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is ■ sectarian, and in 1910 had 198 instructors and 785 students. Its hospital with educational features is famous. The Woman's College, founded in 1888, has 42 instructors and ■ students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, Maryland University, Maryland Agricultural College with 24 professors and 220 students; the Princess Anne Academy ■ Coloured Youths, with 1 teachers and 47 students.

Founded	Other Colleges and Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1783	Washington Coll., Chestertown	Non sect.	■	■
1789	St John's Coll., Annapolis	Non sect.	14	174
1811	U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis	National	110	768
■	Loyola Coll., Baltimore	R.C.	19	■
■	Morgan Coll., Baltimore	M.E.	36	160
■	■ Coll., Westminster	M.E.	■	219
■	■ Coll., Ellicott City	R.C.	14	168
■	■ Mary A. Coll., Emmitsburg	R.C.	15	363
1848	■ Coll., New Windsor	Presby.	7	■
1868	Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore	R.C.	28	270

■ Enoch Pratt ■ Library has 11 branches, ■ ■ recent donation made by Andrew Carnegie of 500,000 dollars provides ■ 20 additional branches.

Charity.—For charitable purposes the ■ contains (besides ■ ■ asylums for ■ insane) 117 institutions nearly all provided by private or ■ charity. They comprise ■ hospitals (one public), ■ dispensary (two public), 38 orphanages, three day nurseries, 80 homes for adults, and ■ schools for the deaf and blind (■ public). The ■ of persons ■ (apart from dispensaries and day nurseries) in 1904 was 23,839 (last figures available), and ■ the ■ of ■ year there

were 5,571 inmates. The care of the poor and management of almshouses is, in general, regulated by local laws, each valid for a particular county or city, but pauper inmates and ■■■■ cared for under general laws. Pauper children ■■■ placed in families or schools, visited by the proper authorities. In 1909 a ■■■ State Tuberculosis Sanatorium ■■■ opened ■■ Saballsville.

Finance, Defence—For the year ending September 30, 1910, the total receipts and disbursements were ■■ follows —

Balance, Sept. 30, 1911	1,471,520
Receipts 1911-12	8,908,454
Total, Sept. ■■ 1912	10,379,974
Disbursements, 1911-12	8,558,744
Balance, Sept. 30, 1912	1,826,230

In 1912 the gross debt of the State amounted to 130,216,095 dollars. In this credit there is 5,701,836 dollars invested in gilt edged securities and 1,500,000 in other securities. In 1911 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 951,926,271 dollars.

The Militia ■■ National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, a signal corps and a hospital corps, total 157 officers and 1,911 enlisted men. The naval militia has 23 officers and 271 enlisted ■■■■. The Federal authorities have ■■ navy recruiting rendezvous and a navy pay office at Baltimore. The United States Naval Academy for the education of boys intended for the Federal naval service, is at Annapolis.

Production and Industry—Agriculture is an important industry in the State, about 82 per cent of the area being in farms mostly worked by their owners. The chief crops are wheat (599,893 acres valued at 8,686,000 dollars in 1912), maize (24,445,000 bushels, valued at 13,450,000 dollars), hay potatoes (87,000 acres, 2,144,000 bushels, valued at 2,404,000 dollars in 1912), vegetables and fruit. In 1911 the yield of tobacco was 17,845,699 pounds valued at 7,457,112 dollars. Maryland canned 46.5 per cent of the tomatoes put up in the United States ■■ 1911. The dairy output ■■ 1910 was worth 4½ million dollars, the poultry products, 3,650,000 dollars. The flour mills in 1910 gave ■■ output of 1,016,866 barrels of wheat flour, besides corn meal feed, and offal. The farm animals ■■ the State ■■ January 1, 1910, were horses, 160,000, mules, 20,000, milk cows, 160,000, other cattle, 138,000, sheep, 163,000, swine, 273,000. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 742,400 pounds of wool, valued at 171,494 dollars.

Of mining industries in the State the most important ■■ coal mining, which, ■■ 1911, gave an output of ■■ 685,795 short tons, valued at 5,197,066 dollars. Some ■■■■ are also worked. Quarrying is also of importance, the value of the output of stone of various sorts amounting to 1,070,623 dollars in 1909. Other products were sand, talc, slate, lime, and natural rock cement. The output of bricks, tiles, pottery, ■■■■ of the value (1911) of 1,848,273 dollars. Pig iron was produced (8,467,789 dollars) ■■■■ imported from other States. The total mineral output ■■ 1911, excluding pig iron, was valued at 9,386,663 dollars.

The fisheries of the State ■■■ valuable, especially the oyster fisheries, which yield more than any other State in the Union. Other fishery products are shad, bass, perch, and various shell ■■■■. Value of fishing products in 1908, 3,305,670 dollars.

The manufacturing industries carried on within the State are extensive and various. In 1911, the capital invested in them amounted ■■ 251,237,000

dollars; they employed 17,568 salaried officials and 107,921 wage-earners; the cost of the raw material used was 200,024,000 dollars, and the output was of the value of 315,669,000 dollars. The most important industries of Baltimore (according to the value of output) in 1910 are indicated thus:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Num.	Dollars	Dollars
Men's clothing	19,283,000	18,596	30,672,000	86,869,000
Canning fruit	3,885,000	3,167	4,817,000	5,831,000
Shipbuilding	2,078,100	555	280,000	871,000
Laundry and machine work	7,563,000	3,714	4,204,000	9,074,000
	3,000,000	1,437	2,639,000	5,718,000
Tin ware, copper, and sheet iron	30,655,000	4,172	8,172,000	12,638,000
Tobacco manufacture	6,442,000	3,294	5,580,000	10,270,000

The leading industry is copper smelting and refining; others are petroleum refining, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of cotton duck, but of these industries totals cannot be given.

The State has ample facilities for traffic both by sea and land, having railways with 2,165 miles of line in the State and 495 miles of electric railway, while 30 steamboat lines enter the port of Baltimore, which is one of the best ports on the Atlantic coast. The city, since the disastrous fire in February, 1904, is constructing piers, docks and wharves, widening streets, constructing a costly sewerage system, improving the water supply, and continuing electric railways. The harbour channel has been deepened to 14 ft. at mean low water. The railway companies have wharves, piers, and warehouses at their terminals, with elevators and other facilities for the handling of grain, coal, and other merchandise. The tonnage entering the port in 1911 in foreign trade amounted to 1,151,792 tons, and that clearing, to 1,385,186 tons. The value of the imports in 1911 was 28,382,580 dollars (5.840,037*l.*), and of the exports, 94,465,806 dollars (19,439,055*l.*). The exports consist of wheat, flour, meat, and other provisions, cattle, tobacco, cotton, and dried fruits, many of the products being from Central and Western States.

The construction of a Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal by the Federal Government is progressing. The Inter-coastal commission has recommended its purchase at a cost of 2,500,000 dollars (514,400*l.*), and that it be increased to a width of 250 feet on the surface and a depth of 25 feet. It further recommended that the canal be continued from Norfolk to North Carolina by the purchase of the existing Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, linking the Elizabeth River near Norfolk with Currituck Sound in North Carolina. This canal is to have a depth of 12 feet. The entire section, from the Delaware to Beaufort, is estimated to be fully completed within four years after construction has been begun. At Locust Point, Baltimore, the United States Government will erect a new immigrant station.

British Consul at Baltimore.—G. Fraser.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Constitution and Government.—After various attempts had been made to colonise the coast of the region which afterwards called New England, the Plymouth Company in 1607 undertook exploring expeditions and obtained a Royal Charter granting sovereign powers over the region lying to the north of Virginia. It is supposed that the coast of Massachusetts was visited by the Norsemen as early as the year 1,000, but the first permanent settlement within the borders of the present state was made at Plymouth in December, 1620, by the Pilgrims from Holland, who were separatists from the English Church. This was the nucleus of the Plymouth Colony. In 1628 another company of Puritans settled at Salem, and from that beginning the Massachusetts Bay Colony was formed. In 1630 Boston was settled. In 1629 the whole region called New England was formed into a province. By a special Charter the Government was divided between the colony of Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay, but in 1691 they were re-united, and thenceforward acted together both in peace and war. In the struggle which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Massachusetts took the foremost part, and became one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

There is a legislative body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, styled collectively the General Court of Massachusetts. The Senate consists of 40 members elected annually by popular vote, the State being divided into 40 senatorial districts each of which returns one senator. The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, elected in 178 districts, each of which returns one, two, or three representatives according to population. There is an annual session of the Legislature.

Male citizens of the United States who can read and write may vote in all elections, provided they are not paupers or under guardianship, and provided they have lived one year in the State and six months in the election district or precinct.

The State sends 12 Senators and 12 Representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor.—Eugene N. Foss, of Boston, re-elected for 1913, third term, (salary, \$3,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Frank J. Donahue, 1913.

There are 14 counties in the State, varying largely in population, and there are 14 cities and 14 towns. The State Capital is Boston.

Area, Population, Instruction.—With a land area of 8,040 square miles Massachusetts had, according to the United States census of 1910, a population of 3,366,416, representing an increase of 561,070 or 20·0 per cent. The average number of persons per square mile was 418·7 in 1910, as compared with 388 in 1900. The total population of the State in 1910 was 3,366,416, of whom 1,655,226 were males and 1,711,190 were females; 3,325,058 were white; 38,042, coloured; 2,493, Chinese; 1,111, Japanese; and 688 Indian. The native born numbered 2,085,636 and the foreign born, 918,044. For nationality of the foreign born showed the following leading nationalities of the foreign born were: Irish, 236,378; Canadian-French, 118,247; English, 88,893; Nova Scotian, 66,181; Italian, 50,558; Canadian-English, 49,978; Russian, 49,304; Swedish, 37,517; German, 30,358; Canadian (New Brunswick), 24,715; Scotch, 24,663; Polish, 21,490;

Portuguese (Western Islands), 20,850. These returns show that there has been a large influx of immigrants from Italy and Russia — 1900

According to the United States census of 1910, the population of each of the 33 cities of the State was as follows —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital)	60,583	Brookline	11,115	Waltham	8,841
Worcester	14,604	Malden	11,115	Chicopee	25,401
Fall River	11,223	Haverhill	43,667	Gloucester	24,895
Lowell	10,294	Bakun	39,306	Medford	15,000
Cambridge	10,281	Newton	37,821	North Adams	1,451
New Bedford	10,121	Worcester	14,211	Northampton	1,451
Lynn	10,121	Freetown	33,454	Beverly	15,610
Springfield	8,946	Quincy	32,142	Melrose	1,713
Lawrence	8,101	Chelsea	32,142	Woburn	15,808
Somerville	7,721	Pittsfield	3,121	Newburyport	14,440
Holyoke	7,720			Marlborough	14,770

The Registrar's Report for 1911 showed Births, 88,327, deaths, 58,062, divorces granted, 2,187. The number of marriages in 1911 was 32,051. Divorce was granted for cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, imprisonment, impotency, intoxication, support and nullity of marriage.

The total number of church members and communicants in the State in 1908 (Special Report, United States Bureau of the Census) was 1,562,621, compared with a total population in 1900 of 2,806,346. Of the 1,562,621 members and communicants, 1,080,706 were communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, and 449,358 were members of Protestant bodies while the remaining 32,557 belonged to other religious bodies. The leading Protestant bodies, with the number of members were as follows: Congregational, 119,196; Baptist, 78,165; Methodist Episcopal, 61,626; Protestant Episcopal, 51,836; Church of Christ, Scientist, 43,547; Unitarian, 35,440; Universalist, 12,983.

The only provision for religious instruction in the public schools of the State is that a portion of the Bible shall be read daily, without written notes or oral comment, but a pupil, whose parent or guardian informs the teacher in writing that he has conscientious scruples against it, shall not be required to read from any particular version, or take any personal part in the reading. The school committee shall not purchase or use school books in the public schools calculated to favour the tenets of any particular religious sect. The law provides, however, for moral instruction in the public schools and in the higher educational institutions.

There is a State Board of Education. School attendance is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age. For the school year ending June 30, 1912, the number of teachers required for the public schools was 16,408, the total number of pupils enrolled was 546,326, and the average attendance was 457,589 (returns for town not included). The public high schools had 2,718 teachers and 69,090 pupils. In 1911 there were 401 private schools and academies with 102,910 pupils, and there were 10 State normal schools with an enrolment of 2,355 pupils.

State aided vocational schools were inaugurated in Massachusetts under a law enacted in 1906. In 1907-08 the number of such schools was 24 with an enrolment of 1,400. In 1911-12 the number was 24 with an enrolment of 7,164. The year 1910-11, the State expended 65,784 dollars by way of reimbursement for one of the operating expenses of these schools. The State was expended for reimbursement of towns maintaining approved day and evening industrial, agricultural and household art schools under the provisions of Chapter 471, Acts of 1911.

Within [] there are 17 colleges and universities, of which 14 are non-sectarian and [] sectarian [] Catholic and [] Methodist). Of these 17 institutions, [] exclusively for women. These institutions, with the year of the foundation, incorporation, or charter and the numbers [] members of the teaching staff and students (October, 1912), are:—

Year of origin	Name and Location of College	Teaching staff and other instructors	Students
1636	Harvard Univ., ¹ Cambridge	771	4,265 ²
1793	Williams Coll., Williamstown	[]	[]
1826	Amherst Coll., Amherst	[]	[]
1837	Mount Holyoke Coll., ³ South Hadley	126	757
1848	College of [] Holy Cross, Worcester	80	484
1850	Tufts Coll., ⁴ Medford	281	1,006
1857	[] Instit. of Technology, ⁵ Boston	217	1,500
1863	Boston Coll., Boston	20 ⁶	855 ⁶
1868	Massachusetts Agric. Coll., ⁶ Amherst	57	[]
1868	Worcester Polytechnic Inst., Worcester	[]	850
1869	Boston Univ., ⁶ Boston	149	1,424
1870	Wellesley Coll., ⁵ Wellesley	137	1,421
1871	Smith Coll., ³ Northampton	110	1,828
1882	Radcliffe Coll., ² Cambridge	[184 ²]	802
1887	Clark Univ., ⁴ Worcester	[]	[]
1899	Simmons Coll., ³ Boston	[]	929
1902	Clark Coll., Worcester	[]	[]
Total—17 Institutions		2,222	19,697

¹ Includes Radcliffe College for women, which is affiliated with, but not legally a part of Harvard University.

² Not including students in Radcliffe College, nor students in the summer school.

³ [] only.

⁴ For [] and women.

⁵ Instructors in Harvard University offering instruction [] students in [] College.

⁶ Does not include [] members of [] Staff or 870 students in the High [] (preparatory department).

Charity and Correction.—On October 1, 1911, there were in the [] eleven public institutions strictly for the insane, two for the feeble-minded, [] for inebriates, and [] for epileptics, and in addition to these, there [] large private institution for the insane and [] smaller institutions for one [] of the above classes of patients. The whole number of insane in institutions in the State on October 1, 1911, [] 12,914, of which number 12,287 [] in the public institutions. Of the total number, 6,285 [] males and 6,629 [] females. The total number of feeble-minded [] the State [] 2,084, of whom 1,192 [] males and 842 [] females.

Each city and town must support the indigent poor lawfully settled therein, [] of adults being acquired in general by residence [] 5 consecutive years. Elected [] appointed [] of the poor in towns [] provide for the poor by out-door relief, or by boarding them (under [] and [] inspection) with other families, [] in almshouses. Liability for support of relatives extends to parents, grandparents, children and grand children. [] is an [] to bring a pauper into a place where he has no legal settlement. [] provides for paupers who have no settlement, and the [] Board of Charity [] and reports on almshouses.

On September 1, 1912, there were [] institutions under [] supervision of [] Board of Charity, consisting [] Farm with 2,517 inmates, the [] infirmary [] 2,167 inmates, three industrial [] with [] inmates, a hospital [] for crippled children with [] inmates, [] consumptives with [] inmates, the Norfolk [] Hospital [] inmates, [] Hospital (for lepers) with [] inmates. []

FINANCE, [REDACTED]

the above, there [REDACTED] in 1910, as State [REDACTED] wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 3,259 children boarded in families and 1,377 children [REDACTED] families without board

The number of paupers in almshouses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1911, [REDACTED] 10,660 Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there were in Massachusetts during the [REDACTED] year 742 incorporated charitable institutions from which annual returns [REDACTED] called for by the State Board of Charity The number of institutions which made returns to the Board [REDACTED] 676

[REDACTED] pe [REDACTED] institutions in [REDACTED] State consist of 5 strictly State institutions and [REDACTED] county [REDACTED] houses of correction On September 30 1912 the number of prisoners in [REDACTED] institutions [REDACTED] 835 being [REDACTED] less [REDACTED] on the corresponding date [REDACTED] 1911 During [REDACTED] 1911 the number of sentences was 23,617 of which 1,800 [REDACTED] for crimes against the person 3,655 against property 11,457 against public order Of the offences against public [REDACTED] [REDACTED] were for drunkenness leaving 4,411 for [REDACTED] other offences [REDACTED] this class

Finance, Defence.—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1912, the net [REDACTED] and expenditures of the State were as follows —

	Dollars
Cash [REDACTED] Treasury, December 1, 1911	6,208,835
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1912	48,054,456
Total	54,262,791
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov 30, 1912	47,892,827

Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1911	8,889,964
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The direct debt of the State on December 1, 1911, amounted to 41,920,417 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 21,438,295 dollars The contingent debt amounted to 74,313,745 dollars and [REDACTED] sinking fund to 14,406,853 dollars

For the year ending November 30, 1911, the assessed value of real and personal property in the State amounted to 5,417,678,441 dollars, [REDACTED] compared with [REDACTED] assessed valuation of 5,027,154,800 dollars for the previous year

For the financial year ending January 31, 1912, the actual receipts of the city of Boston [REDACTED] 38,739,589 dollars, and the actual expenditures were 38,341,529 dollars, while the net funded debt of the city, including the Cohasset Water Debt and the Suffolk County Debt for which the city is responsible, [REDACTED] 73,474,233 dollars

The military force of the State [REDACTED] the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, composed of [REDACTED] land forces (the Massachusetts National Guard) with an authorized strength of 6,607, and the naval forces (the Massachusetts Naval Militia), with [REDACTED] authorized strength of [REDACTED] In January, 1912, the actual strength of the National Guard [REDACTED] 5,890, comprising [REDACTED] general officers, [REDACTED] officers in the [REDACTED] departments, [REDACTED] enlisted [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] departments, 5 regiments and [REDACTED] separate battalions of infantry (4,178), headquarters, band, and 12 companies of coast artillery (802), 1 battalion of 3 [REDACTED] gun batteries of field artillery (374), [REDACTED] squadron of [REDACTED] troops of cavalry (256), 1 signal corps company (59), and hospital corps and ambulance company (134). The number of [REDACTED] liable [REDACTED] military [REDACTED] 555,125. The U S Navy Department has loaned the [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] of its Naval Militia the [REDACTED] *Chicago* [REDACTED] the torpedo [REDACTED] *Badger* [REDACTED] enlisted for a period of three years, on the expiration of which they may re-enlist [REDACTED] one, two, [REDACTED] three years

Under the authority of the U S Statutes, a [REDACTED] sloop of war (U S S *Ranger*) [REDACTED] loaned by the National Government to the State [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as a training-ship by the pupils of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Nautical School, the officers of this vessel are [REDACTED] by the U S Navy Department. [REDACTED] is an armed

UNITED STATES.—MASSACHUSETTS

vessel under the control of the State which is used to prevent incursion in the fishing grounds of the Commonwealth

Production, Industry, Commerce In 1910 the number of farms in Massachusetts (a farm being defined for census purposes as any tract of land of three or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than three acres which produced at least \$100 worth of farm products in the year 1909) was 36,917 or 2.1 per cent less than in 1900.

Approximately 87 per cent of the total land area of the State was in farms, the total acreage of farm land having decreased 8.1 per cent since 1900. Notwithstanding this decrease in area of farm lands, the value and productivity of such lands have increased considerably since 1900. The value of all farm property (including land valued at 105,582 dollars) in the State in 1910 was 226,474,025 dollars, representing an increase in value of 38 per cent during the decade. Of the 36,917 farms in the State, approximately 87 per cent were operated by the owners, 1 per cent by managers, and 8 per cent by tenants. The total value of the agricultural products of the State during the year 1909, was 31,948,095 dollars, representing an increase of 38 per cent over the corresponding total for the year 1900. The principal agricultural products in 1909 with their values were: Hay and forage 11,290,989 dollars; potatoes and other vegetables, 8,184,219 dollars; flowers and plants and nursery products, 3,061,342 dollars; forest products of farms, 2,668,410 dollars; fruits and nuts, 2,108,799 dollars; small fruits, 1,670,790 dollars; cereals, 1,617,131 dollars; and tobacco, 1,218,060 dollars. The cultivation of tobacco is confined largely to the Connecticut valley.

In the last half of the nineteenth century so many industrial enterprises came into existence that Massachusetts has been quite transformed from an agricultural into a manufacturing community. At present nearly three-fourths of the population dwell in the cities or closely settled places.

The census of manufactures in the State in 1910 showed that the total capital invested in manufactures was 194,442,498 dollars (in 1905, 965,948,887 dollars), employing on the average 578,551 persons (in 1905, 488,399 persons), who earned 304,852,641 dollars (in 1905, 282,388,946 dollars) using raw material valued at 863,381,866 dollars (in 1905, 626,410,431 dollars), and turned out products worth 1,465,749,310 dollars (in 1905, 1,124,092,051 dollars).

Condensed statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table (1910 census) —

Industries	No. of establishments	Capital invested dollars	Stock used dollars	Goods made and work done dollars	Persons employed	Wages dollars
Shoes and shoes	46	7,623,645	114,624,456	1,008,367,131	77,000	46,171,400
Cotton goods	11	2,009,976	121,889,780	192,777,722	108,704	44,827,100
Worsted goods	15	9,443,917	53,742,626	59,897,100	31,526	14,765,019
Foundry and machine shop products	381	84,890,625	28,282,480	77,745,000	11,000	26,785,088
Paper	11	218,789	2,819,769	980,025	3,512	8,871,258
Slaughtering, including meat packing	11	16,024,297	38,232,641	41,703,612	2,686	1,464,141
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished goods	11	4,628,008	30,816,750	41,444,422	10,001	6,808,081
Iron and steel machinery	94	27,186,489	19,001,559	41,204,904	17,863	7,147,217
Other machinery	71	191,661	1,111,111	82,036,313	17,863	10,421,510

Not including borrowed money

2 Including borrowed money.

The Massachusetts fisheries are important. According to the Census of 1905 they employed 16,798 men including officers and crew, 1,309 vessels and 2,422 boats, the value of their products was 8,986,186 dollars. The fish caught included cod, haddock, mackerel, halibut, and herring, besides oysters and other shell fish.

In 1905 the first census of mercantile trade ever taken in the United States was taken in Massachusetts. The returns showed that the total value of goods sold by all the mercantile establishments in the State was \$384,241,383 dollars, of which amount the sum of \$67,514 dollars was credited to Boston. The number of establishments in the State was 29,045; the total capital invested in them was 287,966,458 dollars.

There is very little mining within the State. Iron pyrites is worked to a limited extent in the west. Coal is found, but it is of little value. Asbestos, talc and soapstone, infusorial earth and emery are found. Mud, peat, sand, and clay are found throughout the State, and there are extensive brick and earthenware works. The output of clay products (bricks, pottery, etc.) in 1911 was valued at 1,700,287 dollars. There are large stone quarries at Quincy and Rockport. The output of granite in 1911 was valued at 3,691,747 dollars. Other quarry products were sandstone, trap rock, marble and limestone. The value of all the mineral products (including pig iron from two blast furnaces) was 6,628,077 dollars in 1911.

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Port of Boston which is port of entry for several foreign steamship companies. In the year 1911 (including the trade of Chalkstone) the imports were valued at 115,662,053 dollars and the exports (including foreign, transhipped) at 78,913,823 dollars. The principal commodities imported, with valuation, were: Wool, 12,161,433 dollars; hides and skins, 17,503,395 dollars; cotton, 19,549,494 dollars; sugar, \$519,150 dollars; fibres and vegetable grasses, 13,698,313 dollars; chemicals, drugs and dyes, 5,325,113 dollars; and iron and steel manufactures, 4,060,486 dollars. The principal exports with valuation, were: Meat and dairy products, 15,705,530 dollars; leather, 12,708,347 dollars; cotton, 10,576,830 dollars; breadstuffs, \$104,516 dollars; iron and steel manufactures, 6,424,812 dollars; and animals, 4,913,281 dollars.

According to the State census taken in 1905 the value of vessels (including outfit but not wharf property, &c.) registered in Massachusetts and engaged in coastwise and foreign trade was 21,652,277 dollars. The total earnings of these vessels was 30,513,157 dollars.

In 1911 the vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the port of Boston had a tonnage of 2,907,821, and those which cleared, 1,891,754. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and entering the port of Boston was 11,905,887.

The total number of immigrants from Trans-Atlantic ports admitted at the Port of Boston during the year 1911, arriving at this port for the first time and intending to remain permanently, was 41,900, classified as follows: — Italians (principally South Italian), 10,498; English, 7,042; Irish, 6,699; Scandinavian, 4,584; Scotch, 3,331; Portuguese, 3,150; Jews, 2,182; Finnish, 1,054; all others, 3,460. Of the total number (41,900) 25,126 or 59.97 per cent gave their destination as Massachusetts.

On June 30, 1911, there were 2,111 miles of main and branch railroad tracks in the State. The 3 principal railroads, the Boston and Albany (New York Central and Hudson River, lessee), Boston and Maine, and New York, New Haven and Hartford, each having a terminus in Boston, have operated about 95 per cent of the railroad mileage and conducted 98 per cent of the entire passenger and freight business expressed in gross income. On June 30, 1911, the total length of electric railways (main

UNITED STATES:—MICHIGAN

second track, surface and elevated) within the [] was 2,721 miles. The elevated track is confined [] Boston.

On September 1, 1911, there were 188 national banks in operation in the State, of which 17 [] in Boston. The total assets of the 188 National banks amounted to 544,867,821 dollars. On October 31, 1911, there [] in operation in the State [] savings-banks with [] ts of 862,584,068 dollars [] 160 co-operative banks with assets of 67,573, [] dollars, and [] trust companies having [] aggregate capital on December 5, 1911, of 23,038,000 dollars. For many y [] th [] have been [] State banks, strictly so-called, in Massachusetts. The total clearings of the Boston Clearing House during the calendar year, 1911, amounted to 8,339,718,552 dollars.

British Consul-General at Boston.—Frederick P. Leay.

Vice-Consul.—John E. Bell, John B. Masson.

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MICHIGAN.

Government.—According to the revised constitution adopted in [] the legislative authority is vested in a Senate of [] members elected by the counties [] groups of counties for 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members, the electoral districts being re-arranged according to population every [] years. Electors [] male citizens [] [] years of age resident in the State for 6 months next preceding the election, and resident at the time of the election in the district, county, or township for which the election [] held.

The State is represented in Congress by [] Senators and 13 Representa-
ti []

Governor.—Woodbridge N. Ferris, 1913-15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Frederick C. Martindale.

For local government the State is organized in counties, cities, townships, and villages. There [] [] counties, each of which [] a corporate body with a Board of Supervisors as [] administrative authority. Cities [] have each a population of not [] than 3,000, but a few which have been long incorporated have [] smaller population. Cities [] incorporated [] have [] 2,000 inhabitants [] 500 persons per square mile. Villages in the legal [] have [] population of [] least [] within [] of [] mile. The [] Capital [] Lansing.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 58,915 square miles, of which 1,485 square miles ■ water The total length of Michigan coast line is 1,620 ■■■■

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. ■■■■
■■■■	8,722	174	8,896	0.1
1860	742,814	6,799	749,613	13.0
1900	2,405,166	15,816	2,420,982	42.2
1910	2,793,058	17,115	2,810,173	48.9

¹ Including Indians ■■■■ Asiatics.

In 1904 the population by ■■■■ and birth ■■■■ :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
■■■■	1,287,955	7,397	■■■	8,061	1,303,464
Female	1,321,074	6,809	■	8,374	1,336,266
Total	2,509,02	14,206	246	8,985	2,530,016

In 1910 there were 1,454,534 males and 1,355,639 females.

Of the total population 2,530,016 in 1904, 545,861 were foreign-born, of whom 183,689 ■■■■ from British America, 124,456 Germany, 42,138 England, 36,198 Poland, 31,072 Holland, 28,575 Ireland, 26,438 Sweden, 19,057 Finland, 9,900 Scotland, 7,532 Norway, 7,053 Italy. There is a scattered Indian population throughout the northern part of the State and ■ small reservation in Baraga County.

In 1910 the population of the principal cities ■■■■ :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Detroit	465,766	■■■■ Creek	25,267	Manistee	12,281
■■■■ Bay City	112,571	Muskegon	24,062	Alpena	12,706
Saginaw	50,510	Lansing	31,229	Lehiyemung	■■■,448
■■■■ City	45,166	Port Huron	18,868	Sault Ste. ■■■■	12,615
Kalamazoo	39,437	Flint	23,550	Menominee	10,597
Jackson	31,338	Ann Arbor	14,617	Marquette	11,508

The death-rate per 1,000 of population in the State was, in 1908, 13.9 ; in 1909, 13.6 ; in 1910, 14.4.

The ■■■■ important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.

Education ■■■■ compulsory for the school term for children from 7 to ■■■■ years of age. In 1911 the public schools ■■■■ 545,279 enrolled pupils and 18,207 teachers ; ■■■■ public high schools ■■■■ 1,739 teachers and 38,067 pupils. The ■■■■ ■■■■ 4 public normal schools with ■■■■ teachers and 5,867 pupils in 1911. The highest education provided by the State is given ■■■■ the University of Michigan, ■■■■ in ■■■■ ■■■■ Ann Arbor ; in ■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ professors and teachers and 5,381 students. There is a State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in ■■■■ ; it had (1911) ■■■■ professors and 1,568 students. There is a college of Mines ■■■■ Houghton ; in 1911 ■■■■ ■■■■ instructors and 223 students. Of ■■■■ ■■■■ are :—

Organized	Institutions	Control	Pro sessions	Students
1859	Adrian	Meth Prot	24	185
1943	Albion College	M E	■	■
■	Alma College	Presb	24	■
1877	Detroit	R C	17	266
1855	Hillsdale	Bapt	75	476
1866	Hopk College Holland	Reformed	40	317
1855	Oliver College	Con.	24	■
1850	Kalamazoo College	Bapt	12	175

Charity.—Each county has 3 Superintendents of the poor, appointed by the board of supervisors, and has (or may have) infirmaries. Either indoor or outdoor relief may be given, indigent persons suffering from disease or injury are sent to the University Hospital at Ann Arbor. Where there is a distinction between county and township poor, the poor are supported by the township in which they have a settlement. Parents are liable for support of children and vice versa. In general, settlement is gained by a year's residence. To bring an indigent person into the State is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment. Poor houses are inspected and reported on by the State board of corrections and charities. Number of persons maintained in the poor-houses during 1911 8,635. Average number for the entire year 8,460. Within the State there are (apart from almshouses, &c) 118 benevolent institutions, most of them provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise 59 hospitals (six public), a sanatorium for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, six dispensaries, ■ orphan ■ (one public), ■ homes for adults (one public), and three schools for the deaf and blind (3 public).

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending June 30 1912, the revenue and expenditures were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1911	2,285,425
Receipts, 1911-12	14,190,498
Total	16,425,924
Disbursements, 1911-12	7,445,519

Balance, July 1, 1912 8,980,404

In 1911 the total assessed valuation of the State as equalized amounted to 2,288,000,000 dollars. In 1904 the value of all property within the State was estimated by the Federal Census Bureau at:—

	Dollars
Real property	2,019,296,490
Personal property	1,268,122,627

Total 3,282,419,117

The Michigan National Guard ■ in 1912 216 officers and 2,568 enlisted

■ The Naval Militia of the State comprised ■ officers and ■

Industry.—The State is largely agricultural. In 1910 it contained 206,960 farms with a total area of 18,940,614 acres, of which 12,832,078 ■ improved land. In 1912 the chief crops were maize, 55,250,000 bushels; wheat, 7,000,000 bushels; hay, 3,185,000 tons; potatoes, 36,750,000 bushels. In 1909 the beet-sugar manufactured was 100, ■. In 1910 the number of sheep was 2,306,476. Other live stock ■ consisted of 610,633 horses, 767,083 ■ cows, 780,740 other cattle and

PRODUCTION ■■■ INDUSTRY

1,245,888 swine. The estimated acreage and yield per ■■■ of the principal fruits raised in Michigan in 1911 are as follows:—Apples, 269,449 ■■■, yielding 41.08 bushels per acre; peaches, 30,000 acres, with 51.75 bushels per acre; strawberries, 10,217 acres, with 61.42 bushels per acre.

Michigan has immense resources of iron ■■■ in the Marquette, Menominee, and Gogebic ranges. The total out-put of ■■■ in 1911 amounted to 8,944,893 long tons (23,868,935 dollars). Copper mining in the Lake Superior region ■■■ of very great importance. The yield of copper amounted in 1911 to 218,185,236 pounds (27,273,155 dollars); silver, in 1911, ■■■ produced to the amount of 507,700 fine ounces (274,100 dollars); salt (1911), 9,766,410 barrels (2,455,983 dollars); coal, 1,476,074 short tons (2,791,461 dollars). The output of the clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, &c.) in 1911 ■■■ valued at 2,083,982 dollars; of Portland cement (1911), 3,686,716 barrels (3,024,676 dollars). Graphite, asbestos, grindstones, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, mineral waters, and (in small quantity) petroleum ■■■ worked. The mineral output in 1911 including iron-ore, but not pig-iron, ■■■ 65,077,232 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State ■■■ concerned chiefly with lumber, timber, and agricultural products, metal-working and machinery. In 1909, the number of manufacturing establishments reported ■■■ 9,159, with ■■■ aggregate capital of 533,947,000 dollars, 7,732 proprietors ■■■ firm members, 30,607 clerks, &c., and 221,499 wage-earners. The cost of materials used during the year was 368,612,000 dollars, and the value of the output ■■■ 685,109,000 dollars. Statistics (census 1910) of ■■■ of the more important industries are as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of Materials	Output
		Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and Timber	57,290,000	35,627	20,042,000	61,514,000
Planing mills	8,770,637	5,235	9,308,689	14,374,467
Foundry and machine	48,066,000	21,649	13,711,000	43,399,000
Flour and grist	11,147,000	1,530	29,850,000	34,861,000
Copper smelting	2,378,215	640	16,807,701	21,232,217
Carriages, waggon	10,189,000	4,034	5,362,000	10,160,000
Railway ■■■ and shops (repairs by Railway Companies)	2,571,000	5,401	2,916,000	6,828,000
Furniture	23,232,000	16,610	11,718,000	28,647,000
Leather	1,655,000	■	1,458,000	2,500,000
Agricultural implements	15,649,000	2,359	2,800,000	2,272,000
Tobacco	6,857,000	7,876	7,508,000	10,179,000
Automobiles	53,936,000	25,444	53,882,000	96,551,000
Beet sugar	21,378,000	1,400	6,228,000	10,477,000
Canning ■■■ preserving	4,425,000	2,073	3,074,000	4,071,000

In 1909, Michigan contributed 38.8 per cent. of ■■■ total value of products for the automobile industry for the country ■■■ a whole. Detroit holds sixth place ■■■ a manufacturing city.

Other industrial products are butter and cheese, beet sugar, chemicals, various forms of iron and steel work, and malt liquors. Slaughtering and meat-packing have also considerable importance.

In 1911 there ■■■ 9,132 ■■■ of railway in operation, besides ■■■ miles of electric railway, exclusive of city lines. During the ■■■ year ending June 30, 1912, 46,578,928 net tons of freight passed through the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. ■■■ canal is located ■■■ Marie, Michigan, and ■■■ ■■■ a gateway ■■■ the lakes; ■■■ the largest ship canal in ■■■ world.

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MINNESOTA

Government.—The legislature consists of a Senate of 68 members, being elected in each of the legislative districts, and a House of Representatives of 119 members elected in the same districts in numbers proportioned to population. Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years, Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Governor—A. O. Eberhart 1913 \$7,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl

There are 82 counties, few of which contain less than 36 square miles and 2,000 inhabitants. Townships, as in other western States, are, geographically, areas of land 36 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle. When organized they are corporate bodies with a town meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one year. Incorporated villages have not less than 175 inhabitants, they form separate election and assessment districts and have each a village council. The State Capital is St. Paul.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 83,366 square miles, of which 4,160 square miles is water. The population in 1910 numbered 2,076,708 (1,108,511 males and 967,197 females) of whom 7,084 were coloured. The foreign born inhabitants numbered 505,318, comprising, 117,007 Germans, 115,476 Swedes, 104,895 Norwegians, 35,515 English Canadians, 22,426 Irish, 16,299 Danes, 12,063 French Canadians, and 12,022 English. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area of 1,481 square miles and contain over 9,000 Indians.

The largest towns are Minneapolis with a population of 301,408 in 1910, St. Paul (the administrative capital), 214,744; Duluth, 78,466, Winona, 18,583, Stillwater, 10,198, Mankato, 10,365.

The chief religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

In 1910 the public elementary schools of the State had 15,157 teachers and 440,087 enrolled pupils, 199 public high schools had 1,086 teachers and 23,613 pupils. For the instruction of teachers (who are examined and licensed by county superintendents) there are 5 public normal schools with 111 teachers and 3,601 pupils in 1910. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 1,000 professors and 4,482 students in 1910. Other institutions for superior instruction are—

Year	Colleges	Professors, etc.	Students
1854	Hamline Univ., St. Paul (M. B.)	15	308
1862	St. John's Univ., Collegeville (R. C.)	22	100
1862	Glendale Adolphus Coll., St. Peter (Luth.)	17	101
	Carleton College, Northfield	22	292
1874	St. Mary's Coll., Winona (Luth.)	29	100
1885	Macalester Coll., St. Paul (Presb.)	17	275

Charity.—Within the [] there [] (besides almshouses and asylums for [] insane, &c.) [] benevolent institutions, 74 of which have [] provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise [] hospitals (seven public), three dispensaries (one public), 16 orphanages (one public), three day nurseries, 18 homes mainly for adults (one public), [] school for the deaf and another for the blind (both public). The county commissioners [] superintendents of the poor, and erect and [] a county poor-house, [] otherwise provide for the indigent. They appoint an [] In [] with the township system of poor relief, the super- [] of towns, [] [] councils of villages and cities, [] the superintendents of the poor, but the county [] (with the approval of the State board of control) may erect and maintain [] poor-house. Parents, grand parents, children, grand-children, brothers and sisters are liable for support of [] pauper. Legal settlement is gained by [] year's [] In counties under township system there is provision [] aiding [] resident paupers, and for deportation of alien paupers. A person bringing [] pauper [] [] county [] liable to [] fine of [] dollars.

Finance, Defence.—The [] and expenditure for the year ending July 31, 1911, were —

	Dollars
Balance on August 1, 1911	2,608,491
Receipts to July 31, 1912	15,805,802
Total	19,313,793
Payments to July 31, 1912	16,321,065
Balance August 1, 1912	2,992,728

The funded debt (1910) amounted to 141,000 dollars. The assessed value of property was (1909). Real, 897,641,617 dollars, personal, 193,043,319 dollars, total, 1,090,684,936 dollars. In 1904 the value of all property [] the State was estimated at —

Real property	1,982,552,389
Personal property	1,361,169,687
Total	3,343,722,076

The Militia, called the National Guard, contained, in 1909, 201 officers and 6,747 enlisted men. All able bodied men from [] to 45 years of [] are enrolled and liable to military service. The naval militia has 11 officers and 123 []

Production and Industry.—Minnesota is largely [] agricultural State. In 1910 it contained 156,137 farms with a total [] of 27,675,323 acres, of which 19,643,533 acres [] improved land. In 1912 2,266,000 acres of land under [] yielded 78,177,000 bushels. Other crops were wheat, 67,038,000 bushels; oats, 122,932,000 bushels; barley, 42,018,000 bushels, flax-seed, 4,121,000 bushels. On January 1, 1910, the farm animals [] included 767,000 horses, 1,125,000 milk cows and 1,238,000 other [], 482,000 sheep, [] 1,005,000 swine. [] 1911 the wool clip amounted to 1,747,200 pounds of wool, valued [] dollars.

UNITED STATES :—MISSISSIPPI

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi and Vermilion has reached great importance. Certain quarry products also of value; the output of granite, sandstone, and limestone being great, clay products, 1,702,525 dollars. Including iron ore, but not pig iron, the total mineral output in 1911 estimated at the value of 53,460,561 dollars.

Other industries connected with the traffic in cattle, sheep, and swine, while important manufacturing industries are the making of boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, metal goods, and machinery. According to the census of manufactures of 1910 there were in the State 5,561 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 275,416,000 dollars, employing 84,767 wage earners, who paid in the year 15,452,000 dollars, the cost of material used 281,622,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 409,420,000 dollars.

Minneapolis is an important centre of the grain trade. In 1909 the receipts comprised wheat, 81,111,410 bushels, corn, 5,082 bushels, oats, 14,059,230 bushels, barley, 20,235,500 bushels, while the shipments comprised wheat, 21,698,500 bushels, corn, 3,124,500 bushels, oats, 15,323,920 bushels, barley, 18,000,120 bushels. Duluth is an important port on Lake Superior.

In 1910, Minnesota had 11,000 miles of railway, besides 500 miles of electric railway track. From St. Paul 10 railways with a total length of 60,000 miles radiate. The Great Northern Railway Company of St. Paul has a line of steamers which sail between Puget Sound and China, Japan, and the Philippines, the railway of the company carrying vast loads of merchandise from St. Paul to the port of shipment at very low freights.

Books of Reference.

Legislative Manual of Minnesota, and the various Executive and Administrative Report of the State. St. Paul.

Pollock (W. W.) Minnesota. In 'American Commonwealth' Series. Boston, 1907.

Pollock (O.), Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley. New York and London, 1907.

History of Minnesota.

MacFay (F. L.), Government of Minnesota. New York and London, 1907.

MISSISSIPPI.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all male United States citizens who have resided in the State and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered. An applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him (a requirement intended to secure white domination).

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

AREA, POPULATION, EDUCATION

Governor.—Earl Brewer, 1912-13 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. W. Power.

The State capital is Jackson (population in 1900, 7,816). Mississippi is divided into 78 counties.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 46,810 square miles, 470 square miles being water.

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	353,901	437,404	791,305	17.1
1900	643,640	907,630	1,551,270	33.5
1910	789,627	1,009,487	1,797,114	38.8

In 1900 the population by race and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	326,710	453,384	13	1,133	781,451
Female	314,490	454,246	13	1,070	769,819
Total	641,200	907,630	257	2,203	1,551,270

In 1910 there were 905,761 males and 891,353 females.

The foreign-born inhabitants numbered 7,981, of whom 1,926 were German, and 1,264 Irish. In 1910 the population of the larger cities was: Meridian, 20,503; Vicksburg, 15,710; Natchez, 13,476.

About half the church-going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists and one-third are Methodists. The remainder are mostly Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, or Disciples (Christians). There is no law for compulsory attendance at school; white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 10,166 teachers, 469,137 enrolled pupils. 147 public high schools had 1,111 teachers and 7,708 pupils. Two public normal schools in 1910 had 1,111 teachers and 217 students. For higher education Mississippi has 4 universities and colleges. These institutions comprise the University of Mississippi, which in 1910 had 1,111 instructors and 490 students; Mississippi College, Clinton (Bapt.), with 1,111 professors and 1,111 students; Rust University, Holly Springs (M.E.), with 1,111 professors and 255 students; and Millsaps College, Jackson (M.E.S.), with 12 professors and 1,111 students. The Agricultural and Mechanical College has 64 professors and 1,090 students. The Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for coloured youths has 1,111 professors and 616 students. The Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, for the education of the young women of the State, has 1,111 teachers and 760 students.

Charity.—Within the State are (apart from almshouses, &c.) 17 benevolent institutions, of which 1,111 have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies. They comprise six hospitals (two public), 1,111 orphanages, three homes, mainly for adults, a school for deaf, and 1,111 for blind children (both public). The new Charity Hospital at Jackson is now nearing completion.

The county board of supervisors have charge of the county poor, control the poor-house, and appoint the superintendent. Parents, grand-parents, or descendants of a pauper are liable for his support. Persons who have six months' residence in a county may claim poor-relief; others are supported by the county.

UNITED STATES :—MISSISSIPPI

county of residence. Pauper orphan children may be apprenticed by contract.

Finance, Defence.—The annual receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1912, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1911.	572,047
Receipts, 1911-12	4,179,283
Total	4,751,330
Disbursements, 1911-12	4,500,381
Balance, October 1, 1912	250,999

In 1911 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 4,185,891 dollars. For 1910 the assessed valuations were : Real property, 231,889,588 dollars ; personal property, 110,713,772 dollars ; railroads, &c., 51,002,284 dollars : total, 393,605,644 dollars.

The State militia, or National Guard, in 1911 had a strength of 135 officers and 1,872 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi-tropical climate and a rich soil. In 1910 the farm area was 18,557,533 acres, of which 2,008,310 acres were improved land. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 3,291,000 acres, and yielded 1,254,419 bales in 1910, valued at 88,830,000 dollars. Other crops were maize, 56,840,000 bushels in 1912 ; rice, wheat, oats, potatoes, and tobacco (50,000 pounds from 100 acres). In 1910 there were in the State 265,000 horses, 290,000 mules, 330,000 milk cows, 577,000 other cattle, 178,000 sheep, and 1,290,000 swine.

The State has oyster, shrimp, and other fisheries. The fishery products in 1908 were valued at 556,170 dollars. Though there are mineral deposits in Mississippi such as hydraulic limestone, coal, gypsum, and rich clay, there is no mining enterprise. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 1,052,842 dollars, and that amount included 687,836 dollars for clay products.

In 1910 there were 2,598 establishments engaged in the manufacturing industries ; their aggregate capital amounted to 72,893,000 dollars ; they employed 3,403 clerks, &c., and 50,384 wage-earners ; the material used was 36,926,000 dollars, and their output was valued at 80,555,000 dollars. The most important industries are associated with the products of the State.

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Lumber products	39,455,000	23,397	14,307,000	42,708,000
Cottonseed oil and meal	10,133,000	2,543	12,169,000	15,366,000
Cotton-goods	5,235,000	2,643	2,042,000	3,102,000
Turpentine and rosin	1,251,000	2,572	849,000	1,476,000
Railway cars, &c.	1,412,000	2,572	1,477,000	3,228,000

Oyster-canning, preserving, and manufacture of fertilizers are prosperous.

MISSOURI

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The State in 1910 had 4,506 miles of railway besides 11 miles of electric railway. The railroads with great length of line in the State are the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Illinois Central, the Southern, the Mobile and Jackson and Kansas City, the Mobile and Ohio, and the Gulf and Ship Island railways. The Mississippi river and the Gulf Coast provide natural facilities for transport.

Sources of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Census Bulletin 1111 Census of Manufactures, 1909 Washington, 1910

MISSOURI

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 20 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years.

The right of suffrage extends (with the usual exceptions) to all male citizens and to aliens who, five years before the election have declared their intention of becoming citizens, but all who vote must have been resident in the State one year and in the county or city 60 days next before the election.

Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

Governor — Elliott W. Major, 1913-17 (\$5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State — Cornelius Roach.

The State is divided into 114 counties. Jefferson City is the State Capital.

Area, Population, Instruction — Area 69,415 square miles (680 square miles water)

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	10,017	10,569	20,586	1.0
1900	2,945,431	161,234	3,106,665	45.2
1910	3,185,868	157,452	3,293,320	47.9

¹ Including Indians and Chinese

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,518,977	81,306	454	130	1,595,710
Female	1,430,866	76,146	458	130	1,510,965
Total	2,944,843	161,234	458	130	3,106,665

In 1910 there were 1,687,838 males and 1,605,497 females.

The foreign-born numbered 216,379, of whom 100,289 were German, 31,832 Irish, 15,666 English, 8,616 Canadian, nationalities less numerously represented being Swiss, Russian, Swedish, &c.

The largest cities in the State, with population in 1910, are:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
St. Louis	687,029	Springfield	35,201	Webb City	11,817
Kansas City	248,381	Hannibal	18,341	Moberly	10,923
St. Joseph	77,403	Sedalia	17,822	Carthage	9,483
Joplin	32,073	Jefferson (Cap.)	11,850		

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, Baptist and Methodist, after which (in order of importance), come Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 5 to 14 years of age for not less than three-fourths the school term. In 1912 the public elementary schools had 18,555 teachers and 701,820 enrolled pupils; 519 public high schools had 1,891 teachers and 39,294 pupils; in 1912 there were 11 public normal schools with 166 teachers and 5,746 pupils. For superior instruction there are many universities and colleges, the more important being as follows:—

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1841	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia (State)	191	3,147
1858	Washington Univ., St. Louis (non-sect.)	183	1,173
1839	St. Louis Univ. (R.C.)	200	1,068
1851	Christian Brothers Coll. St. Louis (R.C.)	30	503
1849	William Jewell Coll., Liberty (Bapt.)	20	587
1857	Missouri Wesleyan Coll., Cameron (M.E.)	15	284
1875	Coll. Parkville (Presb.)	24	855
1873	Drury Coll., Springfield (Cong.)	35	500
1883	Tarkio Coll. (U. Presb.)	24	—
1884	Central Wesleyan Coll., Warrenton	—	306

The Lincoln Institute for coloured youths has 19 professors and 511 students.

Charity.—The Missouri system of charities and corrections proper consists of 11 separately governed state charitable and penal institutions, of county gaols and almshouses or infirmaries in practically all counties of the state, of special institutions of this character controlled by 11 of the larger cities, a general system of public relief of the poor in their homes amounting to somewhat more than 250,000 dollars annually and juvenile courts in the six largest urban districts of the state. In 1911 the amount of 376,493 dollars was expended by counties on 2,893 persons in hospitals, 820,698 dollars on 12,457 persons not in hospitals. In each county a county court has the care of the poor inhabitants, and may erect a poor-house, appoint a superintendent, and make regulations for management. An inhabitant of a county is one who has resided there for one year receiving relief, and the court in its discretion may relieve others. Support of the poor may be let out by contract.

Finance, Defence—For the years 1912 and 1911 the revenue and expenditure were —

	1912 Dollars	1911 Dollars
Balance, January 1 1912 and 1911	2 038,712	1,829,546
Receipts, 1912 and 1911	11,013,126	9,164,661
Totals	13,051,838	10,994,207
Disbursements, 1912 and 1911	10 070,007	8,955,495
Balance, Jan 1, 1913 and 1912	2 981,831	2,038,712

On January 1 1911 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 4,398,829 dollars (interest being payable to State funds). The assessed value of real property (1911) was 1 357,245 dollars, of personal property, 4,868,585 dollars, of railway bridge telephone and telegraph property, assessed by State board 1,817 151 dollars.

The militia or National Guard consists of infantry and artillery with a total strength of 223 officers and 3,217 men in 1909, the naval militia had 10 officers and 11 men.

Production and Industry—Agriculture is the chief occupation in the State. In 1910 the farm area was 34 591 248 acres of which 24 581,000 acres was improved land. The chief crops are cereals. In 1912 the maize crop amounted to 248 042 000 bushels, wheat to 21 546 720 bushels and oats 29 488 500 bushels. Potatoes and sorghum are grown throughout the State. In the south eastern lowlands the important product is cotton, the area under which was 59,800 acres, and the yield 25,377,000 pounds. In 1912, 10,150 acres were under flax, yielding 71,071 bushels of flax seed. The average under tobacco was 5 174, from which the crop was 4,894,600 pounds, valued at 587 352 dollars. There are many orchards, and small fruit is grown. Stock raising is important, especially the raising of hogs of which in 1910 there were 2,714 000 in the State. In that year there were also 925 milk cows, 2,165,000 other cattle, 957,000 sheep, and 1,005,000 horses. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 8,050,000 pounds of wool, valued at 1,663,935 dollars.

The productive coal fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 11,104 miners. The output in 1911 amounted to 3,760,607 short tons, valued at 6,431,066 dollars. Petroleum and natural gas are also produced. The output of red and brown hematite iron ore was 72,788 long tons, valued at 153,676 dollars. The output of zinc was 127,540 short tons (14,539,560 dollars). The output of lead in 1911 was 182,207 short tons, valued at 16,398,630 dollars. The lead ores of Mine La Motte, Missouri, contain cobalt and nickel. Barytes in 1911 was produced to the amount of 21,500 short tons, valued at 81,380 dollars. The output of limestone, sandstone, and granite was valued at 2,338,585 dollars; of bricks, tiles, and pottery, 6,274,353 dollars. Other products are Portland cement (output in 1911, 4,114,859 barrels, valued at 3,349,312 dollars), grindstones, pig iron, copper, blue and white lead. The mineral products of the State in 1911, including iron ore but not pig iron, were valued at 52,636,343 dollars.

Missouri has prosperous manufacturing industries, the most important of which depend on agriculture and forestry. In 1910 there were 8,375 industrial establishments, the capital invested in all the industries of the State was 443,343,000 dollars; the number of persons employed in these industries (including proprietors, clerks, and other earners) was 185,705, or 1.2 per cent of the population.

UNITED STATES — MONTANA

output ■ valued at 574,111,000 dollars. The chief industries, with their capital, their wage-earners, and their output in 1910 were —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners		Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Slaughtering & meat packing	18,787,000	4,674	79,581,000	
Flour and grain milling	17,066,000	2,198	44,508,000	
Foundries	20,670,000	7,444	19,975,000	
Boot and shoe making	15,838,000	17,396	48,751,000	
Lumberwork & planing mills	18,980,000	13,522	23,261,000	
Bakeries	17,043,000	4,743	10,829,000	

St. Louis and Kansas City are important centres of the traffic ■ grain and live stock

In the State there were in 1910 8,082 miles of railway, besides 1,088 miles of electric railway track. The northern portion of the State is better supplied with railways than the southern. The principal lines in the State ■ the Missouri Pacific, the Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the ■ Louis South Western. St. Louis ■ the terminal for the larger river steamers, and there is a heavy traffic between it and the Gulf of Mexico. The market for the grain and animal products of the Western States ■ largely reached via Missouri.

There is ■ British Vice Consul at Kansas City and another at St. Louis.

Books of ■

The Reports of the ■ Executive Departments of the U. S. de Carr (Lucien), Missouri. In 'American Commonwealths' Series Boston Mass.

MONTANA.

Government — The legislative power ■ vested in ■ Senate and a House of Representatives. There are ■ Senators, elected for 4 years ■ such a manner that the Senate ■ renewed to ■ extent of ■ half ■ each biennial election. The members of the House of Representatives, ■ ■ number, are elected for two years.

Governor — Samuel V. Stewart, 1913-17 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State — A ■ Alderson

The ■ is represented in the Federal Legislature by 2 Senators and 3 Representatives. For local administrative purposes the ■ divided into 31 counties, and into ■ judicial districts. The State Capital is Helena.

Area, Population, Instruction — The ■ ■ ■ of 146,572 square miles, including a water surface ■ 770 square miles, ■ population in 1910 of 376,053. The Federal census results give ■ population as follows. —

■	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
■	39,159	0.3	1900	243,339	1.7
■	132,159	1.0	1910	■	2.6

The coloured population ■■■ numbered 1,884. Of the total population 107,118 ■■■ foreign born. In 1910 the foreign population comprised 10,310 Canadian English, 9 ■■■ Irish, 8,077 English, and 7,162 German. There ■■■ an Indian reservation of 13,532 square miles, with a population of 2,904. The largest cities ■■■ the State are Butte, with a population of 39,166 ■■■ 1910, Great Falls had 13,948. Helena (capital), 12,515, Missoula, 12,869, Anaconda, 10,184, Billings, ■■■.

The ■■■ bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Lutheran.

In 1910 the public elementary schools ■■■ 2,250 teachers, 66,141 enrolled pupils, ■■■ public high schools had 202 teachers and 3,483 pupils. The normal school had 10 teachers and 160 students in 1910. The University of Montana ■■■ 1910 had 24 instructors and 154 students. The State also supports a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, to which ■■■ affiliated the Experimental Station, and a State School of Mines.

Charity.—The benevolent institutions in Montana comprise 16 hospitals, 15 of which ■■■ private or ecclesiastical, two orphanages, one of which ■■■ ■■■ institution, four homes for adults, one of which is a State home, and the State School for the Deaf and the Blind. The county commissioners have exclusive superintendence of the poor. Applicants for relief must, (except in extreme cases) have resided 2 months in the county. Parents, grand parents, and descendants of a pauper ■■■ liable for his support. The board may establish a poor farm, or may let out the support of the poor by annual contract.

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and disbursements for the year September 1, 1910, ■■■ August 31, 1911, were —

	Dollars
Balance on September 1, 1910	682,243
Receipts, 1910-11	3,275,460
Total	3,957,708
Disbursements, 1910 1.	3,179,442
Balance, August 31, 1911	778,261

Bonded Debt.—Direct State obligation, 279 ■■■ dollar 4%, Capital Building Grant, 350,000 dollar 6% and 425,000 dollar 5%. Sinking Fund for Capital Building Bonds, September 1, 1911, is 222,750 dollars, and ■■■ State Bonds, 4,986 dollars. State has 3,437,850 dollars invested in Bonds yielding an average ■■■ 4½% per annum.

The assessed valuation of all kinds of property in 1910 ■■■ 309,678,697 dollars.

The National Guard (artillery and infantry) ■■■ 1910 consisted of 62 officers and ■■■ enlisted ■■■.

Production.—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral ■■■, and opportunity ■■■ offered to prospective settlers of acquiring land and becoming permanent residents. The lands ■■■ prairies which ■■■ be irrigated and which hitherto have been used for cattle grazing are being settled upon, and good crops ■■■ raised ■■■ scientific dry farming is employed. Large irrigation projects ■■■ being constructed by the United ■■■ Government, ■■■ many private enterprises are being ■■■ fully carried out. Under the ■■■ Reclamation Act ■■■ of ■■■ ■■■.

656,500 acres is within a Federal irrigation scheme and projects more or less completed to provide irrigation for 1,324,000 acres in the State.

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1911 to 12,299,000 bushels, and worth 9,740,000 dollars, oats, 21,165,000 bushels, value 8,446,000 dollars, barley, 1,070,000 bushels, value 728,000 dollars, flax seed, 3,272,000 bushels, value 5,690,000 dollars, potatoes, 4,050,000 bushels, value 2,997,000 dollars, hay, 1,224,000 tons, value 12,240,000 dollars. Fruit is very widely cultivated in the State, there were 1,500,000 fruit-bearing trees in 1911. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very important industry. Montana has more sheep and produces more wool than any other State in the Union. On January 1, 1912 there were 5,011,000 sheep, producing 89,830,000 pounds of wool, valued at 6,771,100 dollars. In 1911 the number of horses was 347,000, milk cows, 91,000, other cattle, 782,000, swine, 143,000.

The lumber industries of the State are important.

Montana has great mineral resources. In 1911 the production of coal amounted to 2,976,358 short tons, valued at 5,942,168 dollars, of copper, 271,814,491 pounds (33,976,811 dollars), of lead, 2,499 short tons, of gold, 176,554 fine oz., valued at 3,649,700 dollars, of silver, 12,163,900 fine oz., of the value of 8,568,500 dollars. Other products are non ore, zinc, tungsten, gundstones, corundum, mineral waters, and sulphurs. In 1911, the total value of mineral output was 53,454,928 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are prosperous. In 1909 there were 677 manufacturing establishments. The salaried officials numbered 1,380. There were unions, 11,655. The wages paid amounted to 10,901,000 dollars, the salaries paid, to 2,054,000 dollars. The cost of materials used, to 49,180,000 dollars, the value of output, to 73,272,000 dollars, value added by manufacture, to 24,092,000 dollars. By far the most important of the industries is the smelting and refining of copper, but details of copper and some other works are necessarily withheld. Of other industries the most important are —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	5,44,000	3,104	1,865,000	6,834,000
Car making and repairing	2,012,000	1,013	1,095,000	2,811,000
Brewing	3,040	41	—	2,440,000
Flour and Grst	2,554,000	185	1,002,000	2,175,000

In 1910 there were 4,702 miles of railway in the State, besides 100 miles of electric street or elevated railway. The telegraph lines had a length of 9,558 miles, and the telephone lines 5,384 miles.

Source of Reference.

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour, and Industry of the State of Montana, 1911.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

"Montana" Issued by Publicity Department of Bureau of Agriculture, Montana.

NEBRASKA.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 33 members. The Legislators are elected for two years. The franchise extends not only to citizens but also to aliens who, thirty days before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens. Voters must have resided in the State for six months, in the county for 40 days, in the precinct for ten days next before the election. This autumn, however, the State will adopt constitutional amendment requiring foreigners to complete citizenship within five years or lose right of franchise.

Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—John N. Morehead, 1913-15 (2,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—A. Wait

There are 93 counties in the State. The State Capital is Lincoln.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 77,520 square miles, of which 712 square miles is water. The population in decennial census years from 1860 is:—

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	452,402	5.9	1900	1,066,300 ¹	13.9
1890	1,058,910	13.8	1910	1,192,214	15.5

¹ Including 6,269 negroes and 3,322 Indians.

In 1900 the population by race and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	559,339	3,368	183	1,702	564,592
Female	497,187	2,901	—	1,620	501,708
Total	1,056,526	6,269	183	3,322	1,066,300

In 1910 there were 185,544 males and 180,708 females.

The foreign-born population numbered 177,347, of whom 65,506 were German, 24,693 Swedish, 16,138 Bohemian, 12,531 Danish, 11,127 Irish, 9,757 English, 9,049 Canadian, and 8,083 Russian. The largest cities in the State are, Omaha with a population of 24,096 in 1910; Lincoln (capital), 43,978; and South Omaha, 26,259.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are, in order of numbers Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Disciples, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational.

In Nebraska (as in Iowa) in 1900 only 2.3 per cent. of the population ten years of age were illiterate, the lowest proportion of illiterates in the United States. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 18 years of age for not less than 12 weeks in school term. The teaching of sectarian instruction is prohibited in public schools. The elementary public schools, in 1910, had 10,855 teachers, 281,375 enrolled pupils and 11,099 teachers. There were 375 public high schools with 981

UNITED STATES :—NEBRASKA

teachers and 19,233 pupils. 2 State normal schools with teachers and 2,268 students (1909), and 2 private normal schools. Higher instruction provided universities colleges, of which the important :—

Opened	Institutions	Professors, &c.	
	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State)	217	2,266
1879	Craighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.)	142	855
1879	Doane Coll., Crete (Cong.)	36	
1882	Hastings Coll. (Presb.)	16	
1888	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.)	45	866
1890	York College (U.B.)	17	426
1890	Cotlier, Lincoln (Disciples)	22	

The State has also agricultural college.

Charity.—The State has homes for soldiers and sailors, 3 asylums for the insane and for the feeble-minded; 2 industrial homes for incorrigible boys and girls, and institutions for the deaf, blind, and homeless. There are many other benevolent institutions, comprising hospitals, orphanages and homes provided by private corporations or religious bodies. Justices of the peace in counties without a poor-house officers of the poor in their districts and, as such, report to the county commissioners. They may confide (under bond) the care of paupers to discrete householders. Thirty days' residence in a county entitles a pauper to relief. A pauper with residence in another county is returned thither. Parents, grandparents, children, grand-children, and brothers and sisters liable for support of a pauper. For bringing a pauper into a county where he has no legal settlement there is a penalty of 100 dollars. If the county commissioners build and maintain a poor-house, the justices of the peace cease to be overseers, and townships to be chargeable for support of the poor.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were :—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1911	489,550
Receipts 1911-12	5,307,296
Total	5,796,846
Disbursements, 1911-12	5,228,285
Balance, November 30, 1912	578,611

The has no debt. In 1907 the assessed valuation of real personal property amounted to 328,757,579 dollars.

The militia, National Guard, with its headquarters Lincoln, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; total strength, 1,299. The member (unorganised) liable to military service is 128,000.

Productive and Industry.—Nebraska is of the important agricultural of the Union. In 1911 it contained 129,678 farms with a total area of 38,622,021 acres, 24,382,577 was proved land. The Federal irrigation scheme, in 1911, 110,000 acres in the arid region of Wyoming. The principal

cereals, hay, and potatoes. In 1911 the yield of maize was 182,616,000 bushels; wheat, 55,082,000 bushels; oats, 55,510,000 bushels. Beet-sugar was produced. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. In 1909 the State contained 1,045,000 horses, 72,000 mules, 379,000 milk cows, 3,040,000 other cattle, 393,000 sheep, and 4,201,000 swine. From 250,000 sheep in 1911 the wool clip yielded 1,625,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$300,625 dollars.

Nebraska has few quarries but many mines. Limestone and sandstone were quarried in 1911 to the value of 263,501 dollars, and the output of bricks and tiles was valued at 795,894 dollars. Total mineral output in 1911, 1,316,168 dollars.

The most important manufacturing industries are associated with the pastoral and agricultural produce of the State. In 1910 there were 2,500 manufacturing establishments in the State; their aggregate capital amounted to 99,901,000 dollars; the persons owning or working them (proprietors, firm members, clerks, &c., and wage-earners) numbered 31,966; the material cost 151,081,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 199,019,000 dollars. The chief of these industries is slaughtering and meat-packing, which has its centre at South Omaha. Statistics of four industries are given as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Output
		Number	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering	19,414,000	6,015	78,358,000	92,805,000
Flour and Milling	9,472,000	839	13,217,000	17,836,000
Butler	2,975,000	368	6,435,000	7,661,000
Foundries	3,808,000	1,090	1,516,000	2,930,000

Other industries are printing and publishing, brewing, soap and candle making, brick and tile work, smelting, sugar manufacture, &c.

In 1910 there were 6,067 miles of railway in the State, besides the 240 miles of electric railway track. The principal railway systems are the Union Pacific; Chicago and North-Western; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago Rock Island and Pacific; Illinois Central; Chicago and Great Western; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Omaha, standing on the Missouri, has not only a large river traffic, but is a centre whence 14 trunk lines of railway radiate.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Omaha.

Books of Reference.

- Reports of the various Executive Departments, especially those of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Labour and Statistics.
Morton's History of Nebraska. 8 vols.

NEVADA.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 22 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 22 members elected for two years. Qualified electors, and eligible to either House, (with the usual exceptions) all male citizens who have resided in the State six months and in the county 30 days next before the election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor.—T. L. Oddie, 1910-14 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—George Brodigan.

The State capital is Carson City (population in 1900, 2,100). There are 16 counties.

Area, Population, Instruction, Justice.—Area, 110,700 square miles, 1,000 square miles being water. In 1910 the population included 52,551 males and 29,324 females; 5,240 Indians, 1,000 Chinese, and 513 negroes. The foreign-born numbered 18,102, of whom 1,425 were Irish, 1,178 German, and 1,167 English.

Years	Population.	Per sq mile	Years	Population.	Per sq mile.
1880	32,366	0.6	1900	42,335	0.4
1890	45,701	0.4	1910	51,875	0.7

The most numerous religious body in the State is the Roman Catholic, other denominations being Episcopal, Methodist, Mormon, and Presbyterian.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1910 the elementary public schools had 500 teachers and 10,500 enrolled pupils. The 23 public high schools had 60 teachers and 750 pupils. The University at Reno was founded in 1892 and has 40 professors and instructors and 325 students.

In Nevada there is a State Orphans' Home. Boards of county commissioners superintend the county poor, and may contract for their support, and appoint agents to provide for them. Six months' residence entitles a pauper to relief; provision is made for relief and removal of non-resident paupers. Parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters are liable for support of a pauper. Pauper children must be apprenticed to a householder. County commissioners may establish and regulate workhouses. There is a penalty of 100 dollars for bringing a pauper into a county.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1912 were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1912	522,066
Receipts, 1912	1,269,432
Total	1,791,498
Disbursements, 1912	1,212,469
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1912	579,029

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1911, amounted to 614,000 dollars. The assessed value of taxable property in 1911: real property, 50,482,526 dollars; personal, 23,373,866 dollars; total, 73,856,142

dollars. To this has to be added the assessed net value of the net proceeds of mines, (1910) 6,682,124 dollars, giving the total assessed value of 80,488,266 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 the farm area of the State was 2,714,757 acres, of which 752,117 acres was improved land. The Federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres within the State of Nevada. The development of agricultural land has been retarded by lack of transport facilities and local markets, but there is considerable activity in the raising of stock. Principal crops in 1912:—Corn, 30,000 bushels; wheat, 1,137,000 bushels; barley, 492,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,130,000 bushels. In 1910 there were in the State 98,000 horses, 19,000 milk cows, 404,000 other cattle, 1,585,000 sheep, and 15,000 swine. In 1911 the wool clip from 850,000 sheep yielded 5,775,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$952,875 dollars. In 1911 the area of national forests in the State was 5,650,847 acres.

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper, lead, zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked. In 1911 the output of gold was 875,438 fine ounces, valued at 18,096,900 dollars, and of silver, 13,185,000 ounces, valued at 7,120,400 dollars. The copper produced in 1911 amounted to 65,561,015 pounds, value 8,195,127 dollars; zinc, 1595 short tons, value 181,830 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1910, 34,617,127 dollars; for 1911, 34,148,101 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance, but they have shown a rapid growth since the census of 1900. In 1910 there were 177 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 11,257 salaried officials and 2,257 wage-earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to 9,807,000 dollars; the raw material used in the year, 8,886,000 dollars, and their output, to 11,887,000 dollars. The more important works were for flour and grain, car making and repairing, butter, brewing, and printing.

In 1911 the length of railway in the State is 2,256 miles, besides 11 miles of electric railway.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the State Controller, State Treasurer, and other Executive Officers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government.—The right of the people as to the calling of a convention for revision of the Constitution shall be taken every ten years. If a convention is held the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the towns, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject. The Legislature consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate. The Senate consists of 24 members, elected for two years. The House of Representatives consists of from 100 to 120 members, the number varying slightly with each session, as representation is on the basis of population. Electors are all male citizens 21 years of age, who have resided one year in the place to be represented, duly registered and not under indictment for crime or

Governor.—Samuel D. Felker, 1913-15 (\$3,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—

New Hampshire is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. The State is divided into 10 counties. The State Capital is Concord.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 8,315 square miles, of which 1,000 square miles are water. In 1910 the total population was 430,572 (216,290 males and 214,282 females), of whom 564 were coloured. People of English descent are still predominant. The Irish stood second for a long time, but lately have given place to the French Canadian. There are also considerable numbers of Germans, Italians, Scotch, Finns, Greeks, Russian Jews, Swedes, Norwegians, Poles, &c.

The death-rate in 1908 was 18.1 per 1,000 of population in cities, and 16.8 per 1,000 in rural districts. Divorces are granted for many causes, including unfaithfulness, cruelty, felony, drunkenness, separation of wife outside the State for 10 years, or absence of husband from the United States for 5 years with the purpose of acquiring citizenship in another country.

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with a population of 70,068 in 1910. Other cities are Nashua, 26,005; Concord (capital), 21,497; Dover, 13,347; Portsmouth, 11,269; Berlin, 11,780; Keene, 10,068; Rochester, 8,668; Laconia, 10,188.

The prevailing form of religion is the Roman Catholic, which has 10 per cent. of the Church membership; other bodies are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Protestant Episcopal. Religious instruction is not given in the public schools. The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and in many of the large towns.

The State law requires that at least 20 weeks of schooling must be provided in every town annually. School attendance is compulsory for children from 5 to 14 years of age during the whole school term; and for children who cannot read and write English the school term extends to 16. In 1910 the public elementary schools of the State had 2,972 teachers, 64,086 enrolled pupils; the public high schools had 1,000 teachers and 5,319 pupils. The normal school had 10 teachers and 172 students in 1910. The principal colleges within the State are Dartmouth College, Hanover, founded in 1769, and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Durham, founded in 1847. They are non-sectarian. Dartmouth has 85 instructors and 1,238 students; the Dartmouth College 32 instructors and 1,000 students. St. Anselm's College at Manchester (R.C.) had 28 instructors and 141 students in 1909.

Charity.—Within the State there are (besides almshouses, &c.) 50 benevolent institutions, comprising 10 hospitals (one public), 15 orphanages, 10 for the blind, 10 for the deaf, 10 for the insane, &c. Overseers of the poor in each town maintain the settled poor and temporarily relieve non-resident poor. A pauper is gained by 7 consecutive years' residence in the town, or by 5 consecutive years' payment of taxes, or by 5 consecutive years' payment of property taxes of a prescribed amount; but settlement must have been gained within 10 years of the date of application for relief. Parents, grand-parents, children and grand-children are liable for support of a pauper. Counties support their poor in almshouses; town overseers may support their own almshouses, bind out paupers, and apprentice them. Town paupers (and veterans) are kept on county poor farms. To bring a pauper into a town or county is punishable by fine or imprisonment. The State board of charities

inspects almshouses. On January 1, 1905, the almshouses ~~had~~ 1,016 pauper inmates (12 coloured).

Finance, Defence.—The ~~income~~ and expenditure for the year ending August 31, 1911, ~~was~~ :—

	DOLLARS
Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1911	283,987
Receipts, Sept. 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1912	2,797,894
Total	3,081,881
Disbursements, 1910-11	2,514,054
Balance, September 1, 1911	567,827

The net indebtedness on September 1, 1912, amounted to 1,387,038 dollars. The true value of all property in the State in 1904 ~~was~~ estimated at :—

Real property	272,609,666
Personal property	244,179,538
Total	516,789,204

The militia of the State, called the New Hampshire National Guard, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, the number of men enrolled in 1909 being 181 officers and 1,545 enlisted men.

There is no federal naval establishment within the State, though the navy yard at Kittery, Me., is known ~~as~~ the Portsmouth Navy Yard, because Portsmouth, N.H., is its port of entry.

Production and Industry.—The majority of the population ~~is~~ employed in agriculture, but manufacturing interests ~~are~~ not far behind. The total land ~~of~~ the State is 5,763,000 acres, of which 1,441,000 ~~are~~ cultivated, 720,000 acres uncultivated, and 3,602,000 acres under forest. In 1910 there ~~are~~ 27,053 farms with a total acreage (improved and unimproved) of 3,249,458 acres, ~~or~~ 120.1 acres to each farm, nearly ~~all~~ per cent. of the farm-land being improved. The chief crops are, in order ~~of~~ importance, hay (1912 : 501,000 acres, producing 626,000 tons, valued at ~~about~~ dollars), corn, potatoes (1912 : 17,000 acres, producing 2,380,000 bushels, valued at 1,462,000 dollars), oats ; the chief fruit crop ~~is~~ apples. ~~The~~ the farm animals in the State were 59,600 horses, 122,000 milk cows, 98,000 other cattle, 74,000 sheep, and 51,000 swine.

Metals are little worked, but granite and mica ~~are~~ quarried, and mineral ~~products~~ and scythe stones ~~are~~ worked. The value of the granite output in 1911 ~~was~~ 1,017,272 dollars. In 1911 the clay products were valued ~~at~~ 430,748 dollars. Total value of mineral products, 1911, 1,727,645 dollars.

The manufacturing interests, aside from forest products, ~~are~~ largely confined ~~to~~ the South ~~part~~ of the State. In 1910 the capital invested in ~~manufacturing~~ amounted ~~to~~ 139,990,000 dollars ; the wage-earners numbered 73,658 ; ~~the~~ materials ~~were~~ valued ~~at~~ 98,157,000 dollars, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ at 164,581,000 dollars. Boots and shoes rank first, followed by ~~textiles~~ and woollen goods. An important occupation in the ~~State~~ is the ~~entertainment~~ of guests in the mountain and ~~lake~~ regions.

The imports are by rail grain, flour, beef, &c. The exports are the ~~products~~ of the State, ~~such~~ ~~as~~ shoes, ~~woollen~~ ~~goods~~, granite, ~~timber~~ ~~and~~ pulp ~~the~~ paper. ~~There~~ ~~is~~ very little shipping. Portsmouth ~~is~~ the only port.

and Railroad owns and leases the steam railroad lines within the except the Grand Trunk in the extreme north. In 1910 length railway in 1,252 miles; the electric railways had 285 miles of track.

Within the State National banks, 9 State banks and trust companies, savings banks, and building and loan associations.

of Reference.

Reports of Various Departments of State Government
Drew (W. J.), Hampshire Register Concord, N. H.
McClintock (J. N.), History of New Hampshire Concord, N. H.
Palfrey (J. G.), History of England Boston, Mass.
Ralston (F.), Guide New Hampshire Concord, N. H.

NEW JERSEY.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the county for 5 months preceding the election, having the right of suffrage. The Senate consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 3 years, in such manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one third annually. The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected by the voters of the counties in numbers proportioned to the population of the counties as determined by the decennial Federal census.

Governor—

(10,000 dollars)

Secretary of State.—D. H. Custer

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 10 Representatives. For local administration it is divided into 21 counties which are subdivided into cities, boroughs, and townships. The State Capital is Trenton.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Land 7,525 square miles, population (1910) 2,537,167 (1,786,463 males and 1,250,704 females), of whom 2,445,927 are white and 89,760 coloured. The American-born numbered 1,822,918, English, 47,404, Irish, 136,061; German, 119,051; Italian, 75,786. In 1910 the death-rate in cities was 18.1 per 1,000 of population, and in rural districts 14.4. The population in 1910 was 2,537,167. Population of the larger cities, according to the census of 1910, follows:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark . . .	347,469	Elizabeth . . .	73,409	Orange . . .	34,371
Jersey City . .	267,779	Bayonne . . .	55,545	New Brunswick .	23,388
Paterson . . .	125,600	Passaic . . .	54,773	Bridgetown . . .	14,209
Trenton (capital)	96,815	Atlantic . . .	46,150	Long Branch . .	13,298
Camden . . .	94,588	Perth Amboy . .	32,121	Millville . . .	12,451
Asbury Park . .	70,324	Orange . . .	22,630	Union . . .	21,023

Catholic Church 5 per cent. of the church-going population; other are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age, the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 12,087 teachers and 429,787 enrolled pupils. The public high schools had 340 teachers and 24,738 pupils. In 1910 6 public normal schools had 147 teachers and 1,485 students.

Higher and sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746) which, in 1909, had 161 professors and 1,314 students, at Rutgers College (1768) in New Brunswick, with 52 professors and 1,000 students, and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1871) in Hoboken, with 34 professors and 1,000 students.

Charity.—For philanthropic and charitable purposes New Jersey has 10 insane hospitals with 3,514 patients, and it maintains 10 county hospitals, 2,751 patients, in 2 establishments for the feeble minded it has 540 inmates, in an epileptic village it has 329 patients, in an institution for tuberculosis patients it maintains 138 patients and in 11 soldiers' homes it has 774 inmates. Poor relief is administered by overseers in cities, towns, and corporate townships. Relief is restricted to persons having legal settlement in the city or town; other paupers may be temporarily relieved and then removed to their place of settlement or the place where they last resided for 6 months. Natives of the State gain settlement by living for a year on freehold valued at 130 dollars. Healthy immigrants, by a year's residence. Parents, grand parents, children and grand children of a pauper are liable for his support. Townships with no provision for county support of paupers may have (singly or in combination) a poorhouse, and certain incorporated towns may provide for their own poor and escape the county poor. Pauper children are boarded out. It is illegal to bring alien paupers into the State.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending October 31, 1910, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Gross receipts	8,584,969
Balance, October 31, 1909	3,680,884
Total	12,215,851
Gross disbursements	7,670,663
Balance, October 31, 1910	4,545,188

The true value of all property in the State in 1910 is estimated at:—

Real property	1,776,408,029
Personal property	271,941,267
Total	2,048,349,296

The militia, the National Guard, is called in the State, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had, in 1910, 10,000 officers and 8,815 enlisted men. There is also a naval militia of 32 officers and 1,000 men. There is a large camp ground and range on the Gut of the Atlantic Ocean.

Production.—Agriculture, gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1910 the crop was maize, 278,000, producing 10,374,000 bushels; of hay was

an acreage of 362,000 acres, producing 521,000 short tons, valued at 10,420,000. The yield of potatoes 9,936,000 bushels. The farm animals in 1910 comprised 103,000 horses, 190,000 milk cows, 82,000 other cattle, 44,000 sheep, and 152,000 swine.

New Jersey valuable fisheries, the lakes and streams being stocked with trout, perch, black bass, &c., while there shad, menhaden, and sturgeon fisheries on the Delaware River and round the coast. In 435 vessels and 3,843 boats were employed, with 7,231 men; the fishery products were valued at 3,068,590 dollars.

The mineral deposits consist of magnetic iron, zinc, manganese, talc, soapstone, and graphite. Only the iron and zinc are at present worked to any considerable extent. The iron output in 1911 valued at 583,300 dollars, and the refined at 1,724,593 dollars. Granite, trap rock, sandstone, and limestone quarries show output in 1911 valued at 1,597,410 dollars, the production of Portland cement valued at 8,269,528 dollars; the clay-working industries of the State produced brick, terra-cotta, tiling, and pottery to the value of 16,178,228 dollars. The total mineral output in 1911 valued at 27,569,246 dollars.

The manufacturing industries within the State prosperous. In 1910, the manufacturing establishments had a capital of 977,172,000 dollars, they employed 36,838 salaried officials and 326,323 wage, the raw material valued at 720,033,000 dollars, and the output 1,145,529,000 dollars. The textile industries (taken collectively) are the most important; in 1910 their joint output was valued at 131,232,625 dollars. Their output comprised, among other products, silk manufactures, 58,513,274 dollars, dyeing and finishing silk goods, 9,066,062, worsted and woollen goods, 30,754,104; felt hats, 10,503,020, cotton goods, 21,403,553, hosiery, 5,992,612. Statistics of the chief groups of industries for 1910 given as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Raw material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Textile	119,649,299	59,087	74,718,411	125,970,194
Copper and silver smelting	17,869,921	4,456	43,225,726	54,116,231
Foundry and machine works	57,023,000	27,816	20,940,000	66,898,000
Petroleum products	70,704,966	7,367	60,718,766	70,720,943
Iron and steel	44,082,157	2,971	15,972,898	25,200,052
Leather	17,133,091	6,200	30,215,786	29,859,772
Brewery products	37,322,660	2,206	5,296,550	20,440,078
Food products	11,666,546	3,145	27,173,023	29,747,182
Electrical machinery	19,061,986	7,796	9,776,022	20,164,077
Chemicals	37,096,101	2,467	13,469,281	22,627,246
Pottery	9,795,610	5,945	2,558,000	8,340,246

In 1909, according to State statistics, there 11 establishments for canning fruit and vegetables, employing 5,392 persons, who packed 75,171,912 pounds of vegetables, comprising tomatoes, and pears.

In the length of railroad within the State was 2,395 miles; electric railway track, 1,100 miles; the length of canals was 175 miles.

Books of Reference concerning New Jersey.

Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey. By T. F. Fitzgerald. Trenton. Annual Reports of the Treasurer; Comptroller and the Treasury, Commission of Banking and Insurance; Bureau of Statistics, and other State Authorities. Scott (A.), New Jersey in 'American Commonwealths.'

NEW MEXICO

Constitution and Government—New Mexico from the time of discovery by Europeans politically associated with Mexico. On May 11, 1846, the Mexican began, when peace made February 2, 1848, New Mexico recognized belonging to the United States. On September 9, 1850, Organic Act of the Territory passed by the United States Congress. The boundaries of the Territory had been made to include part of Texas but Utah formed a separate Territory, in 1861 part of New Mexico was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present.

In June, 1910 Congress passed an Enabling Act permitting the Territory of New Mexico to frame a State Constitution. This ratified by Congress and the President, and in November, 1911, New Mexico admitted to Statehood.

The Constitution provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and other State officials including a corporation commission, consisting of three members. Under the Constitution these officers elected in November, 1911, hold office until 1915, thereafter, State and county officers are elected every four years. The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 47 members of the House of Representatives. Under the reapportionment the State is entitled to one member of Congress, in place of two chosen at the first State legislature.

Governor—William C. McDonald, 1911-15 (\$5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Antonio A. Lucero

For local government the State is divided into 26 counties. The administrative capital of the State is Santa Fé, population (as shown by the of 1910), 5,072.

Area, Population, Instruction—Area, 122 square miles. the population in 1910, 304,602 were whites 20,579 Indians, 1,628 negro of African descent 246 Chinese and 252 Japanese. In 1910 there were 175,245 males and 152,056 females. In four years the population

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	119,565	1.0	1900	195,310	1.6
	153,599	1.3	1910	307,301	2.7

The largest towns are Albuquerque with 11,020 inhabitants, Las Vegas, 3,755, Las Vegas, 3,179, Roswell, 6,172, and Santa with 5,072. In 1908 estimated from the poll books that about 47 per cent of the population was of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian descent, and per of Anglo and other descent. then the proportions have changed owing to the settlement of many of Anglo origin in the territory; this change is confirmed by the increasing use of the English language. English newspapers. Id. with an area of 2,655 square Indian population of 18,120, chiefly Navaho, Apache, and (or town) .

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, but various Protestant bodies have schools and churches within the State. Religious instruction in public schools is prohibited by law, but boards of directors may open school-houses for the use of religious societies, &c., at times outside the regular school hours.

Elementary education is free, and children between 7 and 14 years of age are compelled to attend school. The use of the English language is enforced in schools. There were (1912) public elementary schools in the State with 60,000 enrolled pupils, and 1,600 teachers; and public high schools with 75 teachers and 1,600 pupils. Besides, there were Indian schools with 2,500 pupils, and 110 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government). Three public normal schools have 35 teachers and about 800 students. For special and higher instruction there are various institutions; a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, with professors and 372 students, a School of Mines, with professors and students, a Military Institute, an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, an Orphan's School, and a Reform School. At Albuquerque is the University of New Mexico, founded in 1889; it has professors and 137 students. The State schools are maintained by funds assigned by the State Government, and by the proceeds of the school tax levied by the commissioners of each county, municipality and district.

Charity.—Within the State are public and semi-public institutions for charitable purposes, the chief of which are 24 hospitals, an asylum for imbeciles, a sanatorium, an orphanage, an institution for the blind and the deaf and dumb, and a relief society. There is not a poor-house in New Mexico.

Finance, Production, &c.—For the year ending May 31, 1912, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, June 1, 1911	525,275
Receipts for year	918,458
Total	1,443,733
Disbursements for year	937,479
Balance, June 1, 1912	506,254
Territorial Debt:—	
June 1, 1911, Debt	975,000
Paid during year	27,000
Debt, June 1, 1912	948,000

The value of property subject to Tax for the year 1911 was \$4,506,560 dollars. Assessments being on basis of 20% of actual valuation.

The National Guard of the State contains 721 enlisted men and 1,000 unorganised militia available is estimated at 55,000. In the military reservations with a total area of about 187,400 acres. Battery target Captain mountains 6,687.95 acres.

New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton. Irrigation, which is indispensable in wide tracks of fertile country, extending the irrigated area covered 750,000 acres, exclusive of 1,000 in Indian land. In 1911 the irrigated area had reached 750,000. Proposed

irrigation projects will reclaim 4,500,000 additional The area be reclaimed under the Federal Reclamation Act in New Mexico alone extends to 250,000 The Rio Grande project provides for construction for the irrigation of 180,000 in New Mexico and Texas Private enterprise also devoted largely to reservoir and canal construction. The farm animals in 1910 comprised 133,000 horses, 29,000 milk 901,000 other cattle, 4,729,000 sheep, and 32,000 In 1911 the wool clip amounted to 20,250,000 pounds of wool, valued at 3,804,800 dollars The national forest covers more than 11,111,300 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 of heavily forested country in private ownership The has valuable mineral resources In 1911 the metallic output comprised gold, 36,847 fine ounces (761,700 dollars), silver, 1,811,400 fine (724,300 dollars commercial value), copper, 2,860,400 pounds (357,550 dollars), lead, 1,381 short tons (124,290 dollars), zinc, 3 778 short tons (430,692 dollars) In the same year 3,148,158 short tons of coal were produced, valued at 4,525,925 dollars The quarries yielded granite, sandstone, limestone, and marble to the value of 406,454 dollars Turquoise profitably worked in four localities within the State, the sands contain traces of platinum; gypsum is produced in small quantities, as is also mica. The total mineral output of the State in 1911 valued at 7,869,918 dollars The manufactured output of New Mexico in 1910 amounted to the value of 7,978,000 dollars, of which nearly half was for car construction and repair by railway companies The industries next in importance are lumber and timber work, and flour and grist milling There are also woollen mills and cement works The aggregate capital of all industries was 7,743,000 dollars, the number of wage earners 143, earning in a year 2,591,000 dollars, and the cost of materials used 3,261,000 dollars

In 1910 there were 2,967 miles of railway and 14 miles of electric railway track within the State

Books of Reference.

OFFICIAL.

Report of the Secretary of New Mexico—Legislative Manual Biennial Santa Fe—Publications of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, descriptive of the various the State Albuquerque

NEW YORK STATE

Constitution and Government.—From the region now called New York under the sway of the Dutch; then it under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. Between July 9, 1776, and April 20, 1777, a Convention framed a Constitution under which New York transformed independent State, afterwards, in 1788, entering the Union as one of the original

The legislative authority is vested in a Senate of members elected every two years, and an Assembly of members elected annually. There are annual sessions

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 30 days, and has resided in the State for a year preceding the election. A voter must also have resided four months in the county, and 30 days in the election district. Woman Suffrage was passed in January, 1913.

The question whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution is to be submitted to the people every 20 years, beginning with 1916. If a revised Constitution is duly framed, it has to be submitted to the people for ratification not less than six weeks after the adjournment of the Convention.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 37 Representatives.

Governor :—William Sulyer, 1912-14 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Mitchell May.

Seat of the State executive is at Albany.

For local government the State is divided into counties.

Cities are in three classes, the first class having each more than 175,000 inhabitants, and the third under 50,000. Each is incorporated by charter, under special legislation. The government of New York City is vested in a board of Aldermen, elected for 2 years. Its members are the President, elected by the city; the presidents of the city boroughs (Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond): 73 aldermen, one elected in each of the 12 districts. The chief executive officer is the Mayor, elected for 4 years; he appoints all the heads of departments, except the Comptroller, who is elected by the city.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 49,170 square miles (1,550 square miles being water).

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1880	589,051	12.4	1900	7,268,894	152.6
	8,680,736	81.5	1910	9,113,614	191.2

In 1910 the population consisted of 4,584,581 males and 4,529,033 females. Of the total, 134,181 were coloured, 2,729,260 foreign-born, the nationalities most numerous represented being German 480,026, 425,558, English 136,686, Scotch 33,862, Italian 182,248, 165,610, Austrian 78,491, Bohemian 16,347, Polish (Russian, German, Austrian, &c.) 69,686, Canadian English 90,536, Canadian French 27,199, 42,708, 20,008, Norwegian 11,601, 13,678. The population of New York City in 1910 was :—

Manhattan	2,331,542	Queens	284,041
Bronx	480,980	Richmond	55,969
Brooklyn	1,634,351		

N. Y.

were as follows in 1911 :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Buffalo . . .	428,715	Newburg . . .	27,805	Ogdensburg . .	15,938
Rochester . .	218,149	Watertown . .	26,730	Ithaca . . .	14,802
Syracuse . . .	137,249	Kingston . . .	25,908	Watervliet . .	15,074
Albany . . .	100,253	Mt. Vernon . .	30,919	Corning . . .	18,730
Troy . . .	76,813	Poughkeepsie .	27,936	Hornell . . .	18,617
Yonkers . . .	79,808	Amsterdam . .	31,287	Geneva . . .	12,446
Schenectady .	72,826	Cohoes . . .	24,709	Cortland . . .	11,504
Utica . . .	74,419	Oswego . . .	23,868	Little Falls . .	12,273
Binghamton .	48,843	New Rochelle .	28,867	Hudson . . .	11,417
Elmira . . .	37,176	Gloversville . .	20,642	N. Tonawanda .	11,955
Auburn . . .	34,668	Lockport . . .	17,970	Plattsburg . .	11,138
Niagara Falls .	30,445	Rome . . .	20,497	Olean . . .	14,748
Jamestown . .	31,297	Dunkirk . . .	17,221		

In 1910 the death-rate in cities was 15.3 per 1,000 of population, in rural districts 15.6; in the whole State, 16.1.

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Baptist.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1910-11 the children enrolled in the public elementary schools numbered 1,318,889, and the number of teachers was 38,622. There were 709 public high schools with 174,387 pupils, and 6,832 teachers. There were 10 public normal schools with 279 teachers, and 6,965 students, and 11 schools of education connected with higher institutions. There were 86 universities, colleges, and professional schools with 4,663 professors and teachers and 86,215 collegiate and graduate students.

The Education Department is under the legislative direction of the Regents and the executive direction of the Commissioner of Education. This Department is quite similar to the Ministries of Education in Europe. It is charged with the general management and supervision of all public schools and of the educational work of the State including the operations of the University of the State of New York. The University is governed and all its corporate powers are exercised by a Board of Regents, whose members are at all times three more than the existing judicial districts in the State—at present 11 districts and 14 Regents—who exercise legislative functions concerning the educational system of the State and determine its educational policies.

Within the State are many sectarian and non-sectarian colleges. The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in all departments of the chief colleges in 1910-11 are as follows:—

Founded	Name and Location	Professors, &c.	Students
1800	Adelphi Coll., Brooklyn	27	272
1811	Alfred Univ., Alfred	37	372
1811	Brooklyn Coll., Brooklyn	27	547
1890	Brooklyn Coll., Brooklyn	27	272
1852	City of N. Y. Coll., Manhattan	27	1,412
1820	Colgate Univ., Hamilton	44	346
1754	Columbia Univ., New York	644	5,898
1827	Cornell Univ., Ithaca	637	4,412
1827	Elmira College, Elmira	16	250
1827	Hamilton Univ., New York	116	508
1827	Hamilton Coll., Clinton	19	178
1863	Manhattan College, New York	14	272

Founded	Name and	Professors, &c	Students
1831	New York Univ. New York	42	9,710
1870	Normal College of the City of New York	56	1,826
	Niagara University Niagara	22	188
1854	Polytechnic Inst. Brooklyn	42	276
1857	Pitt Inst. Brooklyn	174	2,338
1824	Rensselaer Polyt. Troy		655
1844	Rochester Univ. Rochester	43	
1846	St. Lawrence Univ. Canton	14	646
1870	Syracuse Univ. Syracuse	41	3,150
1791	Union Univ. Schenectady	151	714
1861	Vassar College Poughkeepsie	10	1,066
1905	W. Cham. Smith College	27	39
1801	U. S. Military Acad. West Point		411

Educational work is maintained chiefly by the proceeds of the Fire School Tax levied in counties for common schools, and of the general State Tax from which appropriations are made for education.

Charity—The State Board of Charities, a constitutional body (12 members) appointed by the Governor with consent of Senate, term 8 years), has power to inspect all charitable institutions which receive any public funds, establish rules for reception of inmates, approve or disapprove the incorporation of charitable and correctional institutions subject to inspection, license dispensaries, supervise placing out of children, support and remove State, alien and non resident poor, investigate the condition of the poor seeking public aid, advise measures for their relief, and collect statistical information. The State maintains in whole or in part 28 institutions, charitable and reformatory, including those for delinquents, total census, October 1 1911, 10,806, there are 56 county, city, and town institutions, including public hospitals, census 17,637, 29 public and 143 private children's homes, census 33,702, and approximately 1,100 other charitable institutions. Superintendents of the poor have charge of the almshouses and poor prisons in the 61 counties, and decide disputes concerning settlements of poor persons. Overseers of the poor give temporary relief and commit poor persons to almshouses. Persons of full gain a settlement in a town by one year's residence. No poor person may be removed to a different town or county without legal authority, nor foreign poor be brought into the State, under penalty of 50 dollars. No child from 2 to 16, soldier, sailor, or idiot may be committed to any almshouse. Such poor as have not resided 30 days in a county within the year preceding application for relief are sent to special almshouses. State poor. Insane poor must be removed to one of the 16 State hospitals for the insane, in charge of the Commission in Lunacy.

Finance, Taxes—The sources of public revenue are (1) the general property tax, for county and municipal purposes only (2) an inheritance tax, for State purposes, (3) corporation taxes, business taxes the accrued debt tax licenses, for State, county, and municipal purposes. The general property tax is levied on real and personal property. Property comprises (for taxation purposes) "special" franchises (mostly railway, telegraph, and other public service rights), and tangible property connected therewith. Most State debts of taxpayers may be deducted from their credits (debts to them), but, in New York State, no such deduction is allowed. The whole amount of taxpayer's personal property is to be provided against the payment of the tax. "Special" franchise corporations pay their franchisees working property included in realty tax assessments and assessments or appointed locally. In New York City a board of assessments, and in other cities individuals are not required to make a statement of their property, but corporations. Property is assessed at full value. Assessors act locally as officers of the State. The

county board of supervisors and the State of equalisation equalise value of real property in equalised Corporation include organisation taxes on domestic, and license taxes on foreign corporations, franchise and various taxes on different classes of corporations

The State and expenditure for 1911 were respectively follows —

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Oct 1, 1910	22,411,113
Receipts, Oct 1, 1910—Sept 30, 1911	66,937,902
Total	89,349,015
Disbursements, Oct 1, 1910—Sept 30 1911 .	69,163,624
Balance, Oct 1, 1911	20,185,391

The total bonded debt of the State, Sept 30, 1911, amounted to 77,280,660 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1910 was 9,679,001,869 dollars of personal property 492,499,193 dollars, total 10,171,501,061 dollars.

New York is the wealthiest as it is the most populous of all the States of the American Union. According to the estimates of the Federal Census Bureau, the aggregate value of all property within the State in 1904 amounted to 14,769,042,207 dollars, of which the sum of 9,151,979,081 dollars represented real property and improvements. The property included under the heading "personal property" comprised —

	Dollars
Livestock	189,662,019
Farm machinery and implements	58,806,300
Manufacturing machinery, tools, &c	486,774,712
Gold and silver coin and bullion	412,932,128
Railroads and their equipment	898,222,000
Street railways, shipping, water works, &c	1,151,475,505
Other property	2,419,290,197
Total personal property	5,617,063,120

The City of New York in 1909 had total receipts amounting to 402,914,106 dollars, expenditure of 412,068,978 dollars and net funded debt of 646,878,999 dollars.

The militia, or national guard of New York, contains (March 31, 1912) 668 cavalry, 722 field artillery, 2,038 coast artillery, 10 infantry, engineers, 694, medical and hospital corps, 601, signal corps 141 general officers and departmental and 11 C officers, 157 total, 15,703.

The naval militia contains 61 commissioned officers and 847 enlisted men, total, 908.

Production, Industry, Commerce — New York has large agricultural interests. In 1910 it contained 215 farms of a total area of 22,030,367 acres, of which 14,844,039 acres improved land. Common agricultural crops are raised, market gardening, fruit growing, sugar beet production, and tobacco culture pursued. In 1912 the crops comprised maize, 19,763,000 bushels, wheat 5,360,000 bushels, oats, 714,000 bushels, besides potatoes, hay, and other products. The area under tobacco 5,900 acres, the yield, 7,375,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. The farm animals — 1910 comprised 717,000 horses, 4,000 mules, 1,771,000 milk cows and 889,000 other cattle, 1,177,000 sheep, and 650,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 4,030,000 pounds of wool, valued 924,385 dollars.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1911 the within the State yielded 1,057,984 long tons of iron (2,959,000 dollars),

mostly magnetite. In 1911 the output of talc was 62,030 short tons, valued at \$613,286 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum in 1911 was 952,515 barrels, valued at 1,248,950 dollars, the yield of natural gas was of the value of 1,418,767 dollars. Mineral springs yielded 10,246,261 gallons, valued at \$98,063 dollars. The output of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, and limestone in 1911 was valued at 6,895,466 dollars, of Portland cement, 2,812,440 dollars, of mineral waters, 989,003 dollars. The production of bricks, tiles, pottery, &c., was estimated at the value of 10,194,378 dollars. In 1911 the output of gypsum was 472,834 short tons, valued at 1,199,596 dollars. The State also produces infusorial earth, emery, garnet, crystalline quartz, and other minerals. Excluding pig iron, and including ore, the value of mineral output in 1911 amounted to 42,892,180 dollars.

Manufacturing Industries—The statistics of manufacturing industries of New York State according to the census results of 190 and 1910 are summarized thus:—

	1905	1910
Establishments	Number 97,194	44
Capital	Dollars 4,071,449,514	3,779,497,000
Salaries officials	Number 44,012	151,681
Salaries	Dollars 111,145,174	160,082,000
Wage (average)	Number 84,947	1,008,981
Wages	Dollars 480,014,891	377,231,000
Miscellaneous expenses	Number 901,375,788	386,074,000
Cost of material	Dollars 1,848,808,294	1,860,004,000
Value of output	Dollars 2,488,744,579	3,819,400,000

Important industries (or group of industries), judged by the value of output, in 1910:—

Nature of	Number of Estab- lishments	Capital	Wages	Cost of material	Value of products
			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Clothing, women's	9,083	\$4,213,000	\$4,841,000	148,142,000	272,618,000
Clothing, men's, includ- ing shirts	2,984	110,421,000	43,078,000	194,327,000	200,075,000
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	113	25,102,000	7,016,000	14,908,000	90,980,000
Foundry & machine shop products	1,872	208,320,000	802,000	61,621,000	154,870,800
Printing and publishing	4,426	184,867,000	534,000	56,494,000	216,048,000
Liquors malt	—	127,402,000	7,344,000	18,889,000	77,720,000
Bread and other bakery products	3,978	38,578,000	13,881,000	52,738,000	86,233,000
Tobacco manufactures	3,371	41,868,000	13,686,000	31,941,000	70,662,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	298	34,580,000	4,387,000	110,166,000	137,130,000
Flour mill & grist-mill products	—	30,270,000	1,660,000	60,470,000	69,808,000
Machinery apparatus and supplies	217	60,427,000	12,479,000	27,448,000	40,890,000
Paper and pulp	178	10,912,000	6,744,000	31,787,000	48,860,000
Boots and shoes, includ- ing cut stock & findings	—	26,048,000	10,609,000	—	43,186,000
Gas, illuminating and heating	—	278,697,000	4,864,000	15,018,000	—
Butter, cheese, cream	1,552	12,216,000	1,607,000	34,161,000	—
Millinery and lace goods	981	10,020,000	9,620,000	27,123,000	—
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	0	20,666,000	1,758,000	20,917,000	20,621,000
Furnishing goods, men's	376	34,116,000	7,766,000	21,576,000	48,197,000
Fur goods	308	—	5,704,000	25,146,000	41,801,000
Hosiery and knit goods	300	32,582,000	14,829,000	38,677,000	67,130,000

The factory industry originated in the State about 1791, and by 1810 it had become a producer of clothing. In 1910, New York was the first place among the States in the production of clothing.

The combined textile industry in 1905 gave an output valued at 185,780,000 dollars. The following contains statistics of the spindles looms, &c., employed in the important of the industry.

	Spindles	Looms	Knitting machines	Woolen (sets)	Combing
Cottons	778,036	14,688	—	—	—
Woolens	154,859	2,085	—	—	89
Hosiery	808,526	—	15,047	364	—
Silks	149,659	7,576	—	—	—
Total (1910)	1,885,483	34,698	15,047	364	89
Total (1905)	1,228,699	23,246	12,666	959	—

The output of the flour and grist mills in 1910 was of the value \$69,802,276. The material used in the year comprised wheat, 6,671,723 barrels, valued at \$5,530,689 dollars; corn, 3,090,587 barrels, valued at \$5,967 dollars; rye, 220,902 barrels, valued at \$70,707 dollars; buckwheat, 60,682,577 pounds, valued at \$1,734,664 dollars; barley, 1,530,934 pounds, valued at \$25,087 dollars.

In 1910 there were 1,938 newspapers, 40 of which 231 dailies, 11 Sunday papers, 76 semi-weekly, 975 weekly, 521 monthly, and 54 quarterly. Of the dailies, 84, with an aggregate circulation of 2,168,690, were morning papers. In English 1,759 were published, and of the foreign languages, 40 were in German, 27 in Italian, 19 in Yiddish, 19 in Polish, 11 in Spanish, 11 in Swedish, 4 each in Bohemian, Croatian, French, Hungarian, Russian, 3 each in Ruthenian and Syrian and 2 in Danish. A total of 1,640 publications, with an aggregate circulation of 16,116,760 copies per week, were devoted to politics and family news, 185 with a circulation of 4,037,905 religious in character; 119 with a circulation of 12,664,218 were devoted to general literature.

New York city ranks as the third shipping port of the world, coming after London and Liverpool. The imports during the fiscal year of 1911 amounted to the value of \$17,121,800 dollars, and the exports to the value of \$07,096,417 dollars. The exports consist largely of grain, flour, cotton, tobacco, apples, and other fruits, preserved provisions, cattle, and frozen meat. Most of the great railway lines which bring merchandise from the west have their terminals on the New Jersey side of the harbour, but there are ample facilities for the transfer of goods to the docks on the eastern side by means of lighters and of barges which carry the loaded goods across. At New York in 1911 the tonnage movement in the foreign trade was: entered, 18,588,296 tons; cleared, 13,516,922 tons.

In New York State there were in 1910 8,429 miles of railway, and 4,720 miles of electric railway track. The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 161 miles, of which the Erie canal has 136 miles.

British Consul-General at New York.—G. W. Bennett, C.I.E.

British Consul.—Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O.

There are three Vice-consuls.

Legislative Manual of New York.

Red Book, by E. L. ... Albany, ...

Annual Report of the New York State Education Department.

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Crop Export Movement and Port Facilities on the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. New York, 1906.

Morey (G.), ... of New York, New York, 1911.

Remondet (Mrs. Schuyler van), History of the City of New York, 2 vols. New York, 1911.

Roberts (E. H.), New York: The Planting and Growth of the Empire State. 1 vol. Boston, 1887.

Wilson (R. R.), New York, Old and New. New York.—New York in ... New York, 1907.

NORTH CAROLINA

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 100 members, and a House of Representatives of 100 members, elected for two years.

All male citizens of the United States, resident in the State two years, and in the county six months next before the election, and registered, have a vote. For registration, the requirements are payment of poll-tax and ability to read and write in English (a test not imposed on descendants of voters of 1867).

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—Locke Craig, 1913-17 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State. J. Bryan Grimes.

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The Capital is Raleigh.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 52,250 square miles, of which 3,670 square miles is water.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	419,200	219,629	638,829	13.2
1900	1,269,341	624,469	1,893,810	39.0
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45.8

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 there were 1,098,471 males and 1,107,816 females.

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	632,155	303,624	49	2,349	938,677
Female	631,448	320,845	2	2,338	955,133
Total	1,263,603	624,469	51	5,687	1,893,810

Of the total, 4,492 were foreign-born, 1,191 being German, and 1,100 English. Cities (with population in 1910) are: Wilmington, 25,748; Charlotte, 34,014; Asheville, 18,762; Raleigh (capital), 19,218; Greensboro, 15,895; Winston, 17,167; Durham, 18,241.

About half of the church members are Baptist, and three-fifths Methodist. The others are mostly Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Protestant Episcopal.

In several counties school attendance is compulsory. Separate schools are provided for white and for coloured children. In 1911 the public elementary schools of the State had 11,451 teachers, and 528,413 enrolled pupils. There were 177 public high schools with 273 teachers and 6,514 pupils. Teachers were trained in 11 public normal schools, with 11 teachers and 1,089 students.

Higher instruction is given in 11 university and college institutions, the most important of which are the University of North Carolina (founded in 1795) in 1910 had 101 professors and 1,000 students; and the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1889) had 42 professors and 1,000 pupils. There are large colleges, and schools and colleges for coloured youths.

Charity.—Within the State there are (apart from "almshouses" and asylums for the insane, &c.) 57 benevolent institutions, of which

are public, the rest having been provided by private associations and religious bodies. They comprise 11 hospitals, 1 dispensary, 11 orphanages (two public), 1 day nursery, eight homes mainly for adults (one public), 2 schools for the deaf and 1 (both public). The board of commissioners for each county has the care of the poor, appoints the and controls the home indigent and aged poor are sent. Paupers without legal settlement (gained by a year's residence) in a county are supported at the cost of their county of settlement till they be sent thither. The State board of charities inspects the homes. In all the almshouses in 1911 there were 1,393 pauper inmates (600 coloured).

Finance, Defence.—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending November 30, 1912, as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1911	218,221
Receipts, 1911-12	3,418,655
Total	3,631,876
Disbursements, 1911-12	3,341,020
Balance, December 1, 1912	290,856

In 1913 the outstanding debt amounted to 7,832,950 dollars. The State stock in railway and turnpike companies. In the 1909 the assessed value of property was: real property, 287,245,762 dollars; personal property, 277,959,461 dollars; total, 565,005,223 dollars. The true value of all property within the State in 1911 was estimated at:—

Real property	399,567,905
Personal property	442,504,313
Total	842,172,218

The militia, or National Guard, consisting of artillery and infantry, had, in 1911, a total strength of 237 officers and 2,277 enlisted men. The naval militia has 40 officers and 324

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture. In 1910 the of the farm land was 22,439,129 acres, of which 8,813,056 acres improved land. Wheat and maize grown, the yield of the former in 1912 having been 5,322,000 bushels, and of the latter, 51,106,000 bushels. The chief crop, however, is cotton, of which for 1909 was 1,359,000 acres, and the yield 649,886 bales; yield for 1911, 774,752 bales; estimated yield for 1912, 878,000 bales. Another important product is tobacco, grown on 179,000 acres, which yielded in 1912, 110,980,000 pounds, valued 17,757,000 dollars. Other products are peanuts, potatoes, oats, and rye. The rice crop in 1912 amounted to 10,000 bushels. Stock-raising is not important, but there is a growing dairy industry. In the farm animals 192,000 horses, 181,000 mules, 297,000 cows, 449,000 other cattle, 215,000 sheep, and 1,356,000 swine.

In the eastern portion of the there are shad and oyster fisheries, both valuable.

Minerals in variety, but not in large quantities, are in the State, chief being corundum, mica (217,299 in 1911), bismuth, talc, and soapstone barytes, graphite, coal, phosphate rock, gold (3,478 oz.),

value 71,900 dollars in 1911), silver (1,000 oz., 100 dollars in 1911). The quarries, in 1911, yielded granite, limestone, and sandstone to the value of 828,928 dollars. Monazite and zircon, used in the manufacture of incandescent light mantles, are also found. The clay products of the State (bricks, pottery, &c.) in 1911 were of the value of 1,280,126 dollars. The total value of the mineral products in 1911 was put at 2,797,155 dollars.

The prosperity of North Carolina is associated chiefly with cotton, tobacco, and lumber, but within the State a variety of other industries are pursued. The value of the output of all manufactures in the State in 1910 was put at 218,656,000 dollars. Statistics of six manufacturing industries are given as follows (census 1910):—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cotton goods	96,993,000	47,231	48,688,000	72,680,000
Tobacco	28,162,000	8,203	13,816,000	1,987,000
Lumber and timber . .	29,675,000	34,001	12,584,000	33,525,000
Flour and grist . . .	2,643,000	496	7,287,000	8,501,000
Furniture	7,606,000	5,533	4,398,000	7,885,000
Cotton-seed oil and cake	4,482,000	1,165	7,090,000	8,504,000

The chief sea-port is Wilmington, the exports from which, in 1911, amounted to the value of 28,705,448 dollars, nearly all for cotton grown in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and shipped mostly to Bremen, Liverpool, and Ghent. Harbour improvements are in progress.

The State has several navigable rivers; in 1911 it contained 4,701 miles of steam railway, and 98 miles of electric railway track. The chief railway lines are the Atlantic coast line, the Seaboard Air line, the Southern railway, and the Norfolk and Southern railway, the latter being formed by the union of about half-a-dozen independent lines.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Wilmington.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the Various Executive Departments of the State.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 112 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) male citizens and civilised Indians. Residence required: in the State one year, in the county six months, in the precinct ninety days before election. The State is represented in Congress by 10 Senators and three Representatives.

Governor.—L. B. Hanna, 1913-15 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Thomas H. H.

The State is divided into 50 organised counties. The capital is Bismarck (population 5,488 in 1910).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 70,795 [REDACTED] (600 square miles being water). In [REDACTED] the population numbered 577,056, (517,554 [REDACTED] 259,502 females) including 8,486 Indians and 617 negroes. The number of foreign-born [REDACTED] 113,091, of whom 30,206 were Norwegian, 28,166 Canadian, 14,979 Russian, [REDACTED] 11,546 German. In 1880 the population [REDACTED] 36,909; in 1890, 182,712. The State [REDACTED] of 1905 showed a population [REDACTED] 480,082; the population in 1910 was 577,056. The only considerable city in the State is Fargo with 14,831 inhabitants (1910).

Of the aggregate membership of the Churches in the State, [REDACTED] per cent. [REDACTED] Catholic, 37.7 Lutheran, the remainder being divided among the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist denominations.

The elementary [REDACTED] schools in 1911 had 7,387 teachers, and 135,869 enrolled pupils; 108 classified high schools [REDACTED] teachers and 4,362 pupils. There [REDACTED] normal schools with 92 teachers and [REDACTED] students in 1911. The State University and School of Mines had, in 1911, 92 [REDACTED] and 967 students; Science School [REDACTED] 31 teachers and 169 students; and the [REDACTED] Agricultural College had 79 teachers and [REDACTED] students; Ellendale Industrial School has 19 instructors and 272 pupils.

School [REDACTED] derived from the State Fund, district taxes, and various other [REDACTED].

Charity.—Within the State are 14 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private associations or religious bodies. They comprise eight hospitals (one public), two orphanages, three homes mainly for adults ([REDACTED] public), and a State school for the deaf and dumb. The [REDACTED] commissioners have the care of the poor and [REDACTED] (after submitting the question [REDACTED] the county votes) establish (singly or with other counties) [REDACTED] asylum and appoint a resident to take charge of it. Each county relieves the poor who have settlement therein (gained by 90 days' residence), others being temporarily relieved and then sent to their county of settlement. Permanent paupers (unless in exceptional circumstances) [REDACTED] kept in the county asylum. To send a pauper into or out of a county is punishable by a fine of [REDACTED] dollars.

Finance, Defence.—The revenue laws of the State [REDACTED] revised in 1911. The [REDACTED] expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30, 1912, was:—

Cash in hand, October 1, 1911	15,262,299
Receipts, 1911-12	146,892,008
Total	162,154,305
Expenditure, 1911-12	14,652,740

Balance in hand, September 30, 1912 . . . 15,626,908

Bonded debt October 31, 1906, 692,300 dollars; assessed valuation [REDACTED] real and personal property, 196,462,584 dollars. The true value [REDACTED] all property in the State in 1904 [REDACTED] estimated [REDACTED]:—

	Dollars
Real property	571,303,432
Personal property	364,499,477
Total	935,802,909

The Militia, called the North Dakota National Guard, with its head-

quarters at Bismarck, consists of infantry and artillery, total strength 1,100 and 663.

Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the Dakota population. In 1911 the farmland had 28,426,650 acres, of which 20,455,092 improved land. The land to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres, while in Montana and North Dakota 66,000 acres are to be dealt with. The chief products are cereals, potatoes, hay and flax. The wheat crop in 1912 amounted to 143,820,000 bushels; oats, 95,220,000 bushels; barley, 85,162,000 bushels. In the 1911 year the area under flax (grown for the seed) 1,246,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 12,086,000 bushels of seed, valued at 13,778,000 dollars. The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle-raising. In 1910 the farm animals were 712,000 horses, 247,000 milk cows, 616,000 other cattle, 621,000 sheep, and 206,000 swine. The wool clip yielded 1,812,500 pounds of wool, valued at 348,725 dollars in 1911.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal mines, the output from which in 1911 amounted to 502,628 short tons, valued at 720,489 dollars. The clay products were valued at 210,616 dollars. Total mineral output in 1911, 957,425 dollars.

In the State in 1910 there were 752 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 13,196,000 dollars, employing 2,789 wage-earners, using raw material costing 13,674,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 19,187,000 dollars. The most important of these industries are flour and grist milling, which, with an aggregate capital of 2,388,673 dollars, employed 3 wage-earners, used material worth 5,426,541 dollars, and gave an output worth 8,463,228 dollars (in 1900, 3,849,829 dollars). The dairy output (butter, cheese, and condensed milk) amounted to 562,461 dollars (in 1900, 123,128 dollars).

In 1911 there were 5,336 miles of steam railway in the State, and 18 miles of electric railway. The principal lines are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste Marie.

References.

See Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

Government.—The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 10 years, provision being made for the appointment of a Convention to draft alterations.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 34 members and a House of Representatives of 119 members, both Houses being elected for two years. Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all male citizens 21 years of age who have resided in the State 1 year, in the county 30 days, and in the township 30 days next before the election.

Ohio is represented in Congress by two Senators and 21 Representatives.

Governor:—James M. Cox, 1912-15 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles H. Graves.

Ohio is divided into 9 counties. The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 41,060 square miles, of which 800 square miles is water. Of the population in 1910, 111,443 were negroes,

AREA, POPULATION, INSTRUCTION

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. m.		Total	Per sq. m.
1800	45,865	1.1	1900	4,157,545	102.0
	2,329,511	57.4	1910	4,767,121	117.0

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 517,811, of whom 243,106 German, 58,131 Irish, 45,105 English, 25,019 Canadian, Austrians, Poles and other Europeans being less numerous. The total population (1910) consisted of 2,434,765 males and 2,332,356 females. Population of the chief cities follows in 1910 :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland . . .	560,663	Zanesville . . .	28,029	Marion . . .	18,232
Cincinnati . . .	363,591	Lorain . . .	28,883	Chillicothe . . .	14,508
Toledo . . .	168,497	Portsmouth . . .	23,481	Piqua . . .	13,888
Columbus (C'pt.) . . .	181,511	Newark . . .	25,404	Mansfield . . .	13,879
Dayton . . .	116,577	Sandusky . . .	19,989	Ironton . . .	13,147
Youngstown . . .	79,066	Mansfield . . .	20,768	Tiffin . . .	11,894
Akron . . .	69,067	East Liverpool . . .	20,387	Elyria . . .	14,825
Springfield . . .	46,921	Findlay . . .	14,858	Cambridge . . .	11,327
Canton . . .	50,217	Marietta . . .	12,923	Norwood . . .	16,185
Lima . . .	30,508	Ashtabula . . .	18,266	Warren . . .	11,081
Hamilton . . .	35,279	Steubenville . . .	22,391	Lancaster . . .	18,093

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist.

School attendance during full term is compulsory on children from 6 to 14 years of age. In Ohio in 1910 the public elementary schools had 32,175 teachers and 979,622 enrolled pupils; 834 public high schools had 27,194 teachers and 69,101 pupils. There are 7 public normal schools with teachers and 1,252 students. For superior instruction the State contains Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important :—

Founded	Institutions	Students	Students departments)
1869	Ohio University, Athens (State)	46	1,041
	University, Oxford (State)	84	477
	Oberlin College (non-Sect.)	174	1,888
1885	Coll. (non-Sect.)	199	
1874	Cincinnati Univ. (City)		1,715
	University, Columbus		2,810
1846	Union Coll., Alliance (M.E.)		
	(Chr.)		
1881	Univ., Granville (Bapt.)		601
	Kenyon Coll., Gambier (P.E.)	25	
	Wesleyan Univ., Delaware (M.E.)	123	1,248
1881	Case School of Applied Science		409
1862	St. Mary's Coll., Dayton (R.C.)		401
1870	Univ. (Presb.)	27	605
1847	Otterbein Univ., Westerville (U.B.)	17	314
1868	Wittenberg Coll., Springfield (Luth.)	30	618
1887	Muskingum Coll., New (U. Presb.)	22	279
1896	University	278	1,800

Charity—State institutions comprise a Penitentiary, a Reformatory, an industrial home for boys and one for girls, 11 hospitals, an institution for deaf mutes, one for the blind, one for feeble-minded youth, a soldiers' and sailors' home, and a soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home.

Within the State (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c.) there are benevolent institutions, 62 of which are public (12 belong to the Federal or State or municipal authorities) while the rest have been provided by private associations or religious bodies. The institutions comprise 74 hospitals (eight public), seven dispensaries, 106 orphanages (49 public), eight day nurseries, 11 homes (three public) and five institutions for the deaf and blind (two public). The trustees of townships are the proper officials of corporations to relieve the poor, but applicants with legal residence elsewhere (acquired by 12 months' continuous residence without poor relief) are to be sent to their county of settlement. Paupers may be required to support by labour public property. County infirmaries (almshouses) are under boards of directors who appoint superintendents. Directors and superintendents may not sell or furnish supplies for the poor. Directors report to the State board of charities. Special provision is made respecting pauper children. There is a penalty of \$500 for bringing paupers into a county to make them a public charge. On January 1, 1911, the almshouses had 7,949 pauper inmates (296 coloured).

Finance, Defence—The taxation levies for all purposes, and the expenditure, for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1912 were—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, Nov. 16, 1911	3,768,116
Income, 1911-1912	14,086,902
Total	17,855,018
Disbursements, 1911-12	18,122,180
Balance, Nov. 16, 1912	\$ 662,838

In 1911 the newly constituted State Board of Taxation fixed the values of all forms of property and property values at par the dollar, the aggregate exceeding \$1 billion.

The State annually expended out of the tax levy for schools and school purposes slightly above 2,500,000 dollars.

The levelling up of all forms of property and property values to par has the effect of placing the tax burden on an automatically just basis—on a dollar, not the penny.

There is no bonded debt in the State. Certain trust funds which constitute an irreducible debt of the State amount to 4,991,421 dollars, on which interest is paid amounting to 294,153 dollars. Various educational institutions. The local debt (County, City, Township, &c.) amounts to 148,271,411 dollars.

The Ohio National Guard consists of 11 officers and 6,906 enlisted men. The Naval Militia consists of 11 officers and 11 men.

Agriculture and Industry.—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. In 1911 it contained 289,945 acres of an aggregate area of 25,665,850 acres, of which 19,244,472 acres were improved. The principal crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, tobacco. The wheat crop in 1912 amounted to 174,410,000 bushels, the corn crop to

9,760,000 bushels; oats, 93,280,000 bushels. The _____ under tobacco (86,200 _____ in 1912), yielded 79,204,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. Horse rearing, cattle-breeding, and dairy farming are important. In 1910 the live stock _____ the State _____ estimated at 977,000 horses, 22,000 mules, 947,000 milk cows, and 978,000 other cattle, 3,203,000 sheep, and 2,047,000 _____. The wool clip in 1911 yielded 18,850,000 pounds of wool, valued _____ 4,429,750 dollars. The farm products and live stock industries give rise to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the meat packing industries.

Ohio has also extensive mineral _____. Its coal fields have _____ of about 12,000 square miles, and provide employment for 50,000 miners. In 1911 the output of coal amounted to 30,759,986 short tons, valued _____ 31,810,128 dollars. The output of non ore in the State amounted to 16,697 long tons. With coal is associated petroleum, the output of which amounted to 8,817,112 barrels (of 42 gallons) valued at 9,479,542 dollars. At the _____ time natural _____ produced in the State to the value of 9,367,347 dollars. From quarries sandstone and limestone were produced to the value of 5,796,829 dollars. Portland cement was manufactured to the amount of 1,488,074 barrels, valued at 1,248,109 dollars. Another product of the State is salt, of which, in 1911, 4,302,507 barrels were extracted, valued at 1,100,458 dollars. The output of the clay working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) amounted to the value of 32,668,895 dollars, the output of lime _____ valued at 1,607,524 dollars, other mineral products were gundstones, pulpstones, oilstones, and scythe stones, besides mineral waters. Value of total mineral output, excluding 5,371,378 long tons of pig iron (78,484,592 dollars), in 1911, 97,090,284 dollars.

In 1910 the capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State _____ 866,898,083 dollars, the amount paid _____ salaries and wages was 228,984,923 dollars; the raw material used cost 629,898,658 dollars, and the value of the output was 960,799,991 dollars. The value of the corresponding output in 1900 was 748,670,855 dollars. In 1906 the chief manufacturing industries, according to the _____ results, were as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of	Output
		Number		Dollars
_____ and _____	139,001,646	38,190	110,080	172,859,124
Foundry _____ shop	108,790,478	49,719	89,189,431	94,607,091
Flour and grist	14,231,065	2,700	35,826,298	40,855,566
Slaughtering	6,357,185	2,277	35,022,374	28, _____
Boots and shoes	19,280	12,090	14,557,515	25,140,220
Liquors	41,000,836	4,567	10,717,405	36,892,367
Carrriages and wagons, &c.	26,798,380	28,063	23,080,728	45,430,727
Clay products	_____	22,638	6,455,844	25,686,870
Clothing	16,776	12,085	16,280,185	_____ 755
Lumber, timber, planing, _____	23,161,695	12,247	16,178,790	80,298,708
_____ goods	11,654,367	4,815	10,225,800	15,908,608
Printing and Publishing	_____	12,184	7,633,622	28,206,648

The railways of _____ State in 1910 had a length of 9,145 miles, _____ 2,647 miles of electric railway track. Ohio has also facilities for traffic by water, and _____ important city, Cleveland, _____ sprung up _____ the shore of Lake Erie.

Reference.

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OKLAHOMA (INCLUDING _____ TERRITORY)

The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative _____ and 15 per cent to propose amendments to the constitution by petition. The *referendum* may be ordered (except _____ to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by petition signed by 5 per cent of the legal voters or by the Legislature. The referendum applies to municipalities _____ well as to the State. The control of railways and other public service corporations _____ vested in a commission of 3 members elected for six year periods, from whose decision an appeal lies only to the Supreme Court, no other court having power to interfere with _____ duties.

The Legislature consists of _____ the members of which _____ elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives elected for 2 years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident six months in the State, _____ days in the county or town, 30 days in the precinct. Indians, to be qualified _____ voters, must have severed tribal relations.

Governor—Lee Cruce, 1911-15 (4,500 dollars)

Secretary—B F Harrison

The State _____ represented _____ Congress by 2 Senators and 5 members of the House of Representatives. The State capital shall be the city of Guthrie until 1913, after which period a _____ capital may be selected.

Area and Population.—Area, 70,470 square miles (Oklahoma 89,030, Indian Territory 31,440) of which _____ square miles _____ water, and the population _____ July 1, 1907, was 1,414,179 (Oklahoma 783,064, Indian Territory 681,115). The population _____ the present _____ was, _____ 1890, 242,016, in 1900, 790,391, _____ 1906, 1,109,435, _____ 1910, 1,657,155 (881,573 males and 775,582 females). In 1910 the population included 187,612 _____ and on Indian reservations there _____ 74,825 Indians.

[For the history of the relations between the Indians and the Federal Government _____ *STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK* for 1907, p. 593.]

The most important cities _____ Oklahoma City (population 64,205), Muskogee (25,278), Guthrie (11,654), Shawnee (12,474), _____ (18,799), Ardmore (8,618), McAlester (12,594), Chickasha (10,320), Tulsa (18,182).

Religion, Education, Charity.—The chief religious bodies are Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Disciples (Christians), and Presbyterians. The State has _____ school system embracing elementary _____ high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for _____ instruction. Separate schools have _____ provided for whites _____ and negroes, all children _____ negroes being _____ white. In 1910 there _____

in the State public elementary schools with 422,399 enrolled pupils and 9,473 teachers, 40 secondary public schools with 4,547 enrolled pupils and teachers. There were in 1910 3 normal schools with 51 teachers and 2,306 students. The University (founded in 1892) had, in 1909, 53 professors and students, the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891) had 11 professors and 651 students, while the colored Agricultural and Normal University with 13 instructors, has 360 students.

Oklahoma has 11 hospitals, 6 orphanages, and 11 homes for adults and children, a school for the deaf and one for the blind.

Finance, Defence.—There is no bonded debt. Income (1910-12), \$3,343,064 dollars. Expenditure (1910-12), 7,228,756 dollars.

The militia, called the Oklahoma National Guard, with its headquarters at Guthrie, consists of infantry, cavalry, hospital corps, signal corps, and engineer corps. Total strength 56 officers and 938 enlisted men.

Production.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1910 it had 190,192 farms with a total area of 859,358 acres of which 17,551,837 acres were improved land. The yield of maize in 1912 was 101,878,000 bushels, of wheat, 20,096,000 bushels, of oats, 23,494,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruit, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1909 on 1,767,000 acres amounted to 573,786 bales, in 1911 it yielded 955,951 bales, estimated yield for 1912, 1,039,000 bales. Flax is also widely grown. The western part is devoted to stock raising, in 1910 the stock comprised 1,000 milk cows, and 1,637,000 other cattle, 1,302,000 hogs, 108,000 sheep, 804,000 horses and 191,000 mules.

The mineral products consist of gypsum, granite, sandstone and limestone, and petroleum. The yield of petroleum in 1911, 56,069,637 barrels, valued at 26,451,767 dollars. Some natural gas is obtained. Coal obtained (1911) to the amount of 1,074,242 short tons, value 6,291,494 dollars. Lead and zinc are also worked. The value of the mineral output in 1911 42,678,446 dollars.

There are few manufacturing industries, flour and grist milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton seed oil and oil being the more important. In 1910 the State had a total of 2,310 industrial establishments, employing 18,148 wage earners, with a total capital of 38,878,000 dollars, the cost of material being 34,153,000 dollars, and the value of the output 53,682,000 dollars. Statistics of leading industries:

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour mills	7,691,000	842	16,493,000	19,000,000
Oil	6,071,000	561	4,245,000	5,187,000
Lumber and timber	3,093,000	3,175	1,487,000	4,439,000
Printing	3,743,000	1,693	1,004,000	3,980,000

In Oklahoma had 5,980 miles of railway. The principal lines are the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, and the Louisiana and St. Francis, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St. Louis and St. Francis, and the Santa Fe Pacific Railways. It has 11 miles of electric railway track.

For the names of the various administrative authorities of Oklahoma and for information concerning the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and the State of Louisiana, see the following:

OREGON.

Government.—The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of ■ members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution ■ amended in 1902, under the terms of which amendment the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact ■ reject the ■ at the polls independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve the power ■ their ■ option to approve ■ reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. This is known as the initiative and referendum. Not more than eight per cent. of the legal voters ■ required to propose any ■ to be voted upon by the people at the next ensuing general election. Measures thus initiated are enacted ■ rejected at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly. Under the referendum, any ■ passed by the Legislative Assembly, except such as ■ for the preservation of the public peace, health, ■ safety, may, by petition signed by five per cent. of the legal voters, be referred to the people to ■ voted ■ for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election.

In all elections every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the ■ of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States ■ year, and shall have resided in this ■ during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States ■ year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States ■ the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives (a third representative will be allowed by ■ apportionment.)

Governor :—Oswald West, 1911-1915. (5,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Ben. W. Olcott.

The ■ Capital is Salem. There ■ ■ counties in the State.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 96,330 square miles, 1,470 ■ miles being water.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	174,768	1.80	1900	413,536	4.40
1890	318,767	3.40	1910	672,675	7.00

The population in 1910 was ■ up of 384,285 males and 288,510 females, and included 7,359 Chinese, 3,418 Japanese, 5,090 Indians, and 1,519 negroes. The foreign-born numbered 65,748, of whom 18,292 were German, 9,367 Chinese, 6,634 Canadian, 5,663 English, 4,556 Swedish,

4,210 Irish, 2,789 Norwegian. The Indian reservations in 1905 comprised 1,991 miles with a population of 8,913 Indians.

■ largest town ■ Portland with ■ population of 207,214 in 1910, Astoria, 9,699. Salem, 14,094. Eugene, 9,009.

The chief religious bodies ■ the State are (in order of strength) Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, and Congregational denominations.

School attendance ■ compulsory for the full school term for children 8 to 14 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 4,241 teachers and 383 enrolled pupils and 179 public high schools had 498 teachers and 8,939 pupils, and the two public normal schools had in 1910 29 teachers and 416 pupils. The State supports ■ Agricultural College which has 89 professors and 1,591 students and ■ University known ■ the University of Oregon, organised in 1872. In 1910 it had 103 professors and 874 students. There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational and Baptist Colleges.

Charity.—In Oregon (apart from almshouses and asylums for the insane &c.) there are 22 benevolent institutions, comprising State schools for the deaf, for the blind and for the feeble minded, also a State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, six hospitals, one dispensary and five orphanages. County courts have superintendence of county poor and may establish a workhouse. Parents, grand parents, children, grand children, brothers and sisters of a pauper ■ liable for his support. Failing this source of supply, if the applicant has resided ■ the county during the preceding three months he becomes a public charge. There is a penalty of 100 dollars for bringing paupers into a county where they have ■ legal settlement.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State and of all the funds of the State in the incumal period ending September 30, 1912, were —

	Dollars
Balance, Oct 1 1910 . . .	424,913
Receipts, 1910-12 . . .	8,307,182
Total	8,782,095
Disbursements 1910-12	7,738,359
Balance, Sept 30, 1912	993,736

The State has no bonded debt. In ■ the assessed value of taxable property, as equalised, ■ 844,887,708 dollars.

The Militia, ■ National Guard, consists of cavalry, artillery, infantry, with signal, hospital, and engineer corps, total strength (1910), 112 ■ and 1,457 ■. The headquarters ■ ■ Portland.

Production and Industry.—Oregon is one of the semi-arid States. In the ■ valley west of the Cascades there is a good rainfall ■ almost every variety of crop ■ to ■ temperate zone is grown ■ of ■ of rainfall ■ ■ some extent compensated ■ by ■

irrigation by private companies. Work has been begun on Federal irrigation schemes covering 15,000 acres in Oregon alone, to cost altogether nearly 20 million dollars, while projects are under consideration for the irrigation of 172,000 acres more in California and Oregon. Oregon has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States. In 1910 there were 46,502 farms with an acreage of 11,685,110 of which 4,274,803 were improved land. The leading crops are wheat (21,018,900 bushels in 1912) and hay. Oats, barley and flax seed are grown to some extent. Potatoes, sugar beet, and especially hops are important crops. Fruits are grown, especially plums, apples, pears, strawberries, and cherries, to the value of 6,662,500 dollars in 1910. There is an active livestock industry. Horses on January 1, 1910 numbered 1000, milk cows, 174,000; other cattle, 698,000; sheep, 2,581,000; swine, 267,000. In 1911 the wool clip yielded 15,300,000 pounds. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant. The weight of salmon caught in the Columbia River (Oregon side) in 1910 and from coast streams was 35,000,000 pounds. Salmon fry, 11,255,000, were liberated in the Columbia in 1910. The State has various mineral resources. In 1911 the output of gold amounted to 30,679 fine ounces valued at 200 dollars; of silver (1911), 44,800 fine ounces valued at 24,200 dollars; of copper 125,943 pounds (15,748 dollars). The output of coal was 46,661 short tons, valued at 108,083 dollars. Granite and other building stones were extracted to the value of 588,398 dollars. Other minerals are quick silver, nickel cobalt, lead, gypsum, and sand and opals are found. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 1,198,796 dollars.

In 1910 the manufacturing industries of Oregon had 2,246 establishments with an aggregate capital of 89,092,000 dollars; they employed 3,473 salaried officials and 24,750 wage earners; the cost of the raw material used was 50,552,000 dollars; and the value of the output 93,005,000 dollars. These industries are associated with the forest, agricultural, pastoral, and fishery products of the State.

Statistics of the more important industries for 1910 are as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Lumber and timber	95,000,000	12,066	12,413,000	300,000
Flour and grist	670,000	894	7,617,000	3,811,000
Slaughtering and packing	2,481,000		8,015,000	5,890,000
Tanneries	1,670,000	1,015	2,100,000	1,250,000
Fish canning &c.	162,000		2,187,000	2,070,000
Dairy produce	1,718,000	120	3,052,000	4,020,000

Oregon has good water facilities—the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia river, the Willamette river, and the Snake river. Large ocean going vessels can navigate the Columbia as far as Portland. Rivers and harbours are constantly dredged and improved. The value of imports at Portland in 1911 was 554,522, and of exports, 2,161,655. In 1910 the State had a total railway mileage of 2,122, besides 100 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are the Oregon Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Union Pacific.

British Consul at Portland—J. Laullan. There are vice consuls at Portland and Astoria.

■ ■ ■ of Reference.

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 Johnson Short History of Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every male citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election. The House of Representatives consists of 207 members chosen for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 36 Representatives.
Governor.—John K. Tener, 1911-1915 (10,000 dollars.)

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Robert McAfee

For local administration the State is organized in counties, cities, towns, boroughs, and townships. There are 67 counties. Those which have been formed since 1874 contain at least 400 square miles and 20,000 inhabitants. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 46,086 square miles.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. m.		Total	Per sq. m.
1820	1,049,458	23.3	1900	6,802,115	146.8
1880	2,906,215	64.6	1910	7,865,111	171.0

The population is mainly English but contains elements of various European nationalities. In 1910 the population was made up of 3,942,197 males and 3,722,974 females, and included 193 negroes, 1,503 Indians, 1,749 Chinese, and 189 Japanese. In 1900 the foreign born population of the State numbered 985,250, of whom 212,453 were German, 205,909 Irish, 114,881 English, 67,492 Austrian, 66,552 Italian, 50,959 Russian, and 72,648 Polish (from Russia, Austria and Germany). In 1910, 1,138,752 foreign born.

Population of the larger cities according to 1910 census —

	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia	1,549,008	Lancaster	47,227	Easton	25,122
Pittsburg	591,004	Allentown	28,127	Harrisburg	25,122
Scranton	129,567	Johnstown	55,462	Lebanon	19,240
Reading	46,071	McKeesport	42,604	Carbondale	17,040
Erie	66,526	Allentown	51,913	Pittston	16,217
Wilkes-Barre	47,105	York	44,710	Oil City	17,057
Harrisburg	64,146	Chambersburg	29,537	Bradford	14,544
(capital)		Scranton	28,288	Meadville	12,780
		Williamsport	21,800		

The birth rate in cities (1908) was 27·3 per 1,000 of population: marriages, 54,802; births, 194,623; deaths, 112,246.

The chief religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Reformed bodies.

School attendance is compulsory for children 5 to 16 years of age for the full school term, but the district school board may reduce this to 70 per cent. of the term. In the year 1910 the 34,610 public elementary schools had 35,496 teachers and 1,282,965 enrolled pupils. There were 774 public high schools with 2,775 teachers and 64,967 pupils. In the public Normal Schools in 1910 there were 37½ teachers with 9,368 pupils. The Pennsylvania State College devotes special attention to modern industrial pursuits. In connection with the college there is an Agricultural Experiment Station which receives from the United States Government an appropriation of 15,000 dollars a year.

The more important universities and colleges (1910) for (or both sexes) within the State are as follows:—

Began	Institutions	Professors	Students
1740	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	454	4,120
1850	Pennsylvania State Coll. (State)	137	1,204
1837	Philadelphia City Central High School (City)	57	2,221
1866	Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem (non-sect.)	67	690
1846	Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg (Bapt.)	15	775
1864	Grove City Coll. (non-sect.)	20	668
1866	Lebanon Valley Coll., Annville (U. B.)	16	262
1878	Holy Ghost Coll., Pittsburg (R. C.)	11	405
1783	Dickinson Coll., Carlisle (M. E.)	12	584
1832	Lafayette Coll., Easton (Presb.)	43	445
1882	Pennsylvania Coll., Gettysburg (Luth.)	14	313
1893	Haverford Coll. (Friends)	26	160
1836	Franklin and Marshall Coll., Lancaster (Ref.)	37	485
1854	Lincoln Univ. (Presb.)	15	106
1875	Allegheny Coll., Meadville (M. E.)	25	426
1818	Wilmington Coll., New Wilmington (U. Presb.)	31	294
1844	Temple Coll., Philadelphia (non-sect.)	158	1,548
1878	Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem (Luth.)	26	270
1869	Swarthmore Coll. (Friends)	41	—
1802	Washington and Jefferson Coll. (Presb.)	24	286

Charity.—There are two State Penitentiaries, the eastern and smaller located at Philadelphia, containing on August 1, 1911, 1,356 prisoners; the Western Penitentiary is at Allegheny. A large tract of land in the centre of the State has been purchased whereon will be erected a penitentiary along the latest and best ideas in penology. The cost will approximate 1,250,000 dollars. The Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, on the same date had 991 inmates, exclusive of those on parole, and the Reform School, Morganza, had 11 inmates. Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses, asylums for the insane, &c.) 409 benevolent institutions, 27 of which are public (i.e. belong to Federal or State or municipal authorities), the rest having been provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. They comprise 145 hospitals, 11 orphanages, 11 homes for adults and children, and 11 institutions for the deaf and blind, besides dispensaries and day nurseries. In counties not maintaining an almshouse, the care of the poor devolves on elected overseers, who may contract with authorities in an adjoining county having a poorhouse for the support of their poor. County almshouses are under elected directors of the poor, subject to the approval of the county court of quarter sessions. The cost of relieving a pauper is borne by the district where he has a settlement (if none) by the county in which he is relieved. The cost is gained by payment

FINANCE, DEFENCE—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY 111

of [redacted] on real [redacted] to the yearly value [redacted] dollars, by owning a freehold and living on it for a year, by holding an elective [redacted] for a year, and in other ways. Parents, grandparents, children and grandchildren of a pauper [redacted] liable for his support. Almshouses are subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities.

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending November 30, 1912, [redacted] receipts, payments, and balances [redacted] —

Balance, December 1, 1911	12,923,371
Receipts, 1912	32,374,890
Total	45,298,261
Expenditure, 1912	35,516,410
Balance, December 1, 1912	9,781,851

On September 1, 1911, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 666,910 dollars. Sinking fund, 785,421 dollars. The value of real property amounted to 4,172,956,448 dollars, the taxable value of personal and corporate property amounted to 6,511,485,670 dollars. In point of wealth, [redacted] in population Pennsylvania stands next to New York.

The militia or National Guard consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and on July 1, 1912, had a total strength of 746 officers and 10,061 [redacted]. The naval militia contains [redacted] officers and 228 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market gardening, fruit growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1910 the farm area was 13,586,000 acres, of which 12,673,000 acres was improved land. In 1912 the yield of wheat was 23,320,000 bushels, oats, 36,377,000 bushels, tobacco, 64,090,000 pounds, [redacted], 61,582,000 bushels, rye, 4,935,000 bushels, of buckwheat, 7,405 [redacted] bushels, of bark, 192,000 bushels, of potatoes, 28,835,000 bushels, and of hay, 4,537,000 tons. In 1910 the farm animals in the State [redacted] 619,000 horses, 43,000 mules, 1,140,000 milk cows, 917,000 other cattle, 1,112,000 sheep, and 931,000 swine. The wool clip amounted in 1911 to 4,225,000 pounds of wool, valued [redacted] 1,010,820 dollars.

The State has a Forestry Department which purchases and [redacted] lands suitable for timber culture, and also maintains a school of forestry for forest wardens.

The fishery interests [redacted] under the care of the Department of Fisheries.

[redacted] the State in 1910, 172,347 workers were employed at the anthracite mines, and 176,606 at the bituminous coal [redacted]; the output of anthracite was 90,464,067 short tons, valued at 175,189,392 dollars, and of bituminous coal 144,754,168 short tons, valued at 146,347,858 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum [redacted] 8,248,158 barrels (of [redacted] gallons), valued [redacted] 10,894,074 dollars. The value of natural [redacted] produced in the State [redacted] 18,010,796 dollars. The output of iron [redacted] (magnetite and hematite) was 514,829 long tons, and of pig-iron 9,581,109 long tons, valued at 136,328,507 dollars. Pennsylvania [redacted] important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of such undertakings, in 1911, [redacted] as follows.—Granite, value 8,147,505 dollars, slate, 3,431,851 dollars; limestone, 2,688,374 dollars, sandstone, 8,025,267 dollars, Portland cement, 27,024,725 barrels (19,806,349 dollars); natural rock cement, 196,331 barrels (56,777 dollars); and sand [redacted] moulding, &c., 2,357,021 dollars; bricks, tiles, pottery, &c.

20,270,033 dollars. The output of coke was 21,923,935 short tons, valued at 43,063,367 dollars. Pittsburg, having abundant supplies of coal, has become the principal iron-work centre. The value of the total mineral output of Pennsylvania (excluding pig-iron, coke, and other products from coal) in 1911 was estimated at 414,112,373 dollars.

According to the census of manufactures in 1910, there were in Pennsylvania, 27,563 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital amounting to 2,749,005,975 dollars, employing 94,885 salaried officials and 877,543 wage-earners. The salaries in the year amounted to 110,897,242 dollars, and the wages to 455,626,790 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 1,582,559,988 dollars, and the value of the output was 2,626,742,084 dollars.

Statistics of the more important industries, in groups of industries (according to the census of manufactures of 1910), are :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Wages	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars		
Iron works and rolling mills	522,697,623	139,911	85,118,287	339,012,421	500,349,995
Blast furnaces	194,708,403	16,531	9,466,714	143,074,028	168,878,418
Foundry and machine work	283,550,032	86,831	61,866,002	161,910,740	210,746,267
Leather	85,516,452	10,632	7,933,107	62,266,361	63,749,869
Textiles	243,478,654	139,676	50,989,980	159,000,284	267,840,679
Ry. car works	81,281,576	7,766	4,819,157	19,002,223	27,509,748
Printing and publishing	71,452,379	24,606	14,335,047	22,752,749	70,594,179
Slaughtering, &c.	13,564,379	2,060	1,996,965	44,846,047	61,850,086
Petroleum refining	98,089,033	2,900	1,861,465	47,440,816	58,098,199
Tobacco, cigars, &c.	27,603,664	33,188	11,619,512	20,713,423	30,161,887
Malt liquors	94,134,562	7,234	3,462,794	12,610,097	47,712,570
Flour and grist	21,276,634	2,432	1,197,506	38,170,128	44,782,558
Lumber, planing mills, &c.	54,659,401	26,873	12,667,761	27,814,236	57,458,583
Glass	58,632,212	23,710	12,436,405	12,633,913	32,817,086

The textile manufactures are chiefly worsted goods, woollens, hosiery, carpets, silk goods, and cotton goods.

Pennsylvania, owing to the abundance of tanning substances, is the largest leather producing State in the Union; 60 per cent. of the glazed kid of the United States is made in Philadelphia. In 1910 the leather industry employed 16,533 workers, earning a total wage of 7,933,107 dollars. In 1910 there were cotton mills employing 16,293 workers, earning a total of 7,034,407 dollars.

The total value of goods imported into Philadelphia during the year 1911 was 80,959,935 dollars (16,191,987.); of goods exported, 70,527,144 dollars (14,105,423.). Six steamship lines traded with the port; 145 American vessels of 253,432 tons and 10 foreign vessels with 1,890,466 tons entered; while 10 American vessels with 100,420 tons and 10 foreign vessels with 2,021,628 tons cleared. In 1910 the State contained 11,290 miles of railway, besides 4,210 miles of electric railway track.

British Consul at Philadelphia.—W. Powell.

There is also a Vice-Consul.

Reports of the various executive departments of the State.

Small's Legislative Manual and Guide of the State of Pennsylvania, 1911. Harrisburg, Pa.

Foreign Office, London.

RHODE ISLAND

Constitution and Government.—The earliest settlers in the region which forms the State of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non-acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs. The first of the settlements made in ; and their numbers and importance quickly increased, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on July 8, 1663, a charter was executed recognising the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On May 29, 1790, the State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the Union as one of the 13 original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 11 members, besides the Governor who is *ex-officio* President, and the Lieutenant-Governor who is *ex-officio* Senator. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members. Every male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the State for 2 years, and is duly registered, is qualified to vote for any State officer.

Governor.—Aram J. Pothier, 1913–15 (\$3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Fred Parker.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 1 Representatives.

The State is divided into 5 counties and 38 cities and towns. The State Capital is Providence.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 1,250 square miles, of which nearly square miles is water.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	79,457	3,602	83,059	70.0
1860	170,068	3,862	174,930	140.0
1900	419,404	9,002	428,506	343.6
1905	470,735	9,443	480,082	455.4
1910	533,051	9,539	542,610	508.5

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1905 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	
Male	230,968	4,106	1	156	235,231
Female	239,768	4,531	1	156	244,702
Total	470,735	8,637	2	312	480,082

In 1910 there were 270,359 males and 273,351 females.

The foreign-born numbered 153,154, of whom 24,431 were English, 5,649 Scottish, 32,629 Irish, 7,931 English Canadian, 31,569 French Canadian,

18,014 Italian, 4,468 German. In 1910, 178,031 foreign-born. The chief town Providence which (1910) had a population of 224,326; Pawtucket, 51,622; Woonsocket, 38,125; Newport, 27,149; Warwick, 26,629; Central Falls, 22,754; Cranston, 21,107; E. Providence, 15,808. In 1910 there 13,354 births in the State, 9,298 deaths, and 4,558 marriages. The death rate in cities in 16·7 and in rural districts 18·1 per 1,000 of population.

The principal religious bodies are Catholic, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist.

By custom, not by authority, there is devotional exercise at the beginning of the school day; but no formal religious instruction. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 2,137 teachers and 75,863 enrolled pupils; 22 high schools had 257 teachers and 6,174 pupils. The State maintains a Normal school with 21 teachers, and students (1911), and an Agricultural College with 38 teachers and 250 students. The Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is under Baptist control. In 1911-12 it had 100 professors and teachers, and 944 students, male and female.

Charity.—The State has several charitable institutions, comprising a school for the deaf, a State Home and school for children, a Soldiers' Home, a sanatorium for consumptives, a Hospital for the Insane with 1,205 inmates, a school for the feeble minded, and a State Almshouse which in 1911 had 552 inmates. There are also 37 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, &c., provided by private associations and religious bodies.

Each town must support its poor and give temporary relief to paupers not legally settled in it; but parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren of a pauper are liable for his support. Settlement is gained by ownership of real estate and payment of taxes on it for 5 consecutive years, or by having an estate of the yearly value of 20 dollars and taking profits for 3 consecutive years. Pauper children may be bound out by the overseers of towns to certain charitable societies. To bring a pauper into a town where he has not settlement is punishable by fine of 100 dollars. Town almshouses managed by the town councils. Paupers with no settlement in the State are supported in the State almshouse.

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1912 the receipts and payments were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand January 1, 1912	145,806
Receipts during 1911	2,510,412
Bank certificates, 1911	6,595
Total	2,662,813
Payments during 1912	2,456,021
Balance Jan. 1, 1913	206,792

The bonded debt of the State in January, 1912, amounted to 5,080,000 dollars; the sinking fund to 593,310 dollars; net debt, 4,486,689 dollars. The true value of the property within the State in 1911 estimated as follows:—

	Dollars
Real property	419,992,907
Personal property	133,724,747
Total	553,717,654

PRODUCTION ■■■ INDUSTRY—RAILWAYS

The military force of Rhode Island is the National Guard consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, a naval battalion, and Coast Artillery. The total strength in 1911 ■■■ 1,559, of whom 110 ■■■ commissioned officers.

Production ■■■ Industry. ■■■ Island ■■■ a manufacturing State. According to the Federal census returns of manufacturing establishments in the State ■■■ 1909-10, the capital invested in manufacturing industries amounted ■■■ 290,901,000 dollars, the establishments numbered 1,951, their proprietors or firm members 1,721 clerks, &c., 7,382, and ■■■ earners 113,538, the materials used in the year ■■■ valued ■■■ 158,192,000 dollars, and the output ■■■ 280,844,000 dollars. The following statistics relate to the ■■■ important industries:—

Industries	Capital	Wage ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Number	Materials used Dollars	Output Dollars
Woolen and worsted goods	\$ 886,620	24,924	\$ 118,400	74 ■■■ 240
Cotton goods	\$ 678,646	28,942	\$ 356,112	\$ 912,000
Jewelry	1 ■■■ 490	9,511	\$ 698,401	20 ■■■ ■■■
Foundry and machine work	\$ 101,221	10,937	\$ 612,560	\$ 611,698
Silver-smith work	\$ 422,115	14	\$ 4,944	61 ■■■ 000
Milk and milk goods	\$ 435,000	1,685	\$ 151,504	45 ■■■ 491
Hosiery ■■■ knit ■■■	\$ 84,479	1,774	\$ 414,662	\$ 561,797

The dyeing and finishing of textiles with an average of 7,792 wage ■■■ ■■■ and ■■■ output of 13,955,700 dollars in 1909, rank fifth compared with other industries of the State.

Rhode Island ranks fourth among the States in the production of cotton goods, third in woollen and worsted goods, sixth in silk and silk goods, and and eleventh in hosiery and knit goods.

The manufacture of rubber and elastic goods ■■■ also an important industry. At Pawtucket during the close of the eighteenth century, were established the first cotton spinning works in the United States. In 1909 the cotton mills of the State had 2,836,038 spindles, consuming 112,757,027 pounds of cotton annually.

Rhode Island has deposits of graphite, talc, lime, and building stone. The mineral output amounted to 1,088,475 dollars in 1911.

Railways.—In 1912 the railways within the State comprised 211 miles of steam railroad and 409 miles of electric railway. The total length of single track, steam and electric, ■■■ 915 miles, the net earnings, ■■■ and electric, amounted to 15,016,133 ■■■ dollars.

There is a British, Italian, Portuguese, and Guatemalan Vice Consul ■■■ Providence.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

Constitution and Government.—The General Assembly consists of ■ Senate of 42 members, elected for four years (half retiring biennially), and ■ House of Representatives of 124 members elected for two y■■■

All male citizens of the United States who have paid the poll tax and ■ registered have the right to vote. For registration, it is necessary to be able to read and write English, and to have paid the taxes payable in the previous year, on property in the State assessed at 300 dollars or more.

South Carolina is represented ■ the United States Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor—Cole L. Blease, 1913-15 (\$ 500 dollars)

Secretary of State—R ■ McCown

The State ■ divided into 42 counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 30,570 square miles, of which 400 square miles is water.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1820	237,440	265,301	502,741	16.7
1880	391,245	■ 332	996,577	33.0
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44.4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,615,400	49.7

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1900 the population by ■ and birth was

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	281,147	388,626	65	57	669,895
Female	276,660	■ ■	2	64	675,421
Total	557,807	782,821	67	121	1,340,816

The population in 1910 was made up of 751,842 males and 763,558 females, and included 331 Indians, ■ Chinese and ■ Japanese. The foreign-born population numbered 6,054.

Charleston had ■ population of 58,833 in 1910, Columbia, (Capital), 26,819; Greenville, 15,741; Spartanburg, 17,517.

The most ■ religious bodies in the State ■ Methodist and Baptist.

School attendance is not compulsory, but there ■ restrictions on the employment of illiterate children in factories ■ ■. There are separate schools ■ white and coloured children. In 1910 the public elementary schools of ■ ■ had 340,415 enrolled pupils and 6,968 teachers. The public high schools ■ ■ teachers and 4,634 pupils. For ■ training of teachers there ■ two public normal schools with 50 teachers ■ and ■ students. For higher instruction the State has two institutions: the University of South Carolina, founded in 1805, had in 1910, ■ professors

and ■ students, and Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, had 55 professors and ■ students in 1910. Other colleges ■ Charleston City College, with 10 professors and 75 students; Allen University (A. M. E.) with 19 professors and 685 students; Erskine College (A. R. Presb.) with ■ professors and 1 ■ students; Wofford College (M. E. So.) with 18 professors and 472 students. There ■ several smaller denominational colleges, and also 8 colleges for women. There is also a college for coloured youths, ■ military academy, and a normal and industrial college.

Charity.—The State maintains several charitable institutions, including ■ Hospital for the insane, and an Asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind. There are besides ■ orphanages, 10 hospitals, and 10 homes for adults and children, maintained mainly by private charity. For poor-relief the cities of Charleston and Columbia have their own overseers; elsewhere the county commissioners ■ the overseers, and take charge of the poorhouse. Legal settlement is acquired by three years' residence; paupers ■ sent to the county where they have a settlement.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and expenditure in 1912, including loans, transfers, &c., were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars.
Balance, December 31, 1911	725,356
Receipts in 1912	3,248,676
Total	3,972,032
Expenditure in 1912	3,205,816
Balance, December 31, 1912	766,216

On December 31, 1912, the outstanding debt amounted to 6,529,645 dollars. The assessed valuation in 1908 was: real property, 134,536,251 dollars; personal property, 136,831,706 dollars; total, 271,367,956 dollars.

The true value of all property within the State in ■ estimated at:—

■ property	252,766,767
Personal property	333,086,455
Total	585,853,222

The Militia, or Volunteer State Troops, with their headquarters at Columbia, consist of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; total strength (1909) 1,751 men and 180 officers. The total available strength (unorganised) is 100,000. The naval militia contains ■ officers and 185 ■

Production ■ Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural State, containing in 1910, 176,494 farms, more than half of which ■ negro farms. The farm ■ covered 13,512,028 acres, 6,097,999 acres being improved land. About ■ per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops ■ wheat, 727,000 bushels in 1912; maize, 34,278,000 bushels ■ 1912; oats, and rice, of which 200,000 bushels ■ produced in ■ ■ greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, ■ which in 1 ■ were 2,492,000 acres, yielding 1,164,309 ■ of upland cotton; ■ 1910, ■

produce ■ 1,240,549 bales ; in 1911, 1,648,712 bales, and in 1912, 1,184,000 (estimate). Under tobacco in 1912 were 35,000 acres, yielding 24,500,000 pounds, valued ■ 2,670,000 dollars. The rearing of live-stock is of ■ great importance.

The State has active fisheries, mainly oysters, whiting, shad, ■

The minerals worked ■ phosphate rock (169,156 long tons, valued at 673,156 dollars in 1911), granite (836,467 dollars), clay products (669,794 dollars), gold 972 fine ■ (20,100 dollars), silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities. The value of the total mineral output (including coal products, sand, &c.) ■ 1,804 dollars in 1911.

The manufacturing industries of the State in 1910 had ■ total capital of 173,221,000 dollars ; the establishments numbered 1,854 ; their proprietors and firm members, 1,737 ; their clerks, &c., 3,257, and wage-earners, 73,046. The raw material used was valued at 66,351,000 dollars, and the output at 113,236,000 dollars. Statistics of the chief industries for 1910 are ■ follows :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cotton goods	126,549,000	45,454	41,803,000	85,980,000
Lumber ■ timber products	15,016,000	14,604	3,981,000	13,141,000
Cotton-seed and oil-cake	6,889,000	1,764	3,730,000	10,908,000
Fertilisers	11,857,000	1,361	5,629,000	8,025,000
Gum	1,421,000	127	114,000	354,000

There are also works for making and repairing carriages, waggons, cars, &c., flour and grist mills, distilleries, tobacco factories, and turpentine and rosin works. The turpentine and rosin industries, formerly prosperous, ■ now losing ground owing to the exhaustion of suitable timber.

The chief port is Charleston, from which in 1911, the exports were valued at 10,830,418 dollars (2,256,386t.), and into which the imports amounted ■ 6,433,513 dollars (1,340,315t.) Harbour improvements at Charleston, almost completed, ■ the dredging of the channel to the Naval Station and dry dock ■ miles up the river, and the formation of ■ large coaling station on the north side of the city.

In 1910 the length of railway in the State ■ 3,441 miles, and 140 miles of electric railway.

There ■ ■ British Vice-Consul at Charleston.

Reference.

■ Reports ■ ■ various ■ ■ Departments ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
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SOUTH DAKOTA

Government.—Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all male persons over 21 years of age who are, or who propose to become, citizens of the United States, and who have resided in the United States for one year in South Dakota for six months, in the county for thirty days, and in the election precinct for ten days, immediately preceding any election.

Legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, but to the people is reserved the right that not less than 5 per cent of the electors may (1) propose measures which the legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the general body of electors, (2) demand a referendum in respect of laws enacted by the legislature before such laws take effect, in case of urgency. The Senate consists of not less than 11 and not more than 45 members, and the House of Representatives of not less than 75, more than 135 members.

Amendments to the Constitution must be sanctioned by the direct vote of the people, at the first general election after such amendments have been approved by a majority of the members elected to each House of the legislature. A convention for the revision of the Constitution must be summoned if proposed by two thirds of the members elected to each House and sanctioned by a majority of those voting at the next general election.

Governor—Frank B. Byrne (\$3,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Frank Glaser

The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress. For purposes of local government the State is divided into 60 counties, which are subdivided into townships and municipal corporations. The State Capital is Pierre.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Land area, 76,850 square miles, and its population was in 1880, 98,268; in 1890, 328,808; in 1900, 401,570; 1905, 455,185; 1910, 582,888 (317,101 males and 266,787 females). The density of population in 1910 was 7.6 per sq. mile. It included 100,628 foreign born, 817 negroes, 19,137 Indians, 120 Chinese and 1 Japanese. In 1910 the population was as follows:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	205,938	472	151	9,804	216,365
Female . .	174,776	198	15	10,422	185,406
Total . . .	380,714	465	166	20,226	401,570

The population of the chief cities in the State in June, 1910, was, Sioux Falls, 14,094; Lead, 8,392; Aberdeen, 10,753; Deadwood, 3,653; Mitchell, 6,515; Watertown, 7,010; Yankton, 3,787. In 1910 the death rate in cities was 9.5, in rural districts 8.8 per 1,000 of population. There were about 18,000 Indians and about 500 negroes. South Dakota has mostly been settled from the Northern States of the Union and from Northern Europe. About one sixth of the population is foreign born.

The religious bodies with most numerous adherents are, in their order, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary and secondary education are compulsory to all from 6 to 18 years of age. The ages of 11 and 12 attendance in a public day school is compulsory on all not otherwise taught, in the year, 8 of which are consecutive. The elementary public schools are 111.

UNITED STATES :—SOUTH DAKOTA

the registered number of scholars 133,203, and the number of teachers 5,284. The secondary schools in the State in 1910, had 491 teachers and 1,360 pupils. State educational institutions were four Normal Schools with 102 instructors and 1,047 students; a School of Mines with 10 instructors and 100 students; an Agricultural College with 57 instructors and 731 students, and a University with 100 instructors and 1,000 students. In addition the State maintains schools for the Blind, Deaf Mutes, and the Feeble Minded, as well as a Reform School. Colleges under sectarian control are Huron College (Presb.) with 24 professors and 329 students, Dakota Wesleyan University with 27 professors and 429 students, Yankton College (Cong.) with 15 professors and 100 students. There are several smaller colleges. Day (elementary) and Boarding (high) Indian schools are maintained by the State, and there are also various denominational schools for the education of Indian children.

Charity.—Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses and establishments for imbeciles, &c.) 13 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private charity or by religious bodies. They comprise eight hospitals, two orphanages, a home for adults, a school for the deaf and another for the blind. County commissioners are overseers of the poor, and care for the indigent who have a lawful settlement in their county, gained by 90 days residence. Paupers refused relief have an appeal to the county court or county judge. There is a penalty for sending paupers out of their county of settlement, and for bringing them into a county where they have no settlement. The county commissioners, authorized by the voters in a special election, may establish an asylum for the poor, and several counties may combine for the purpose. Where no poorhouse exists paupers may be supported by contract for a year. In 1906, 228 paupers were wholly and partly maintained by counties at a cost of 73,659 dollars.

Finance.—For the year ended June 30, 1912, the receipts and disbursements were—

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1911	421,156
Receipts for 1911-12	3,778,852
Total	4,200,008
Disbursements for 1911-12	3,208,519
Balance on June 30, 1912	992,289

The assessed value (25 to 33 per cent of actual value) of all property in the State in 1911 was 283,696,268 dollars. In 1911 there was a debt of 370,153 dollars outstanding. The Constitution limits the debt of the State to 100,000 dollars over and above the debt of the Territory of Dakota assumed by the State in its foundation. The true value of all the property within the State was estimated by the Federal Census Bureau—

Real property	331,435,856
Personal property	298,405,088
Total	629,840,944

There are 10,000 militia, consisting, with certain exemptions, of able-bodied male persons residing in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years. In 1911 there were on the active list 11 officers and 707 men enrolled.

Production and Industry.—Of a total land area of 49 184,000 acres, 12,908,977 acres included in Indian reservations, and in 1911 about 7,000,000 acres remained vacant. With the exception of scattered fingers of timber along the water courses and the planted groves in the eastern part of the State, the only forest is in the Black Hills. In 1910 there were 77,644 farms, with an acreage of 26 892 of which 15 827,208 were improved. The yield of wheat in 1912 amounted to 52,185 000 bushels, corn, 76 347,000 bushels, oats, 52,390,000 bushels, barley 662,000 bushels. Rye and flax are also grown in considerable quantities, the latter yielding 5 328 000 bushels of seed in 1912. Hay fruit and vegetables (particularly potatoes) dairy and creamery produce eggs and poultry, are important. The live stock within the State in 1910 consisted of 656 000 milk cows and 1 341,000 other cattle, 1 000 hogs 829 sheep, 612,000 horses, and 10 000 mules. From 650 000 sheep in 1911 the wool clip amounted to 3,543,750 pounds of wool, valued at 737 100 dollars.

The mineral products in 1911 were chiefly gold 354 402 fine oz., valued at 7,429 dollars silver 200,300 fine oz., valued at 108,200 dollars, copper lead, stone of various sorts and clay products the total mineral output for 1911 being of the value of 8,037,372 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, and flour and grain milling. In 1910 there were 1,020 industrial establishments, employing 3 602 wage earners and having a capital of 13 018,000 dollars, the cost of materials being 11 476 000 dollars and the value of the output 17 870 000 dollars. The following table gives statistics of the chief groups of industries in 1910 —

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Material used	Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour and grain milling,	8 300 000	8	348 000	1 200 000
Dairy work	198 000	13	308 000	684 000
Lumber and timber	941 000	51	14 000	945 000
Printing	221 000	5	16 000	1 174 000

In 1911 there were in the State 3,951 miles of telegraph line and 14,586 miles of telephone line (20,723 miles of wire). In 1911 the steam railways of the State were 4 190 54 miles in length. The chief railways are the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago and North Western.

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TENNESSEE.

Legislature and Government.—The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 24 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 60 members elected also for two years.

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible either House. Qualified electors (with the usual exceptions) all male citizens who have resided in the State 12 months and in the county 3 months next before the election and have paid the poll tax.

Tennessee is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor—Ben W. Hooper, 1913–15 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State—H. W. Goodloe.

The State is divided into 9 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 42,050 square miles (300 square miles water).

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,109,801	26.6	1900	2,020,616	48.4
1880	1,542,359	36.9	1910	2,184,789	52.4

In 1910 the population included 1,103,491 males and 1,081,298 females. Of the total, 18,460 were of foreign birth, 473,088 were negroes, 216 Indians, 48 Chinese and 8 Japanese.

In 1900 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	782,702	248,388	77	57	1,021,224
Female	757,484	241,855	11	51	999,392
Total	1,540,186	490,243	79	108	2,020,616

The foreign born numbered (in 1900) 17,746, of whom 4,569 were German, 3,372 Irish, and 2,027 English. The cities, with population in 1910, — Memphis, 131,105, Nashville (capital), 110,364, Knoxville, 36,846, Chattanooga, 44,604, Jackson, 16,779, Clarksville, 18,548.

About 40 per cent of the Church membership in the State are Baptist, and 10 per cent Methodist, Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ rank next, and then Roman Catholics.

In several counties school attendance is compulsory, and throughout the State the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, factories, or mines, is illegal. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 521,758 enrolled pupils with 10,286 teachers. 99 public high schools had 817 teachers and 7,862 pupils. There is in the State a public normal school with 10 teachers and 100 pupils in 1911. Higher education is provided in 22 universities and colleges, the more important of which are —

Began	Institutions		
	Univ. of Chattanooga (M. E.)	55	686
1794	Univ. of Tennessee at Knoxville (State)	106	867
1806	Univ. at Nashville (Cong.)	22	850
1875	Vanderbilt Univ. at Nashville (M. E. So.)	139	
1871	and Newman Coll., Jefferson (Bapt.)	18	114
1842	Cumberland Univ. (Presb.)		
1882	Christian Coll., Memphis (B. C.)	21	
1868	Univ. of the South, Sewanee (P. E.)	44	470

There are also 7 colleges for women, 1 commercial schools, 1 manual training school within the State, and 1 colleges for coloured students.

Charity.—Within the State there are (exclusive of almshouses and establishments for imbeciles &c.) 1 benevolent institutions, comprising 13 hospitals, one dispensary, 18 orphanages, 14 homes for adults and children, 1 institution for the deaf, and another for the blind. Of these institutions 36 have been provided by private or ecclesiastical charity. County Commissioners of the poor have supervision of the county poor asylum and farm, admission to which must be preceded by 12 months' residence in the county. The county court may let out the support of the poor with 1 of the asylum for three years, or contract for the support of the poor for a year, or 1 an annual allowance to the indigent.

Finance, Defence.—For the fiscal period ending December 20 1912, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance Dec. 20, 1910	317,269
Receipts, 1910 12	8,735,068
Total	9,052,337
Disbursements, 1910 12	8,267,217
Balance, Dec. 20, 1912	785,120

The bonded debt (including old bonds unfunded) on December 20, 1912, amounted to 15,218,000 dollars. The assessed value of property (1908) was including real and personal property, 552,000,000 dollars. The true value of 1 property within the State in 1904 was estimated 1:—

	Dollars
1 property	557,504,977
Personal property	546,719,002
Total	1,104,323,979

The militia, called the National Guard of Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville, consists of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, of a total strength of 1 officers and 1,431 1 in 1.

Production 1 Industry.—In 1 there were 246,012 farms in the State with 1 acreage of 30,041,657 of which 10,890,484 acres was improved land. The 1 important crop is maize, amounting in 1912 to 88,298,000 bushels. 1 wheat yield was 7,077,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes 1 sweet potatoes, pease, sorghum, 1 other products 1 grown, the physical

conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley. The cotton crop for 1909 covered 735,000 acres, and yielded 253,397 bales, in 1910 the yield was 337,596 bales, in 1911, 449,737 bales, and the estimated yield for 1912, 854,000 bales. The tobacco crop (1912) from 110,000 acres was 72,600,000 pounds, valued at 5,155,000 dollars. Fruit trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated. There are important forest products from about 27,300 square miles of woodland. Stock raising in the State is falling off. In 1910 the farm animals consisted of 324,000 horses, 290,000 mules, 321,000 milk cows, 1,000 other cattle, 347,000 sheep, and 1,264,000 pigs.

The coal fields of Tennessee have an area of about 4 square miles. The coal output in 1910 was 433,150 short tons valued at 7,209,784 dollars. Petroleum also is obtained. Pyrites was obtained in 1910 to the amount of 297,594 long tons (value 3,439,644 dollars). Copper was produced to the amount of 18,965,143 pounds, valued at 2,370,643 dollars in 1911. The zinc output was 1,000 short tons (114,000 dollars). Other products were gold, 576 fine ounces, valued at 11,900 dollars, phosphate rock 481,566 long tons valued at 1,688,267 dollars, sandstone marble, and limestone, to the value of 1,498,798 dollars. Clay products amounted to the value of 1,385,100 dollars. Including the value of iron ore and of some products from coal, but not pyrites, the mineral output of the State amounted to the value of 17,902,451 dollars in 1911.

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but are mainly concerned with agricultural products. Flour milling, lumbering, the manufacture of cotton seed oil and cake, the preparation of leather and of tobacco are progressing. There are also textile manufactures. According to the results of the census of manufactures in 1910 there was in the State, 4,609 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of 167,924,000 dollars, employing 4,117 salaried officials and 73,840 wage earners. The salaries paid in a year amounted to 9,186,000 dollars and the wages to 28,252,000 dollars, the cost of materials used amounted to 104,016,000 dollars and the value of the output was estimated at 180,217,000 dollars. The following are the statistics of the important industries in 1910—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of Output
	Dollars	Numbers	Dollars	Dollars
Foundries	9,253,000	1,041	1,660,000	4,190,000
Gas, illuminating and heating	9,370,000	422	357	1,382,000
Iron and blast furnaces	21,200,000	1,144	3,951,000	853,000
Lumber and timber	30,150,000	22,483	13,141,000	457,000
Leather	8,364,000	80	1,304,000	2,500,000

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1910) 3,815 miles of steam railway, besides 300 miles of electric railway.

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AREA, POPULATION, INSTRUCTION

TEXAS.

In 1836 Texas declared its independence of Mexico, and after maintaining independent existence, as the Republic of Texas, for 10 years, it was in 1845 received as a State into the American Union.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are all male citizens (and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens) resident in the State one year and in the district or county six months next before the election, but persons subject to the poll tax must have paid their tax prior to February 1 of the year in which they desire to vote.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 18 Representatives.

Governor.—O. B. Colquitt, 1913-15 (4 000 dollars).

Secretary of State. C. C. McDonald.

The State is divided into 246 counties. The State Capital is Austin.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 265,896 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water).

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	1,591,749	6.1	1900	3,048,710	11.6
1890	2,235,523	8.5	1910	3,898,542	14.8

In 1910 the population included 2,017,612 males, 1,878,930 females; 240,012 foreign born, 690,020 negroes, 702 Indians, 575 Chinese, and 111 Japanese.

In 1900 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,267,670	310,135	832	263	1,578,900
Female .	1,158,999	310,537	17	207	1,469,810
Total	2,426,669	620,722		470	3,048,710

Of the total number (1900) 179,357 were foreign-born, 71,062 being Mexican, 48,295 German, 9,204 Bohemian, and 8,213 English. The largest cities of the State with population in 1910—San Antonio, 96,814; Houston, 78,800; Dallas, 92,104; Galveston, 36,981; Fort Worth, 73,312; Austin, 29,860; El Paso, 39,279; Waco, 26,425; Beaumont, 20,640; Laredo, 14,855; Denison, 13,632; Sherman, 12,412.

The largest religious bodies are the Baptist and Methodist, other important denominations being Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian.

The employment of illiterate children under 14 years of age in factories, &c., is illegal. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children. In 1909-10 the public elementary schools had 20,878 teachers and 821,631 enrolled pupils; 1908, 364 high schools had 1,079 teachers and 24,569 pupils. The State has four public normal schools with, in 1910 11, teachers and 2,510 students. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions.

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1885	St. Edward's Coll., Austin	R.C.	15	115
1890	Univ. of Texas, Austin	State	170	1,939
1890	Howard Payne Coll.	Bapt.	16	
	Agr. and Mech. Coll.	State	69	1,082
	Fort Worth Univ.	M.E.	23	809
	Polytechnic Coll.	M.E. So.	51	111
	S.W. Univ.	M.E. So.	51	886
	Texas Christian Univ.	Chr.	23	870
1845	Baylor Univ., Waco	Bapt.	77	
1860	Trinity Univ., Waco	Presb.	11	
1908	College of Industrial Arts	State	23	

The Prairie View State College (Normal and Industrial) for coloured youths had 36 professors and 1,112 students in 1910-11.

Charity.—Apart from almshouses and establishments for the insane there are within the State 76 benevolent institutions, 14 of which are public, the rest being provided by private charity, and by religious bodies. They comprise 31 hospitals (one federal, six municipal), a dispensary, 17 orphanages, 24 homes for adults and children, and three State schools for the deaf or blind. The County Commissioners provide for the poor resident in their counties, and have the management of the almshouses.

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund in the year ending August 31, 1912, were:—

	Dollars
Balance, Aug. 31, 1911	418,124
Receipts, 1911-12	9,619,697
Total	10,032,821
Disbursements, 1911-12	9,602,388
Balance, Aug. 31, 1912	430,433

The bonded debt in 1912 amounted to 3,977,500 dollars. The bonds are held mostly by State educational and charitable funds. In 1910 the assessed value of taxable property was 2,388,500,124 dollars.

The Organised Militia or Texas National Guard consists of four troops of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and three regiments of infantry, having a total strength in 1910 of 216 officers and 2,513 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1910 it had 417,770 farms with an area of 112,435,067 acres of farmland, of which 27,360,666 acres were improved land. In the arid region of Texas and New Mexico an area of 160,000 acres is being reclaimed under the Federal Reclamation Act. The chief crops in 1910 were (in bushels) maize, 153,300,000; wheat, 11,025,000; oats, 81,140,000; rice 9,429,000; potatoes, 3,276,000. The yield of cotton in 1910 covered 10,060,000 acres, and yielded 3,072,982 bales. In 1911, the yield was 4,256,427 bales and the estimated yield for 1912, 4,850,000 bales. Other products are tobacco (140,000 pounds in 1912), cane-sugar (10,000 pounds in 1909-10), sorghum, vegetables, and fruit (especially peaches). The State has a very great live-stock industry; in 1910 it contained 1,369,000 horses, 702,000 mules, 1,137,000 cattle, and 1,137,000 sheep.

7,131,000 other cattle, 1,902,000 sheep, and 3,205,000 swine. The wool clip 1911 amounted to 2,450,000 pounds of wool, value 1,621,620 dollars.

There are valuable forests in Eastern Texas yielding yellow pine. The excellent oyster and other fisheries

The coal mines of Texas in 1911 yielded an output of 1,974,593 short tons, valued at 3,273,288 dollars. The production of petroleum 9,626,474 barrels (of 31.5 gallons), valued at 6,554,552 dollars. Quick-silver produced to the amount of 3,320 flasks of 75 pounds, valued 154,413 dollars, being 20 per cent. of total production of United States during 1910. Other minerals worked salt (385,200 barrels, valued 279,537 dollars), cement, gypsum, granite, sandstone, limestone. The clay products (chiefly bricks) amounted to the value of 2,659,919 dollars. The value of the mineral output (including gold and silver, coal products, cement, asphalt, lead, zinc, sulphur, and phosphates) amounted in 1911 to 18,817,304 dollars.

In 1910 there were in the State 4,588 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 216,876,000 dollars, 9,849 salaried officers, and 70,230 employees. The cost of material used in the year was 173,179,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 272,896,000 dollars. Statistics of industries (1910 census) are as follows:

Industry	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of Material	Value of Output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Flour and grist	13,219,000	1,216	24,657,000	32,485,000
Refined oil and cake	21,506,000	3,073	23,430,000	29,916,000
Lumber and timber	46,552,000	23,578	11,004,000	82,201,000
Slaughtering and packing	12,488,000	3,639	37,410,000	42,580,000
Railway cars, &c.	9,369,000	4,782	5,546,000	13,369,000
Foundry and machine work	8,241,000	2,927	3,859,000	8,008,000
Rice cleaning, &c.	3,820,000		7,132,000	8,142,000
Brewing	7,027,000	768	1,603,000	4,464,000

Other important industries are printing and publishing (aggregate output 11,587,000 dollars in 1910), bakery and confectionery, planing-mill work, cotton manufactures, copper-work, ice manufacture, and lead smelting and refining.

A large trade passes through the port of Galveston, where in 1911 the imports from abroad were valued at 773,0191, and the exports to foreign countries at 41,094,4071. The exports comprise cotton, grain, flour, meat products, &c., the produce of many States and Territories. Galveston is by far the most important outlet for the cotton grown in the United States, and as a commercial port it is second only to New York. The harbour channel is being deepened. Wharves are being extended and piers built providing space for warehouses. A permanent causeway is being built to connect Galveston with the mainland. The level of the town is being raised as to protect it from storms. The United States has constructed an immigration station at a cost of 70,000 dollars. The railways in the State (Jan. 30, 1910) have a length of 13,819 miles. The principal lines are the Southern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and the Colorado Southern. Railway construction is actively proceeding. There are 550 miles of electric railway track. The long coast line with its good harbours facilitates traffic by sea.

British Consul at Galveston.—Alexander Spencer Percival.

There is a vice-consul at Galveston.

UNITED STATES — UTAH

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 Texas

UTAH

Constitution and Government — Utah, which had been acquired by the United States during the Mexican war, was in 1847, settled by Mormons, and in Sept 9 1850 organized as a Territory. It was admitted as a State into the Union in 1896.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the Constitution provides for the initiation of any desired legislation by the legal voters or such number of them as may be determined by law, and such voters may require any law passed by less than a two thirds vote of each House of the Legislature to be submitted to the voters of the State before coming into effect.

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 18 members, elected for four years, the House or Representatives has 46 members elected for two years. Qualified as electors are all citizens male or female, who, not being idiots, insane, or criminals, have resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and 30 days in the precinct in which the election is held.

Governor — William Spry, 1913 17 (\$ 000 dollars.)

Secretary of State — D. Mattson

There are 27 counties in the State. The Capital is Salt Lake City.

Area, Population, Instruction. Area, 84,928 square miles, of which 2,601 square miles is water. The population in 1900 numbered 276,749, of whom 2,623 were Indian, 672 Negro, 572 Chinese, and 417 Japanese. There were 777 foreign born, of whom English and Scandinavian were the most numerous.

Years	Pop.	Per sq. mile	Years	Pop.	Per sq. mile
1890	143,963	1.8	1900	276,749	3.4
	207,905	2.6	1910	373,351	4.5

The population is largely confined to irrigated regions and mining districts. In 1910 included 196,857 males and 176,494 females, 63,404 of foreign birth, 1,143 Negroes, 3,123 Indians, 373 Chinese and 2,105 Japanese. In 1909, 2,752 immigrants arriving at United States ports gave Utah their destination. Of these 1,381 were Anglo Saxon, Latin, 172 Slav, 288 Greeks, and the 179 others were Jews, Mongolians, cosmopolitan.

The largest city is Salt Lake City with a population of 92,777 in 1910. Ogden in 1910 had 25,580 inhabitants.

Latter day Saints form about 5 per cent of the Church membership of the State. There are Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists Baptists, and Congregationalists in small numbers.

In 1900 the percentage of illiterates in the population was only 0.5 the number being 6,141, of whom 3,167 were foreign born. The public school system, introduced in 1890 includes kindergarten, primary, grammar and high schools, an agricultural college, a university, and such other schools as the Legislature may establish. School attendance for [REDACTED] weeks annually (10 consecutive), [REDACTED] large cities 30 weeks (10 consecutive), is compulsory [REDACTED] children from [REDACTED] to 16 years of age. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 2 [REDACTED] teachers and 87,814 enrolled pupils, 33 public high schools had 156 teachers and 3,346 pupils. A State normal school had 123 pupils in 1910, it [REDACTED] maintained in connection with the university. The University of Utah was organized 1850 and had [REDACTED] instructors and 861 students in 1910. Utah has [REDACTED] school of arts and sciences and [REDACTED] State school of mines. The Utah agricultural college (founded [REDACTED] 1890) has 61 instructors and 1,044 students. Both of these institutions receive annual grants from the State. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo, organized in 1875, which in 1911 had [REDACTED] instructors and 1,419 students, the Brigham Young College at Logan, organized in 1878, which in 1911 had 32 instructors, and 714 students. The Latter Day Saints University [REDACTED] Salt Lake City, organized [REDACTED] 1890, had 47 instructors and 1,224 students. Also 8 academies scattered throughout the State having 77 instructors and [REDACTED] 127 students.

Charity.—Apart from almshouses and asylums for imbeciles there are 12 benevolent institutions within the State. Seven of these are hospitals, one of which belongs to the Federal Government and one to Salt Lake City. The State has an institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind with 107 inmates, a school for the adult blind with 17 inmates, [REDACTED] industrial school with 104 juveniles under its control and a mental hospital with 410 patients. There are three orphanages and various other charitable institutions (including five hospitals) provided by private associations or religious bodies. The county [REDACTED] provide for the indigent of their counties, and erect, maintain, and regulate poorhouses &c., at their discretion. They may take measures to prevent paupers being brought into their counties. Parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters of a pauper [REDACTED] liable for his support. On January 1, 1911, the almshouses had 189 pauper inmates. In 1910 the counties spent 143,971 dollars for relief of indigents.

Finance, Defence.—For 12 months, ending November 30, 1911, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand Nov 30, 1910 . . .	902,799
Receipts, 1911	721,281
Total	4,633,970
Total disbursements	2,752,375

Cash on hand, December 1 1911 1,871,595

The assessed valuation, 1911, amounted to 194,172,000 dollars. The bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1911, amounted [REDACTED] 1,160,000 dollars.

By the State Statistician the total value in 1911 was estimated [REDACTED] 570,526,000 dollars.

The National Guard, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, consists of cavalry, artillery and infantry, with signal and hospital corps. Total strength (1911), 47 officers and 859 men.

Production and Industry.—The area of appropriated land within the State on June 30, 1910, was 56,74,608 acres; reserved, 8,785,048. In 1910, unappropriated and unreserved, 35,955,554 acres, of which 11,766,486 were surveyed and 24,189,068 acres unsurveyed. The State contains 52,597,760 acres, of which 1,795,840 are water. In 1910 it had 21,676 farms with a total area of 3,397,699 acres, of which 1,368,211 were improved land.

In 1911 there were 10 incorporated irrigation companies in the State, and the Federal Government has under way an immense irrigation project for the reclamation of a vast arid region. In 1911 works for the reclamation of 328,000 acres were in progress, the cost estimated at \$953,000 dollars. In 1912 the chief crops were wheat, 6,059,000 bushels; oats, 4,222,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,515,000 bushels; hay (chiefly alfalfa), 1,023,000 tons. Maize, barley, and rye were also grown. The production of beet sugar in 1910 amounted to 319,588 short tons. Much attention is paid to vegetables and fruit trees. There is a considerable live-stock industry. In 1910 the numbers were: horses and mules 133,000, milk cows 88,000, other cattle 327,000, sheep 3,177,000, swine 61,000. The wool clip (1911) yielded 19,451,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$3,395,690 dollars.

The State has valuable mines, chiefly gold, silver, copper, and coal. The output of gold in 1911 was 217,020 fine ounces, valued at 4,486,200 dollars; silver, 11,630,600 fine ounces (\$6,280,500 dollars); copper 142,340,215 pounds (17,792,527 dollars); lead, 55,198 short tons (4,967,820 dollars). Other products are manganese ore, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur. Zinc was obtained in 1911 to the amount of 7,004 short tons (798,456 dollars). Salt was collected, 286,178 barrels (167,024 dollars). The total value of the mineral output in 1911 was 41,139,075 dollars.

In 1910 there were 749 manufacturing establishments employing 1,660 salaried officials and 11,785 wage earners. Their aggregate capital amounted to \$2,627,000 dollars; cost of material in a year 41,266,000 dollars; value of output 61,989,000 dollars. The following are the statistics of the important industries in 1910:—

Industry	Capital	Wage Earners	Cost of Material	Value of Output
Flour and grist mills	2,142,000	194	2,511,000	3,181,000
Railway	1,680,000	1,731	1,226,000	2,740,000
Lumber	115,000	431	495,000	977,000
Printing	2,022,000	407	225,000	2,402,000
Salt	888,000	56	63,000	114,000

There are no navigable streams, but singularly good facilities for transportation. The State has for years encouraged the construction of good roads, and in 1910 the State legislature appropriated 393,000 dollars to road-making and bridge-building. The counties also devote large sums out of county taxes to these purposes. In 1910 the State had 2,046 miles of main line, the principal railways being the Denver and Rio Grande (737 miles), the Oregon Short Line (278), the Central Pacific (252), the Union Pacific (75), the Santa Fe, Los Angeles and Lake railway (481).

There are also about 100 miles of electric railway.

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VERMONT.

Government.—The state legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives having, the former 24 and the latter 246 members. Electors must be all of United States citizenship with certain residential qualifications.

The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the United States Congress.

Governor.—Allen M. Fletcher, 1912-1914 (2,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—G. W. Bailey.

The seat of the State Executive is at Montpelier. The State is divided into fourteen counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 9,565 square miles, of which 480 square miles is water.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	315,098	34.5	1900	343,641	37.6
1880	332,286	36.1	1910	355,956	39.0

The population in 1910 included 182,568 males and 173,388 females; 49,881 of foreign birth, 1,621 were negroes, 26 Indians, 8 Chinese, and 3 Japanese. The State contains a very high proportion of English. In 1900 the foreign-born population numbered 44,747, of whom 14,924 were Canadian French, 10,616 Canadian English, 7,453 Irish, 2,447 English, and 2,049 Scottish. In 1906 the urban death rate was 18.0; rural 16.5 per 1,000 of population. The largest cities are Burlington, with population in 1910 of 20,468; Rutland, 13,546; Barre, 10,734.

The religious denominations are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal, in the order given.

School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 6 to 15 years of age. No child under 16 who has not completed the 8 year school may be employed in any railway, factory, mine, quarry work, or as messenger during school hours. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 3,257 teachers and 66,615 enrolled pupils; public secondary schools had 138 teachers and 4,336 pupils. In the three public normal schools were 11 teachers and 250 students. The University of Vermont (1800) had, in 1910, 91 instructors and 537 students; Norwich University (1834) 14 instructors and 181 students; Middlebury College (1800) 11 instructors and 111 students.

Charity.—Besides almshouses, &c., there are within the State 23 benevolent institutions, comprising nine hospitals, five orphanages, and nine homes for adults and children (including the State home for soldiers). Overseers of the poor in each town relieve or support the poor in almshouses or otherwise, the cost of relieving a pauper who has no settlement in the town being recoverable in the town where he resided for 1 year. If the pauper has no settlement in the State, his cost to the town is paid by the State. Parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren of a pauper are liable for support. A pauper who comes from a person who brings a pauper into a town with intent that the town may support him, is liable to a penalty. Towns may build and manage poorhouses singly or with other towns.

Finance. Defence—The [redacted] and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1912, were

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1911	566,141
Receipts	2,308,755
Total	2,869,896
Disbursements	2,350,508

Cash balance July 1, 1912 519,388

The State debt in 1910 was 346,632 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1909 was 141,929,051 dollars, and of personal property, 43,897,747 dollars, total, 185,826,798 dollars.

The militia, called the National Guard of Vermont, had, in 1910, 749 enlisted [redacted] (cavalry and infantry) and 51 officers.

Production and Industry—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State. In 1910 the State contained 12,709 farms with a total area of 4,663,677 acres, of which 1,633,965 acres was improved land. The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,515,000 tons in 1912) but cereals are still grown in large quantities, in 1912 the yield of oats was 3,311,000 bushels, of maize, 1,800,000 bushels, wheat 25,000 bushels in 1912, and barley, 455,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1912 was 3,640,000 bushels, of tobacco 170,000 pounds, apples, and maple sugar and syrup are important. Cattle raising (especially of milk cows), is one of the chief agricultural pursuits. In 1910 the farm animals comprised 285,000 milk cows, 219,000 other cattle, 94,000 horses, 222,000 sheep, and 95,000 [redacted]. In 1911 the wool clip from [redacted] sheep yielded 565,000 pounds of wool valued at 128,700 dollars.

The forests of the State provide material for extensive timber and lumber trade, and flourishing wood pulp manufacture. Other industries are flour milling, foundry and machine shop work, and the manufacture of hosiery and other woollen goods. According to the returns of the Federal [redacted] of manufactures in 1910, there were in Vermont 1,958 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 73,470,000 dollars, paying wages to the annual amount of 17,272,000 dollars, using raw material costing 94,828,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at [redacted] 110,000 dollars.

The following are the statistics of the [redacted] important industries in 1910 —

Industries	Capital	Wage	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Foundries	4,959,000	1,640	1,835,000	9,765,000
Lumber and timber	5,959,000	4,790	4,181,000	8,598,000
Marble and stone	1,243,000	10,611	2,578,000	12,995,000
Paper and pulp	8,492,000	1,090	2,455,000	8,902,000
	6,900,000	2,394	2,870,000	11,497,000

The marble quarries, first opened in 1785, produce half of the marble of the United States. In 1911 the marble output of Vermont was valued [redacted] 3,394,930 dollars. The granite quarries gave [redacted] output valued at 2,730,719 dollars, and limestone 19,702 dollars; [redacted] 1,624,941 dollars. Fibrous talc [redacted] extracted worth 200,015 dollars. Metals occur only in small quantities. The total mineral output in 1911 [redacted] valued at 8,434,516 dollars.

There are (1910) 1,100 miles of railway in the State chiefly managed by the

Central of Vermont, Boston and Maine, and the Grand Trunk. There are also electric railways with 125 miles of track. The lakes, rivers, and canals are also used for traffic with other States and with Canada.

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Johnson (Z), History of Vermont Burlington
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VIRGINIA.

Constitution and Government.—The first English Charter for settlements in America was that granted by James I in 1606 for the planting of colonies in Virginia. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Virginia, after long hesitation, decided to join the seceding States, a course objected to by the western portion of the State, which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, the former containing not more than 40 nor less than 38 members, and the latter not more than 100 nor less than 90. Senators are elected for 4 years. The House of Delegates contains 100 members, elected for 2 years. Qualified electors are (with few exceptions) all male citizens 21 years of age resident in the State for 2 years and in the county, city, town, or precinct for which the election is held for 60 days, who have paid their State poll taxes and registered.

The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 10 Representatives.

Governor :—William H. Mann, Feb. 1910—Feb. 1914 (\$5,000 dollar.).

Secretary of Commonwealth :—R. O. James.

The State Capital is Richmond.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 10,125 square miles.

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,506,518	24.6	1900	1,854,184	46.2
1870	1,512,565 ¹	37.7 ¹	1910	2,061,612	51.2

¹ The population having been reduced by separation of West Virginia.

In 1900 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	601,998	323,459	249	161	925,897
Female	590,859	337,263	161	161	928,287
Total	1,192,855	660,722	253	322	1,854,184

The total population in 1910 contained 1,035,348 males and 1,026,264 females; 26,628 of foreign birth; 671,096 negroes; 161 Indians; 161 Chinese; and 14 Japanese.

The population in 1910 of the principal cities —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Richmond	127,628	Roanoke	34,874	Portsmouth	38,190
Norfolk	67,452	Lynchburg	29,494	Danville	19,020
Newport News	20,205	Petersburg	24,127	Alexandria	15,329

Elementary instruction is free, and the legislature may make it compulsory between the ages of 8 and 12. No child under 12 may be employed in any mining or manufacturing work. White and coloured children must not be taught in the same school.

The principal churches are Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal.

In 1910 the public elementary schools had 10,443 teachers with 402,109 enrolled pupils; 214 public high schools had 527 teachers and 10,080 pupils. In 1909 there were 11 public normal schools with 24 teachers and 1,111 students. Statistics of the most important institutions for higher instruction (for both sexes) are as follows:

Founded	Name and Place of College	Professors, etc.	Students
1698	William and Mary Coll., Williamsburg (State)	39	228
1749	Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington	43	465
	Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	11	764
	Randolph-Macon Coll., Ashland (E. M.)	11	180
1822	Richmond Coll. (Bapt.)	31	480
1819	Virginia Union Univ., Richmond (Bapt.)	13	224
1838	Virginia Coll., Salem (Luth.)	20	140

Virginia has 11 schools of theology, with 166 students; 3 of law, with 111 students; 8 of medicine, with 577 students; 2 of dentistry, with 78 students; and 2 of pharmacy, with 59 students, besides many business schools, and schools for industrial and manual training.

Charity.—Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there are within the State 77 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private charity or by religious bodies. They comprise 27 orphanages and a day nursery, 19 hospitals and two dispensaries (one of which is municipal), 27 homes, 11 of which belongs to the Federal and another to the State government and a State school for the blind and deaf. The trustees of the poor of districts and the councils of towns have charge of the relief of the poor according to their settlement, which is gained by a year's residence. The persons to be provided for are sent to the poorhouse if practicable; if not they are otherwise provided for. Beggars are sent to the poorhouse or to the place of their settlement.

Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for year ending January 10, 1912, are shown thus:—

	Dollars
On January 11, 1911	1,415,386
Receipts, 1911	5,879,699
Total	6,795,085
Disbursements, 1911	5,188,416
Balance, January 10, 1912	1,611,619

The bonded debt of the State amounts to 24,986,959 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for the State is 412,451,116 dollars; personal, 167,144,428 dollars; total, 579,565,539.

The true value of all property within the State is estimated by the Federal Census Bureau at —

	Dollars
Real property	674,544,741
Personal property	613,425,439

Total 1,287,970,180

The organized military force of the State, called the Virginia Volunteers, consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with, in 1909, 179 officers and 2,222 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 there were 184,018 farms in Virginia with an area of 19,495,636 acres, of which 9,870,058 acres were improved land. In 1912 the chief crops were maize, 47,520,000 bushels; wheat, 8,596,000 bushels; oats, 3,885,000 bushels; potatoes, 8,265,000 bushels. The tobacco area was 187,000 acres, yielding 112,200,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 13,464,000 dollars. The cotton crop for 1909 covered 25,000 acres and yielded 10,746 bales, in 1910 the yield was 16,095 bales, in 1911, it was 29,891 bales, and the estimated yield for 1912, 24,000 bales. The manufacture of tobacco and of cigars, &c., is an important industry, and the Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces.

The farm animals in 1910 were 323,000 horses, 54,000 mules, 297,000 milk cows, 578,000 other cattle, 522,000 sheep, 774,000 swine.

The State has valuable fisheries, especially of oysters.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth. In 1911 the output comprised coal, 6,864,667 short tons (6,254,804 dollars); granite and limestone to the value of 821,778 dollars; slate, 185,808 dollars; claywork (1,789,900 dollars); pig iron, 308,769 long tons (3,898,285 dollars); manganese ores, 2,962 long tons (25,770 dollars); besides talc and soapstone, titanium, and other products. The value of the mineral output in 1911, including iron ore, but not pig-iron, was 13,609,364 dollars.

There are extensive nonworks in the State, and flour milling, manufactures of paper and pulp, trunks and bags, glass, and many other articles are prosperous. According to the Federal Census of manufactures in 1910 there were in the State 5,685 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of 216,392,000 dollars, employing 8,551 salaried officials and 105,676 wage-earners; amount annually to 38,154,000 dollars; the cost of raw materials used amounted to 125,583,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 219,794,000 dollars. Statistics of the most important industries for 1910 are as follow:—

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of raw materials	Value of output
	Dollars	Number		
Flour and grist	8,700,000	1,614	15,164	17,598,000
Sawmills and planing mills	28,892,000	2,200	18,802,000	55,846,000
Grain and mill	18,181,000	7,682	11,154,000	25,885,000
Textile mills	8,998,000	7,586	5,485,000	
Iron and steel	11,000,000	1,699	6,445,000	
Foundries	4,305,000	1,320	4,418,000	
Fertilizers	2,767,000	1,066	4,389,000	
Food and kindred products	14,070,000	5,000	4,699,000	7,490,000
Lumber	1,000,000	28	12,892,000	8,000,000
Printing and publishing	1,000,000	2,855		

In 1910 there were 4,534 miles of steam railway in the State, and 470 miles of electric railway. The telegraph and telephone companies had 12,090 miles of line.

There are British Vice-Consuls at Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond.

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WASHINGTON

Government.—Washington, formerly part of Oregon, was created a Territory in 1853, and was admitted into the Union as a State in 1889. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members (actually 96 in 1911), the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than a third of that of members of the House of Representatives (actually 42 in 1911). The membership of both Houses is apportioned anew every 5 years according to the results of the Federal decennial census and of the intervening decennial State census. Senators are elected for 6 years, half this number retiring every 2 years, members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Qualified voters are (with some exceptions) all male and, since general election of 1910, all female citizens 21 years of age who have lived in the State 1 year, in the county 90 days, in the city town ward, or precinct where they vote 30 days, and who can read and speak English.

Governor — Ernest Lister, 1913-1917 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State — I. M. Howell.

To the United States Congress the State sends 2 Senators and (since 1911) 5 Representatives.

The State contains 3 counties. The State capital is Olympia.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 66,127 square miles.

Years	Population	Per sq. mile	Years	Population	Per sq. mile
1880	76,116	1.1	1900	518,103	7.7
1900	349,390	5.3	1910	1,141,980	17.1

In 1910 population by sex and birth —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	
Male	288,647	1,589	8,982	4,960	304,178
Female	207,657	925	264	5,079	213,925
Total	496,304	2,514	9,246	10,039	518,103

In 1910 the population included 658,550 males and 483,840 females; 241,227 were of foreign birth; 6,058 [REDACTED] negroes; 10,997 Indians; 2,706 Chinese, and 12,886 Japanese.

The foreign-born numbered 111,364, of whom 15,618 [REDACTED] British, 7,262 Irish, 20,284 Canadian, 16,686 German, 22,628 Scandinavian, others being Danish, Russian, Italian, Swiss, and French. There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area of 3,642 square miles, the largest being that of Colville, which contains 2,031 square miles.

The principal cities [REDACTED] Seattle, which, according to the census of 1910, contained 237,194 inhabitants; Tacoma, 83,734; Spokane, 104,402; Bellingham, 24,498; Everett, 24,814; Walla Walla, 19,864; Olympia, 6,996.

The prevailing forms of religion [REDACTED] the State [REDACTED] Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist. In the public schools formal religious teaching, [REDACTED] regular reading from the Bible is not permitted, but moral training [REDACTED] given and moral principles inculcated. Education [REDACTED] given free, and compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years of age. In 1910 public elementary schools were taught by 7,170 teachers and attended by 215,688 children; 307 public high schools had 732 teachers and 19,928 pupils. In 1910 three State normal schools had [REDACTED] teachers and 813 students.

The University of Washington near Seattle, had, in 1910, 113 professors and teachers and 2,156 students. The State College at Pullman for science and agriculture had 71 professors or teachers and 1,045 students. Gonzaga College (R C) at Spokane has 31 professors and 548 students; Whitman College (Cong) at Walla Walla has 34 professors and 418 students.

Charity.—In criminal cases there is trial by jury. For the 2 years ending September 30, 1910, the average daily population of each of the State charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions was: W Washington Hospital for the Insane, 1,287; [REDACTED] Hospital for the Insane, 681; Penitentiary, 681; State Training School, 283; Soldiers' Home, 365; school for deaf and blind, 127; Institution for the Feeble-minded, 158; State Reformatory, 71; Washington Veterans' Home, 127. There are also [REDACTED] institutions (24 hospitals, 8 orphanages, and [REDACTED] homes) provided by private charity [REDACTED] by religious bodies. County [REDACTED] have the [REDACTED] of the poor in their counties, except in incorporated towns, which by their charter have power respecting the poor. They may provide for the poor either by contract [REDACTED] by their [REDACTED] agents. Parents, grand-parents, children, grand-children, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. Six months' residence preceding application entitles to county poor relief, but provision [REDACTED] made for aid to non-residents. It [REDACTED] a penal offence to bring non resident paupers into a county. County commissioners may establish poor houses.

Finance, Defence.—For the biennial period ending September 30, 1912, the cost of the Government of the State of Washington amounted [REDACTED] 7,521,509 dollars. Of this amount 3,444,415 dollars was provided from the [REDACTED] General Fund and the remainder from funds for special purposes, mostly educational.

[REDACTED] valuation of real and personal property [REDACTED] 1910 amounted to 789,912,997 dollars; of railway roads, 100,157,754 dollars; electric railways, 15,878,348 dollars; telegraph, 298,845 dollars; total, 906,247,944 dollars. The outstanding bonded debt was paid off [REDACTED] 1911. [REDACTED] true or actual value of all property within the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 1910 [REDACTED] :—

Real property	2,181,111
Personal property	112,097,545
Steam railways	257,405,646
Electric railways	37,856,306
Telegraph lines	767,770
Total	2,589,354,604

The organized militia consists of 111 officers and 1,211 enlisted men, consisting of infantry, cavalry, signal corps, and hospital corps and naval militia. The militia enlist for 1 years, taking oath to volunteer immediately on call from the Federal Government.

The Federal Government has a large dry dock and naval depôt at Bremerton, on Puget Sound. Garrisons of the regular army are maintained at Spokane, Seattle, Walla Walla, Vancouver, and three coast defence points at the entrance to Puget Sound.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is successfully pursued in the State, not least in the arid region of the Cascade Mountains, where there are extensive systems of irrigation.

In 1904 the area irrigated was estimated by the irrigation expert of the United States Department of agriculture at 178,000 acres. Under the Federal "Reclamation Act," which provides for the irrigation and sale of lands, the proceeds to be continually applied to further irrigation, an area of 740,000 acres has been taken in hand. In 1910 there were 56,192 farms with an acreage of 11,712,285, of which 6,378,311 acres was improved land. The wheat yield in 1912 was 58,728,000 bushels; barley, 7,869,000 bushels; oats, 13,689,000 bushels. In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities. In 1910 the farm animals were 380,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 205,000 milk cows, 358,000 other cattle, 783,000 sheep, 183,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 amounted to 3,700,000 pounds of wool. The fruit-growing area has doubled within the last two years, and fruit-canning has become an industry in the State. The value of the 1910 fruit crop was from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 dollars. The timber wealth of the State is immense, having an area of 34,000 square miles, representing about 390,000,000 board feet. The trees are mostly fir, cedar and spruce, with hard-wood. The lakes, rivers, and coast waters provide lucrative fisheries. Salmon is abundant, and the waters are stocked from State hatcheries, which supplied about 80,000,000 salmon fry in 1908. Marine fish, halibut, herring, cod, shad, and many other species are taken in increasing quantities. Shell-fish, notably oysters, are improving in quality and quantity. The total value of the fish output for the year 1909 was 13,534,010 dollars.

Coal is mined in large quantities, the output in 1911 having been 3,572,815 tons, valued at 8,174,170 dollars. In the same year there was an output of gold valued at 840,000 dollars; of silver, valued at 124,000 dollars; of copper, 195,503 pounds (24,438 dollars). The quarries yielded granite, sandstone, marble, and limestone to the value of 1,679,872 dollars. Clay products in 1910 amounted to a value of 2,840,372 dollars. Iron ore is mined, but not in great quantity. (601 short tons) are worked; antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found. The value of the mineral output in 1910 was 15,853,556 dollars.

In 1911 the manufacturing industries had 3,674 establishments with an aggregate capital of 222,261,000 dollars; they employed 7,734 salaried officials

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and 69,120 wage earners, they used raw material costing 117,888,000 dollars, and gave ■ output valued at 220,746,000 dollars. They are connected chiefly with the products of the forests, agriculture, grazing, fishing, and mining. The 1910 ■■■■ showed the most important industries to be -

Industries	Capital	Wage earners	Cost of material	Value of Output
		Number		Dollars
Lumber and timber	17,224,000	43,740	\$ 879,000	6,115,000
Grain	11,077,000	644	1,474,000	17,553,000
Slaughtering and packing	1,103,000	338	1,724,000	15,664,000
Foundry and machine work	9,317,000	431	3,731,000	7,388,000
Canning and preserving	65,000	303	1,344,000	9,591,000
Railway car works	3,304,000	370	2,484,000	6,041,000
Dairy products	2,377,000	3	170,000	7,721,000
Gas	14,978,000	11	641,000	1,184,000

At the Puget Sound ports including Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend, in the year 1911, the imports amounted to 7,894,564 lb, and the exports to 10,005,371 lb.

The railways within the State had, in 1910, 4,833 miles (main track), besides ■ miles of electric railway. The principal railways operating in the State are the Northern Pacific Company and subsidiary companies, Great Northern Railway Company, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Company, the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad Company, the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company and the Spokane and British Columbia Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Puget Sound, the Union Pacific, and the North Coast Railways each have a terminus at Seattle.

Steamers ply the Columbia and other rivers. The Dalles and Cato canal will open the Columbia and Snake Rivers to river navigation to a length of 570 miles from the ocean. Several lines of steamers sail regularly to ports on the Pacific coast, to Japan and China, the Philippines, and other eastern countries, and to Europe. At the Puget Sound ports the traffic facilities, both railway and shipping, are being multiplied.

These are British Vice Consuls at Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma.

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WEST VIRGINIA.

Government.—In 1862, after the State of Virginia, as a whole, had seceded from the Union, the electors of the western portion ratified an ordinance providing for the formation of a new State, and this State was admitted into the Union in 1863 under the name of West Virginia.

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates. The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and resident in the State one year and in the county sixty days prior to the election. The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially. The House of Delegates consists of 60 members elected biennially.

Governor.—Henry D. Hatfield, March 4, 1913—March 4, 1917 (\$5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Stuart F. Reed.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators elected by the Legislature for 6 years, and five Representatives chosen for 2 years, for the election of whom the State is divided into five congressional districts.

For local administration the State is divided into 55 counties. The State Capital is Charleston.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 24,715 square miles.

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq. mile		Total	Per sq. mile
1880	618,457	25.1	1900	958,800	38.9
1890	672,794	31.0	1910	1,221,119	50.8

In 1910 the population included 644,044 males and 577,075 females; 57,072 of foreign birth; 64,173 were negroes; 1,000 Indians; 1,000 Chinese, and 3 Japanese.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	474,013	26,167	56	6	499,242
Female	441,220	18,332	—	6	459,558
Total	915,233	44,499	56	12	958,800

Of the total, 22,451 were born in foreign countries and of these 4,537 came from Germany, 3,342 from Ireland, 2,921 from Italy, and 2,622 from England. In 1910 the population of principal cities: Wheeling, 41,641; Parkersburg, 17,842; Charleston, 22,996; Huntington, 31,161.

The numerous denominations are Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, United Brethren and Presbyterians. 10 of the denominations have colleges within the State. Elementary education is free for all from 7 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for 12 weeks annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years. The public free schools are non-sectarian. A rigid code of moral instruction is enforced, but no

sectarian teaching is permitted. In 1911 the public elementary schools had 276,468 enrolled pupils and 8,782 teachers, and 61 public high schools had 197 teachers and 9,982 pupils. The 6 public normal schools had 24 teachers and 1,656 students.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1867, at Morgantown offers higher instruction free to all residents of the State, and at nominal fees to those from other States. In 1911 it had 71 professors and 1,422 students. Bethany College, under the control of the Christian Church, has 19 instructors and 344 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College, a Methodist institution, has 21 instructors and 159 students. There are two other institutions, one at Barboursville, Methodist Episcopal, with 6 teachers and 168 students, the other at Elkins, Presbyterian, with 6 teachers and 40 students.

Charity.—The State has a Penitentiary, a Reform School for boys, and an Industrial Home for girls. The State Humane Society has authority to take under its care children who are abused or neglected, to find homes for the aged, and protect the lower animals. Other State institutions include Hospitals for the Insane, Asylums, Miners' Hospitals, Schools for the Deaf and Blind, and County Farms (one in each county). These farms provide shelter, food, clothing, and medical attendance for the poor in each county. There are also many institutions (including 15 hospitals) provided by public, private or ecclesiastical beneficence. Each county court appoints overseers for magisterial districts and may establish a county infirmary for the poor. Legal settlement is gained by a year's continuous residence. Necessary relief must be given to a pauper without settlement, but he must be removed to the county where he is chargeable. Parents, children, brothers and sisters of a pauper are liable for his support. To bring an indigent person into the State is a penal offence.

Finance, Defence.—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1912, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1911	1,179,342
Receipts during year	4,625,212
Total	5,798,554
Payments to September 30, 1912	4,665,766
Balance September 30, 1912	1,132,788

The Constitution provides that 'no debt shall be contracted by the State.' The State has, in fact, a large surplus remaining in its Treasury each year. In 1907 the assessed value of real property was 487,110,791 dollars, and of personal property, 442,838,425, total assessed value, 929,949,216 dollars.

The militia, the National Guard consists of a General Staff, two Regiments of Infantry and a Medical Department. The total strength in 1909 was 116 companies and 1,194 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1910 the State had 96 farms with an area of 10,028,442 acres, of which 5,521,757 acres were improved land. The chief agricultural products in 1910 were wheat, 3,378,000 bushels, Indian corn, 24,505,000 bushels, oats, 3,108,000 bushels, hay, 1,028,000 bushels, potatoes, 5,264,000 bushels. The yield of tobacco was 15,800 tons, the yield amounted to 12,008,000 pounds, valued at \$18,210,000. Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. In 1910 the farm

animals were 197,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 247,000 milk cows, 511,000 other cattle, 709,000 sheep, and 328,000 swine. In 1911, the wool clip from 600,000 sheep produced 3,450,000 pounds of wool valued at 897,345 dollars.

The wooded area of West Virginia is estimated at 18,400 square miles (11,778,000 acres), or 83 per cent. of the area of the State. Most of this area is occupied by timber of merchantable size and quality, and the lumber industry is the most important in the State. There are about 10½ million acres of virgin soil not yet brought into cultivation.

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, besides great quantities in petroleum and natural gas. The coal area extends 17,280 square miles, and about 50,960 men are employed in coal mines. The output of coal in the State in 1911 amounted to 59,831,580 short tons, valued at 53,670,515 dollars. The output of crude petroleum amounted to 9,785,464 barrels (of 42 gallons), valued at 12,767,298 dollars. Of natural gas produced, the value amounted to 28,451,907 dollars. In the State there are iron-mines, but their output is not separately distinguished. In 1910, 174,661 long tons of pig-iron (2,619,915 dollars) were produced from blast furnaces in the State. The quarries yielded sandstone and limestone to the value of 1,106,012 dollars. The output of salt was 188,379 barrels (78,805 dollars). The value of the output of the clay-working industries was 4,833,420 dollars. The total mineral produce was valued at 101,948,248 dollars for 1911.

In the State there are important leather industries. According to the census of manufactures of 1910, there were in West Virginia 2,586 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 150,928,000 dollars, employing 4,971 salaried officials, and 63,893 wage-earners, wages in the year amounted to 83,000,000 dollars. The cost of the material used was 92,878,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 161,950,000 dollars. The following are statistics of the important industries in 1910 :—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Leather	18,164,000	1,571	10,383,000	12,451,000
Lumber	30,334,000	18,643	8,976,000	28,758,000
Iron and steel	16,276,000	3,060	15,896,000	24,435,000
Coke	12,521,000	4,426	5,012,000	7,568,000
Railway cars	2,117,000	6,642	3,968,000	6,738,000

In 1910, there were within the State 3,600 miles of railway (main line and branches), besides 100 miles of electric railway track. The important railway systems are the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the West Virginian Central and Pittsburg. The coal-fields in the west are well opened up by the Ohio and its tributaries, which provide some of the cheapest means of coal carriage in the world.

There are within the State 170 State banks having deposits in 1917 amounting to 52,217,945 dollars. There are also 88 National Banks with aggregate capital of 7,646,000 dollars; surplus 3,720,000 dollars; deposits 36,912,449 dollars.

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WISCONSIN

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. The Senate consists of 13 members elected for a term of four years, only about half of the members being elected at one time. The Assembly consists of 43 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time.

Eligible to the Legislature are males who are qualified electors in the district to be represented and who have resided one year within the State, except members of Congress and officers holders under the United States. Wisconsin has universal suffrage for males over 21 years of age. There is no property or educational qualification.

Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 3 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Wisconsin is unique among other States in that it has delegated important legislative power to three Commissions, each of which is composed of three members at 5,000 dollars yearly for each. The Railroad Commission fixes rates of railroads and public utilities, the Tax Commission assesses and collects all taxes, including the progressive income tax, the Industrial Commission administers all laws relating to factory inspection, women's and child labour, workmen's compensation, truancy, street trades, fire employment offices, &c. The latter commission has power to enforce rules of its making regarding the safeguarding of machinery, sanitation and ventilation.

Governor—F. E. McGovern, 1913-15 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—John H. Donald

The State Capital—Madison, population, 25,531 in 1910

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 56,040 square miles, of which 54,450 square miles is land. In 1910 the population numbered 2,383,860 (1,208,541 males and 1,125,319 females) of whom 512,569 were of foreign birth, 2,900 were negroes, 10,142 Indians, 324 Chinese and 34 Japanese. The foreign born population in 1900 numbered 515,971, the principal nationalities represented being Canadian, English, German, Irish, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish, and Italian. In 1910 the population of the cities follows—

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
Milwaukee	373,857	Green Bay	25,296	Ashland	11,594
Superior	40,384	Eau Claire	18,310	Janesville	13,894
Racine	38,002	Fond du Lac	13,797	Beloit	15,125
Oshkosh	38,062	Appleton	16,773	Manitowoc	13,027
La Crosse	30,417	Kenosha	21,371	Merrill	8,689
Madison	25,531	Marinette	14,610	Chippewa Falls	8,893
Sheboygan	26,398	Wausau	16,560	Stevens Point	8,692

The religious are—Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist.

School attendance is compulsory for children between 7 and 14 years of age, in cities for the entire school year, and in towns and villages for 9 months a year. In 1910 the public elementary schools had 14,729 teachers, and 464,311 enrolled pupils, the public high schools had 1,394 teachers and 30,370 pupils. The 12 public normal schools had 1,000 teachers and 2,790 pupils in 1909.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison was begun in 1850. It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of one member from each congressional district, and two from the State at large, appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years. It has 100 professors and instructors, and 5,741 students. Instruction by correspondence has been introduced with 5,936 students enrolled in 1911. Other important Colleges in the State are Beloit College of Beloit, non-sectarian, 36 instructors and 465 students, Lawrence University of Appleton, inter-denominational with 100 instructors and 1,000 students, Ripon College, non-sectarian with 23 instructors and 280 students, St. John's Military Academy, Delafield Episcopal 18 professors and instructors and 211 students, Concordia College (Lutheran), Milwaukee with 7 professors and 203 students, and Marquette University Milwaukee, R. C., with 187 instructors and 1,660 students. There are besides several smaller colleges.

Charity—In 1910 the State had ten charitable and penal institutions and the number of their inmates were: State prison 709, reformatory, 240, industrial school for boys 360, public school for dependent children, 180, school for the deaf, 194, a school for the blind 77, home for the feeble minded, 917, two hospitals for the insane 1,000. The administration of these institutions is subject to the State Board of Control. In 1910 the cost of their maintenance was \$71,546 dollars. The State expenditure in maintaining the chronic insane in county asylums was (in 1910) \$81,622 dollars.

The supervisors of each town have care of the poor who have a settlement (gained by a year's residence) in the town. The county board has charge of the poor who have no settlement in town, city or village and may establish a poorhouse, but the distinction between town and county poor may be abolished by vote of the town supervisors, and the county be responsible for the support of all such poor. The county judge may commit a pauper to the poorhouse for 30 days or indefinitely. To bring a pauper into a town where he has no settlement is punishable by fine. Parents and children are liable for each other's support.

Finance, 1908-1910—For the 2 years ended June 30, 1910, the receipts and disbursements (all funds) of the State Government were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars.
Balance June 1, 1908	1,728,047
Receipts for 2 years	23,507,463
Total	25,235,510
Disbursements for 2 years	23,675,523
Balance June 30, 1910	1,559,987

The State has no bonded debt, but in 1908, \$251,000 dollars was raised in the form of bonds. The State also has certificates of indebtedness arising out of the sale of State lands. The assessed valuation in 1910 was \$2,478,561,786 dollars.

The true value of all the property within the State in 1910 was estimated by the Federal Census Bureau at:—

Real property	1,682,068,672
Personal property	1,156,609,567
Total	2,838,678,239

The militia of the State consists of three regiments, a separate battalion of infantry, a troop of cavalry, a battery of light artillery, one battery of naval militia, and hospital corps, aggregating 217 commissioned officers and 2,999 enlisted men. The State naval militia contained 10 officers and 100 enlisted men.

Production. Industry, Communications.—Wisconsin is very largely an agricultural State. In 1910 the farms numbered 177,127 with a total area of 21,060,066 acres, of which 11,907,606 acres were improved land. The chief crops are wheat, maize and other cereals, potatoes, sugar-beet, grapes, fruit and tobacco. The yield of maize in 1912 was 58,262,000 bushels; of wheat, 3,564,000 bushels; of oats, 84,746,000 bushels; of barley, 24,843,000 bushels, rye and buckwheat being also grown. The yield of potatoes was 34,920,000 bushels; of hay, 3,600,000 tons. The area under tobacco (1912) was 42,200 acres; the yield was 54,436,000 pounds. The beet-sugar output in 1908-09 was 16,964 tons. Fruits (large and small) are extensively cultivated. In 1910 the live stock consisted of 669,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 1,506,000 milk cows, 1,081,000 other cattle, 1,034,000 sheep, and 1,651,000 swine. The wool clip in 1911 amounted to 4,887,600 pounds of wool, valued at 930,150 dollars.

The mineral resources of the State are considerable. In 1911 the output comprised zinc, 31,809 short tons (3,626,226 dollars); lead, 3,967 short tons (357,030 dollars); granite, limestone, and sandstone to the value of 2,375,102 dollars; natural rock cement, graphite, petroleum, mineral waters were also produced, the value of the output in 1911 (including not ores, but metal products) being 12,451,436 dollars.

In 1910 there were 9,722 manufacturing establishments in the State with a total capital of 606,657,000 dollars. The number of wage-earners was 182,583 receiving 93,905,000 dollars in wages. The value of the products was 590,306,000 dollars. As compared with 1904, the number of establishments increased 14 per cent., capital increased 47 per cent., wage-earners, 10 per cent., wages paid 12 per cent., and value of products 15 per cent.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading industries of the State during 1910:—

	Establishments	Capital	Wage-earners	Wages	Value of products
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Dollars
Cheese, butter, milk	2,630	2,766,000	2,663	18,000,000	58,643,000
Flour, grist		10,663,000	1,194	27,088,000	81,067,000
Products		86,894,000	24,219	22,534,000	54,134,000
Foundry, machine shop products	444	49,412,000	7,548	34,839,000	44,688,000
Leather, tanned, dried	32	68,683,000	5,001	7,808,000	32,126,000
Liquors	136	64,300,000	24,003	25,567,000	57,960,000
Lumber	1,020				

At the State ports the shipments consist of grain and flour, coal, lumber, ore

besides ■■■ for the insane, an asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind, and ■ hospital ■ the ■■■ minded ■■ epileptic. Boards of county commissioners have supervision of the poor and may either contract for their support ■ appoint agents to provide for them. Ninety days' residence immediately before application entitles to county support. It ■ ■ misde- ■■■ to bring into ■ county a pauper who has a ■■■■ elsewhere. The county commissioners may provide a workhouse.

Finance, Defence.—The cash receipts and disbursements of the ■■■ (exclusive of trust funds) for the period October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1912, ■■ given ■ follows:—

Balance, October 1, 1910	827,228
Receipts for two years	2,247,971
Total	2,575,199
Disbursements for two years	1,863,316

Balance, Sept. 30, 1912 711,883.

In 1910 the bonded debt amounted to 180,000 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property in the State in 1910 to 188,560,916 dollars (actual value).

The militia or National Guard, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, had a strength of 598 enlisted men and 52 officers in 1910.

Production and Industry.—Wyoming is semi-arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by 'dry farming.' Under Federal Act of June 17, 1902, extensive irrigation works ■■ being undertaken ■■ the Shoshone and the North Platte rivers, 3,828,000 dollars having been expended (January 1, 1911) ■■ the former project alone. Many private irrigation and development companies are also at work. In 1910 there were 10,967 farms with ■■■ of 8,543,010 acres, of which 1,256,160 ■■■ improved land. Such crops ■■ grown consist of vegetables, cereals, and fruits. About ■■ half the State is well fitted for grazing and for sheep ■■■ The woolclip (1911) yielded 84,000,000 pounds of wool, valued ■■ 5,304,000 dollars, ■ value exceeded only by that of the wool production of Montana. Other farm animals (1910) ■■ 148,000 horses, 27,000 milk ■■■ 959,000 other cattle, and 21,000 swine.

About 10,000,000 acres in the State ■■ covered with timber. The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout.

The prosperity of Wyoming is largely dependent ■■ its mineral ■■■ The output of coal in 1911 amounted to 6,744,864 short tons, valued at about 10,508,863 dollars. In 1911 the production of copper ■■ 130,499 pounds (16,312 dollars). Gold was produced in 1911 to the amount of 1,030 ■■ (21,300 dollars), and silver to the ■■■ of ■■ (400 dollars). The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, ■■■ phosphate rock and gypsum, from which plaster of Paris ■■ other plasters ■■ made. There has been great development during 1912-1913 ■■ ■■ industry; many new ■■ ■■ being opened. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued ■■ 11,485,983 ■■■.

■■■ mostly confined to production for local consumption. ■■ ■■ (according ■■ Federal census results), the ■■ ■■ 268 ■■■■ establishments; the capital invested ■■ manufacturing ■■■■ 6,195,109 dollars, the wage-earners ■■■■ 2,867, the ■■■■ cost 2,608,189 dollars, ■■ the output amounted to 6,349,078 dollars. ■■

chief manufactured products were cars made or repaired, 2,336,678 dollars; lumber and timber products, 751,249 dollars; flour and grist, 746,299 dollars; butter, 268,862 dollars.

Wyoming has no navigable rivers. In 1910, the railways in the State had a length of 1,644 miles, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and North-Western railways being the principal lines.

The system of stage route transportation is still common.

In December, 1911, there were in the State 30 National, 55 State, and 9 private banks.

[REDACTED] of Reference.

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OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

ALASKA [REDACTED]

Government.—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of March 30, 1867, the purchase price having been 7,200,000 dollars. The country is not, in the political sense, a Territory, but only a District with no representative assembly nor any constitution. It is governed directly by Congress at Washington, and locally administered by a Governor appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years, and assisted by a Secretary, a Surveyor-General, and other officials.

Governor—Walter E. Clark, 1909-13 (7,000 dollars).

The [REDACTED] of the territory is about 590,800 square miles, and the census population of 1900 was returned at 63,592, of whom 30,507 (27,307 male) were white; 29,536 natives (Indians, Eskimo, Aleuts, &c.); 3,116 Chinese; 265 Japanese; 158 Negroes. In 1910 the population was 64,366, of whom 36,347 [REDACTED] whites, and the others Indian or other coloured. About 7,000 people, employed in mines, canneries, and railway construction, spend a few [REDACTED] a year in Alaska, but these [REDACTED] not included in the enumeration. The largest town is Fairbanks which, in 1910, had 8,500 inhabitants; the second largest is Nome with 2,500; other towns are Skagway (1,800), Juneau (1,800), now the seat of Government, Sitka (160 whites, [REDACTED] natives), Valdez (1,100), Ketchikan (1,000), Cordova (800). There are altogether 11 incorporated towns.

Instruction, Justice.—In Alaska many religious missions [REDACTED] at work, representing very diverse denominations: Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and others.

The district is well supplied with schools, about 250,000 dollars being annually appropriated to this service by the United States Government. There [REDACTED] in the schools for natives altogether (1912) about 81 schools, 102 teachers, and 1,689 pupils in average attendance, with a total enrolment of 3,841. At the United States Indian Training School [REDACTED] Carlisle, Pa., there [REDACTED] about 80 Alaskan children (Indian, Eskimo, Thlinget, and Aleut). Many schools for white children [REDACTED] maintained, both within and outside [REDACTED] incorporated towns.

For the administration of justice the territory is constituted [REDACTED] a judicial district with [REDACTED] subdivisions and [REDACTED] courts.

Finance.—In the district of Alaska there is no provision for taxation of real personal property, except municipalities where real estate and personal property may be taxed 2 per cent. for municipal purposes only. The derived from licenses conduct businesses, a long list of which, with the cost of the respective licenses, prescribed by law.

The following is a statement of revenues from Alaska under specified heads from 1869 to 1911 and for the last three years:—

Years	Internal revenue	Customs	Public lands	Tax on sealion	Alaska funds and agricultural experiment station	Miscellaneous	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Total 1869 to 1911	\$90,242	1,081,180	472,000	9,558,754	1,175,510	1,910,062	14,702,666
1869	16,217	61,026	79,110	153,975	136,460	107,186	581,480
1910	20,139	6,348	191,204	133,375	269,907	112,374	734,601
1911	20,057	45,016	136,006	403,917	176,027	114,502	901,105

¹ The territory of Alaska was attached to the District of Oregon December 27, 1872, and on September 1, 1883, Washington and Oregon were consolidated, again on September 1, 1902, Washington and Alaska were detached from the District of Oregon and made a separate district.

² Act of January 27, 1906

Alaska has produced from 1867 until 1911, 206,813,094 dollars in minerals, and in sea and fur products the sum of 222,710,086 dollars, and has paid into the Treasury of the United States from customs, internal revenue and license taxes, and other cash items 17,117,355 dollars, making a total production and export from Alaska to the United States of 446,640,985 dollars.

On the other side of that balance sheet is the 7,200,000 dollars which the Government of the United States paid to Russia for Alaska, then the Treasury statements for the payments made from 1867 to 1911, inclusive, and the expenses of the post office. The total money expended by the Government of the United States in Alaska from 1867 to 1911 in maintaining the National Government there, collecting customs and the revenues, maintaining the courts, the fur seal fisheries, boundary commissions, generally all items of governmental expense, have amounted only to 35,816,674 dollars. That leaves a difference between the productions of Alaska and the amount the Government of the United States has expended therein of 410,824,311 dollars.

Production, Communications.—In some parts of the territory the climate during the brief summer is not unsuitable for agricultural operations. There are agricultural experimental stations which are giving valuable demonstrations. Reindeer have been introduced from Siberia, and now 33,629 are employed by the missionaries, by the Eskimo, and by Government officials.

There are considerable timber resources, mostly of the spruce hemlock and red and yellow cedar sort. The National forests of Alaska have an area of 26,761,826 acres. In 1910 there were 11 industrial establishments, employing a total of 73,479 men (3,099 were women), having a capital of 13,060,116 dollars.

The chief industries are seal and salmon fisheries, and mining. The seal

fisheries of the Fribolot Islands are under the charge of the Federal Department of Commerce and Labour.

The salmon fisheries are very valuable, and Government has provided for their preservation by securing legislative enactments for the construction and maintenance of hatcheries. The annual catch of salmon is valued over 14,000,000 dollars. Halibut, cod, herring, and whales are also caught, the herring and whales for the manufacture of oil and

Gold is worked in South East Alaska, where a low grade ore is found in the interior the Yukon river, and at Nome and other places on the west coast. The output of gold in 1911 estimated at 806,179 fine ounces of the value of 16,665 dollars, and of silver 468,300 fine ounces of the value of 252,900 dollars. Copper in 1911 extracted to the amount of 22,314 pounds, valued at 2,789,361 dollars. There has recently been the production of this metal. Tin ore deposits Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade, two companies work them, but climatic conditions are unfavourable. Lead is produced, coal is worked, petroleum, gypsum, and marble found. The total mineral output in 1911 was valued at 20,072,420 dollars (including some lead, but tin, though a quantity of tin ore shipped to Germany).

The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year 1912 amounted to 18,809,270 dollars, from Alaska to the United States 597,712 dollars, besides gold ore and bullion. In the year 1912 487 vessels of 510,509 tons cleared from the United States for Alaska, and 594 of 505,412 from Alaska for the United States. The chief ports of shipment of the United States to Alaska are on Puget Sound.

There is a railway of 112 miles from Skagway to the White Horse Rapids (in the Canadian Yukon region), thence transport is by coach or, in summer, by steamer. The Tanana Mines Railway has 50 miles of line of iron, connecting Chena, Fairbanks, and Vault Creek. The Solomon River Railway has 60 miles of line north from Dikeon on Seward Peninsula. The Copper River and North Western Railway completed its line (standard gauge) from Cordova to Kennecott a distance of 197 miles in 1911. The Alaskan towns are connected with the United States and with Canada by telegraph. There are about 140 post offices and good mail services in the territory.

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HAWAII

Government.—The or Sandwich Islands formed during the greater part of nineteenth century an independent kingdom, but in the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani, was deposed and a provisional government formed; 1894 a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with a resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, Islands August 12, 1898, formally to United States. On June 14, 1900, they

constituted the Territory of . The Organic Act since been amended several times. There is a Legislature of two Houses, a of 15 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for two years. Sessions, limited to 60 days, held biennially. The Governor and Secretary appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

Governor.—W. F. Frear, 1911–15 (7,000 dollars).

Secretary.—E. A. Mott-Smith.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially.

In the Territory divided into 5 counties within which the local authorities had restricted powers. Under subsequent statutes county, of small and population, has been deprived for the part of the few powers it had originally, while the other four counties, of considerable size and population, have been given much larger powers. These counties collect a portion of their revenues and determine in part the of others, which collected by the Territory. On January 1, 1909, the county of Oahu converted into the city and county of Honolulu with enlarged powers.

Area and Population.—The total of the islands is 6,449 square miles. The principal islands of the group Hawaii, 4,015; Maui, 728; Oahu, 598; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 139; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 69. According to the census taken on April 15, 1910, the total population of the islands numbered 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24.61 per cent. since 1900. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 29.75. The Capital, Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, has 52,183 inhabitants.

The number of Hawaiians in the islands in 1910 26,041; the part-Hawaiians 12,506. The decrease in the number of Hawaiians in the ten years 1900–1910 3,746, and increase in part-Hawaiians 4,658. Of the part-Hawaiians, 8,772 are Caucasian-Hawaiian and 3,784 Asiatic-Hawaiian. There are 21,674 Chinese and 79,674 Japanese. The Portuguese number 22,803; the Spanish, 1,990; other Caucasians, chiefly Americans, British, and Germans, 14,867; and Porto Ricans, 4,890. Chinese, Japanese, and Korean immigration is prohibited. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 266 Russian, 3,247 Spanish and Portuguese, and 3,043 Filipino immigrants introduced.

Religion and Instruction.—Nearly all the natives are Christians. There an Anglican bishop Honolulu; also a Roman bishop, ministers of various denominations. Schools are established all over islands, the sum expended for public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1912, 722,912 dollars, of which 92,577 dollars was for buildings. Elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in schools is English. 1912, there were public schools with 591 23,752 enrolled pupils; also 51 private schools with teachers 6,157 enrolled pupils. Of the pupils in public private schools 1912, 8,328 or part-Hawaiian, 5,331 Portuguese, 12,983 Asiatics, 1,169 American, 187 British, 308 German. In Hawaii besides, a normal training school, a reformatory industrial boys for girls; a College of Agriculture the Mechanic Arts.

Justice.—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, district a land registration court. The circuit judges sit also as juvenile courts. judges of supreme circuit are appointed by the United

President; the district magistrates by the chief justice of the supreme court. There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President.

In 1912 there were 9,032 convictions, nearly all the offences being of a trivial nature.

Finance, Defence.—Revenue is derived mainly from taxation of real and personal property, income and inheritance taxes, licences, land sales and leases, waterworks and road, school and poll taxes. For the year ending June 30, 1912, the revenue amounted to 4,315,972.76 dollars of which 2,560,505.88 dollars went to the Territory and 1,755,466.88 dollars to the counties. The Territory expended 2,327,770.17 dollars. On July 1, 1912, the bonded debt amounted to 5,454,000 dollars. In 1912 the assessed value of property was: real, 90,889,057 dollars; personal, 85,945,744 dollars; total, 176,834,801 dollars.

In June, 1912, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 1,100 men. The Federal Government, with a view to the protection of the Pacific Coast and the control of the Panama Canal, has voted money for the construction of extensive military works at Pearl Harbour, about 7 miles from Honolulu, and at Honolulu and other places on the island of Oahu. The dredging of Pearl Harbour channel was completed during the year ending June 30, 1912, and the construction of the dry dock, naval station, and fortifications is well in hand.

Production and Commerce.—The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. In 1910 there were 4,320 farms with an acreage of 2,590,600, of which 305,058 acres were improved land. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, honey, hides, sisal, bananas, pine-apples, wool, tobacco, cotton, and rubber are also exported. In 1911 the sugar-crop amounted to over 566,821 tons. The sugar plantations are extensively supplied with irrigation canals, and this system is coming into general use. In 1912 there were forest reserves aggregating 683,101 acres, and other reserves are contemplated. In 1910 the Territory had 500 industrial establishments, employing a total of 7,572 persons (5,904 being wage-earners), having a capital of 23,875,000 dollars, the cost of material being 25,629,000 dollars and the value of the output 47,404,000 dollars.

For the year ended June 30, 1912, the imports from foreign countries amounted to 5,598,444 dollars, and the exports to foreign countries to 378,278 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii amounted to 23,095,878 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 55,076,165 dollars, of which 48,143,580 dollars were for sugar, 1,817,979 dollars for refined sugar, 2,744,042 dollars for fruits, 835,641 dollars for coffee, and 212,146 dollars for rice. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1911 totalled 148,183, and the exports to the United Kingdom 4,023.

Shipping and Communications.—A considerable addition to the wharfrage accommodation of the port of Honolulu has been made, and the harbour has been enlarged and dredged to a depth that will admit the largest steamers afloat. At Hilo Bay, on the east side of Hawaii Island, the construction of a breakwater has begun, this being an important place for the shipment of sugar. At Kahului, the principal port on the island of Maui, the construction of a breakwater has been completed and dredging of the harbour has begun. Many lighthouses have been constructed in recent years.

Ten lines of steamers connect the islands with the United States,

(Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. In the year 1912, 1,370,815 tons entered, and 429 of 1,359,109 tons cleared at the ports of the islands. An inter-island steam navigation company with 17 small steamers provides communication between the different islands. There are about 100 miles of railway in the islands, and 100 lines projected. There are telephones on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai; total length 600 miles; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of electric tramways. The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is in operation between the islands for commercial purposes and for communication with vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast.

British Consul for the Territory of Hawaii.—T. Harrington.

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PORTO

Government.—Porto Rico, by the treaty of December 11, 1898, ceded by Spain to the United States. Its constitution was determined by Act of Congress of April 12, 1900 (known as the "Organic Act") slightly amended May 1, 1900, and March 2, 1901. It has representative government, the franchise being restricted only to males (21 years), residence (one year), and citizenship (either Porto Rican or American). The Governor and the Executive Council, consisting of 11 heads of departments and 11 natives, are appointed for 4 years by the President of the United States, while the House of Delegates, consisting of 11 members (5 from each of the 7 electoral districts), and a Resident Commissioner to the United States, having a seat in Congress in Washington, are elected by the people for 4 years. The Council and the House of Delegates constitute the Legislative Assembly, with the veto power vested in the Governor. In each of the 71 muni-

capitales of the island the mayor, city council, and other chief officials are elected by the people and they, in turn, appoint their subordinates. The essential features of the United States civil service have been incorporated into a local law by the Legislative Assembly. The judiciary comprises an Attorney General and staff and a United States court appointed by the President, a Supreme Court of 5 members also appointed by the President, 7 District Courts whose judges are appointed by the Governor, and 34 municipal courts and 61 justices of the peace elected by the people.

A revised "Organic Act," known as the Olmstead Bill, designed to replace the Act of April 12, 1900, is before the Congress of the United States. In December, 1910, it passed the lower house and now awaits the action of the Senate. The new act, in its projected form grants collective American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico and a partially but progressively elective senate, extends the appointive judiciary system, establishes a coordinate and cohesive form of insular government in which the legislative and executive functions are to be separated and provides an effective health service throughout the island.

Governor —George R. Colton

Secretary —M. Drew Cuello

Area, Population and Instruction The island has an area of 3 606 square miles. The population in 1910 was 1 118,012 or 118 per sq mile. The negroes in 1899 numbered 59,490, and mulattoes 304,352. There were 589,426 whites and 76 Chinese. The coloured population was 38.2 per cent of the whole. Chief towns, San Juan, 48,716 inhabitants (1910), Ponce 68,444, Mayaguez, 42,429. Of the working population, 63 per cent are engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining, 21 per cent in domestic and personal service, 8 per cent in manufacturing industries, 8 per cent in trade and transportation. In 1899 over 89 per cent of the population could neither read nor write. In 1899 the school system was reorganised and education made compulsory. In 1912 there were 1 168 common schools with 160,657 pupils enrolled, 19 high schools, and a well distributed system of night schools and kindergartens. There are also a number of private schools. The University of Porto Rico, established at Rio Piedra, 12 kilometres (about 7 miles) from San Juan, and open to both men and women, consists of a normal department, a college of liberal arts, a college of agriculture, with provision for departments of natural science and engineering, architecture, law, medicine, pharmacy, and for a university hospital. It maintains a farm and a dairy equipped with modern machinery and utensils and selected stock, and with the co-operation of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station at Mayaguez is offering a thorough course in theoretical and practical husbandry.

Finance —Revenues are derived from customs and excise, from the general property tax, a collateral inheritance tax, taxes on insurance companies and from licences and fees. Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30 1912 —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1911	4,015,444
Receipts, 1911-12	7,816,161
	<hr/>
	11,831,605
Disbursements, 1911-12	8,708,222
	<hr/>
Balance, July 1, 1912	3,123,383

The assessed value of property in 1911 was 178,275,000 dollars. The net public debt = 4,139,760 dollars.

The police force consists of about 700 men, and the military force of about 590.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—The cultivated land in 1910 was divided into 58,371 holdings, having a total of 2,085,162 acres, of which 1,570,304 acres were improved land. The chief products of the island are sugar, tobacco, coffee, pine apples, grape fruit, oranges, and other tropical fruits, island cotton, textile fibres, bat guano, phosphate, and vegetables, and the principal industries are manufactures of hats, embroidery, drawn work, rum &c. Sugar exported in 1912 amounted to 367,000 tons valued at 31,544,063 dollars, being 63 per cent of all products exported. In 1912, 111,682,615 cigars were consumed and 169,765,656 exported, or a total output of 281,448,271, while 532,431,000 cigarettes were consumed and 11,293,350 exported, or a total of 543,724,350. Over 5,000,000 pounds of leaf and wrap tobacco, valued at \$320,130 dollars, were exported in 1912. Coffee was used from 33,937,021 pounds, valued at \$4,992,779 in 1911, to 40,146,365 pounds, valued at \$754,913 dollars in 1912. Orange exports amounted to 584,414 dollars, fresh pineapples to 684,774 dollars, canned pineapples to 258,671 dollars, grapefruit, a comparatively new product (7,586 dollars in 1907) amounted to 525,048 dollars, while coconuts amounted to 308,883 dollars. With the completion of the system of irrigation now being constructed on the southern coast by the Government, at a cost of 3,000,000 dollars, the output of the island will be enormously increased. In 1910 there were 939 industrial establishments in Porto Rico, employing 13,122 persons (15,582 wage earners), having a total capital of 25,544,385 dollars, with an output valued at 36,749,742 dollars. There is no established mining enterprise, but gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, platinum and nickel are found in the island. There are very productive salt works. In 1912 the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 42,926,173 dollars, the domestic exports to foreign countries amounted to 49,705,418 dollars. Shipments of United States merchandise to Porto Rico, 37,424,545 dollars, of foreign merchandise from United States, 1,046,418 dollars. Shipments from Porto Rico to United States, value 42,873,401 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1911-12, American foreign vessels of 685,198 tons cleared from Porto Rico to the United States. The vessels of 13 steamship lines (5 Spanish, the others being French, German, American, Cuban, and British) visit the island. The harbour of San Juan, the chief port, and naval station proper, is being improved to have an entrance 600 yards wide and 30 feet deep.

There are over 1,000 miles of road, the island, and 220 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the west coast and almost encircles the island, and penetrates the interior. A new line is open from Rio Piedras to Caguas inland. Extensions of existing lines are being undertaken, and a line across the island, with many branches, is projected. There are 590 miles of postal (government) telegraph wire. The telephone (private) is in use and is being widely extended. There are 80 post offices, and telegraph stations.

The Porto Rican island of Vieques, miles to the east, is about miles long and 6 miles broad, and has about 10,000 inhabitants, who grow sugar and cattle. Like Porto Rico the island of Vieques is fertile and healthy.

The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and Thomas, is a good

harbour and has been transformed into a naval base. It is the rendezvous of the U.S. Atlantic and Caribbean squadrons.

British Consul—W. C. Churchward.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty signed by the Peace Commissioners December 10, 1898, extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Bouueo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude.

Governor (General)—W. Cameron Forbes appointed November 11, 1909.

Vice Governor—Newton W. Gilbert appointed February 10, 1910.

Area and Population.—The islands and islets are about 3,141 in number; the two largest are Luzon (40,469 square miles) and Mindanao (38,292 square miles), and the total area, including the Sulu Islands, is estimated at 127,853 square miles. An estimate of the population made by the United States Bureau of Statistics in 1911 and based on the census of 1903, put the total at 8,368,427. Owing to the fact that the census in question greatly underestimated the number of certain uncivilised tribes, then little known, the present correct figure is probably near 8,600,000, giving a density of population of 27 per square mile. Approximately 1,000,000 of the population are non-Christians and more primitive than the Christianised peoples.

The capital of the Archipelago is Manila, constituted as a province, with (1910) 234,409 inhabitants. Other towns with their estimated present population are: Iloilo on Panay, 60,000 (including suburbs), Cebu on Cebu, 60,000 (including suburbs), Iloilo, 43,000, Alibey (including Legaspi), 40,000; Nueva Caceres, 40,000; Vigan, 38,000, (all on Luzon), and Zamboanga on Mindanao, 24,000. Baguio in the Mountain Province, Luzon, is the summer capital, corresponding to Simla in India.

Movement of Population.—Vital statistics are yet restricted to Manila, which, with a population (1910) of 234,409 had in the year ending June 30, 1912, 8,638 deaths (or 36 per 1,000) and 9,840 births (or 39.84 per 1,000). Among the American residents, however, the death-rate is only 10 to 15 per 1,000.

About 40 per cent. of the recorded deaths are those of infants under one

year old, and the number of infants' deaths, year — year, equals about 1 percent of births. This high infant death rate is set off by a high birth-rate. Sanitary supervision in the Archipelago is entrusted to a Bureau of Health, which has district health officers in the several provinces.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, there were 15,068 passengers arriving at the Philippine Islands — these, 4,817 — Americans, 1,194 citizens of the Philippines, 6,539 Chinese (5,596 having been in the islands before), 813 Japanese, and 2,205 of other nationalities. Under the Chinese exclusion Act (applied to the Philippines in 1902) Chinese immigration is prohibited. Under the Act Chinese labourers must be registered.

There are about 25,000 Americans and Europeans in the islands and about 40,000 Chinese. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race, but there are some tribes of Negritos.

Government.—The whole of the Archipelago is now under civil government, but in the Moro Province comprising parts of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, most of the civil officers, including that of governor, are filled by military officers. The central government is composed of the Governor General, who is the chief executive and President of the Philippine Commission, and eight Commissioners (four Americans and four Filipinos).

The Philippine Commission constitutes the upper house, and the elective Philippine Assembly, which was first opened on October 16, 1907, the lower house, of the legislative body. The members of the Assembly hold office for four years, and the Legislature elects two Resident Commissioners to the United States, who hold office for the same term.

There are four executive departments, Interior, Finance and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction, of which three American and one Filipino Commissioners are secretaries. A fifth department has been authorized by Congress, but has not as yet been created by the President. The islands are subdivided into provinces, each with a governor, secretary, treasurer, and prosecuting attorney. The provincial governor is elected by popular vote, except in the 6 provinces inhabited largely by Non-Christian tribes, in the Province of Batanes, in which the governor is appointed by the Governor General of the islands, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. The government of the towns is practically autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serving for four years. The officials consist of a president, vice president, and councillors, the latter varying in number according to population. Local municipal government has been instituted in about 730 towns.

Justice and Defence.—For the administration of justice there is a Supreme Court, with 7 judges, 17 judicial districts, each with a court of first instance, and 1 additional judge of the court of first instance of Manila and 1 additional judge of first instance, who replace absent judges otherwise disqualified for any particular cases, also a court of land registration, with 5 judges. Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippine Constabulary. The strength of the Constabulary at the close of the fiscal year, 1912, was 10,000 officers and 4,157 enlisted men, distributed throughout the Archipelago in 100 stations. The director, four of the 100 directors and two inspectors are detailed to the United States Army.

Religion.—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic, there being in addition to one American archbishop, 5 American, 1 Italian, and 2 Filipino bishops, and 1 Spanish Apostolic Prefect. In Luzon — In-

dependent Filipino Church has come into existence. The Moros — Mohammedans, and their are pagan tribes in some of the more remote regions.

Education — Education is under the direction of the Secretary of Public Instruction. The Archipelago is divided into 36 educational divisions. The teaching staff comprises 664 American teachers for all grades, and 1,066 Filipino teachers on Insular pay and 6,488 Filipino teachers paid by the municipalities. English is taught in all the public schools of the islands to the number of over 4,000. In 1911-12 there was an average daily attendance of 329,073 pupils in the public schools. The annual cost of teachers, &c., is about \$3,450,000 dollars. A school for training teachers has been at work for many years, and industrial and trade schools have been established and great stress is laid on industrial work. For higher education there is the State supported University of the Philippines, with colleges of Liberal Arts, Medicine and Surgery, Engineering, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture and the Fine Arts. An ecclesiastical institution, the University of Santo Tomas (founded 1611) at Manila has several faculties, including one of Medicine.

Finance — The revenues and expenditures for four fiscal years, ending June 30, were:

	1908		1909		1910		1911	
	Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
Revenues	1,115,000	37	1,188,000	17	1,198,000	11	1,180,000	21
Expenditures	1,085,500	11	1,111,000	4	1,195,000	18	1,190,000	22

The net revenues and expenditures under classified headings, excluding operations from all other funds or sources, are stated as follows for 1912 —

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Taxation	20,117.14	Current	17,089.49
Various	4,127.001	Capital	4,841.74
		Various	3,424.004
Total Revenue	24,244.141		
Other receipts	1,992.27		
Total	26,236.411	Total	25,355.238

(On August 1, 1904, a new internal revenue system came into force. With a number of exceptions taxes are levied on banking, insurance, commerce, industries, licences being required especially for the production and sale of ale, spirit, tobacco, &c., and matches. There is also a poll tax (the *cedula*) on males between 18 and 60. Of the proceeds of the internal revenue 70 per cent goes to the national government, 10 per cent to the provincial, and 20 per cent to the municipal governments. The municipalities are required to devote one-half of their share to public schools. There is a tax on real estate fixed at 1½ per cent of the assessed value in the provinces and varying with a maximum of 1 per cent in the other civilized provinces. This is not a government land rent, such as exists in India.

Production and Industry.—The chief products are rice, copra, abaca (Manila hemp), sugar, corn (maize), and tobacco. Agriculture, however, is still in a primitive condition, implements and methods being antiquated, farm animals scarce, labour and means of transport insufficient, and capital wanting for the proper development of the soil.

The total area cultivated (1912) was 5,870,592 acres, the largest crop being that of rice (2,600,392 acres). The total value of crops (1912) 79,880 dollars (rice, 32,995,971 dollars).

The Islands possess wide forests of valuable timber, gum, and dye woods, and are under the supervision of the Forestry Bureau, which frames plans and rules for their protection and working. They are divided into 11 forest districts, each containing a number of forest stations in charge of foresters, rangers, and inspectors. Each forest contains native trees of many species.

In the Philippine Islands little has, as yet, been done towards the development of the mineral resources, but prospecting is now proceeding vigorously. Lignite is found in many of the islands. Iron (magnetite and hematite) is found in several provinces. Gold is found in almost all the important islands, and in some of them has been long worked by natives, it is at present the most important of the mineral products. Silver has been found only in argentiferous galena, or alloyed with gold. Platinum has been detected in small quantity in the gold gravel deposits of Rizal (Luzon). Copper is reported from several regions, and important deposits, long worked by natives, occur in Mancayan (in the mountains of Northern Luzon). Lead and manganese have been discovered, and sulphur, petroleum, rock salt, kaolin, and gypsum are also found in the Archipelago. The total value of the mineral products during the calendar year 1911 amounted to 1,381,402 dollars.

Commerce.—The values of imports and exports for fiscal years ending June 30, are stated as follows in U. S. dollars:—

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports	70,118,857	27,792,197	27,067,030	49,833,712	54,149,980
Exports	82,816,567	30,908,563	39,964,169	39,774,629	50,819,836

* Non dutiable merchandise from the United States imported by supply of the army, navy, and insular government, and railway free entries, are included in the figures for 1911 and 1912, but are excluded in figures for years prior thereto. Imports of gold and silver coin are excluded from the figures for the years prior to 1910.

Import duties, 1912, 7,502,961 dollars. Export duties, 1912, 1,058,902 dollars.

The chief imports and exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 were:—

Imports (1912)	Dollars	Exports (1912)	Dollars
Rice	16,508,949	Hemp	15,288,510
Cotton and manufactures	8,246,791	Copra	10,514,749
Iron and steel, and various	6,031,603	Sugar	400,875
and dairy products	3,641,274	Cigars	2,600,001
flour	1,761,896	Tobacco	1,902,644
oils	1,207,180		

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the commerce mainly distributed as follows:—

From or to	Imports	Exports	From or to	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
United States	90,170,526	21,614,686	Germany	2,389,299	4,141,755
United Kingdom	7,509,779	12,991,960	Spain	1,254,979	1,740,020
France	1,271,000	11,347,651	Australasia	3,126,275	1,622,760
French E. Indies	1,575,741	9,584,660	British E. Indies	1,950,748	3,120,144
Japan	3,734,714	4,424,540	China	1,978,315	2,891,848

Shipping and Communications.—In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, there entered 1,861,602 tons, and cleared 908 vessels of 1,808,808 tons, in the foreign trade.

On June 30, 1912, there were in operation, 587 post-offices, 1 money-order offices, 7,278 kilometers of Insular Telegraph lines, and 1,738 kilometers of cables. At the close of the fiscal year, 1912, there were 487 postal savings banks in operation, with 35,802 accounts. The amount of deposits in the banks on June 30, 1912, was 1,194,493 dollars. Of the depositors, 29,555 were Filipinos.

There were in 1912, 77 newspapers published in the Islands, 11 being in English, 17 in Spanish, 15 in native dialects, 9 in Spanish and English, 2 in English and 1 native dialect, and 12 in Spanish and native dialect.

When the United States entered the islands in 1898 there was but a single line of narrow gauge track running between Manila and Dagupan, a distance of about 120 miles. Under the authority of the Philippine Commission several important branches were added to this line, 428 miles on the island of Luzon and 181 miles on the islands of Cebu and Panay. The total length of lines in operation at the close of the fiscal year, 1912, was 641 miles with 455 miles to be constructed. Total length of roads (1912) 4,481 miles.

Banking and Coinage.—There were four banks doing business in the Islands: the International Banking Corporation, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Bank of the Philippine Islands, formerly the Banco Español Filipino.

When the United States took possession of the Islands the Mexican dollar was the chief current coin, and fluctuations in its value caused trouble. In 1903 an order was issued making one U.S. dollar equivalent to two Mexican dollars, but before long other coins were required and Congress passed an Act making a Filipino dollar (*peso*) of the value of 100 U.S. cents, to be guaranteed by gold. This law came into force in June, 1904, and has worked satisfactorily.

British Consul-General—A. E. Wilman.

Vice-Consul—Hilo.—E. St. C. Pardon.

GUAM

The Island of Guam situated at the southern extremity of the Marianas Archipelago, is the largest island of that group. It is ceded by Spain to the United States and, having a convenient harbour, it is now used as United States naval station. The length of the island is 18 miles, the breadth from 4 to 10 miles, and the area about 210 square miles. The capital is Agaña (5 miles distant from Apra Harbour). The number of inhabitants on June 30, 1912, was native, 12,189, foreign, including members of the naval establishment, 378 (American, European, Chinese, and Japanese), total, 12,517. The native language contains Chimoiro and Tagal words, but Spanish is also spoken, and the use of English is compulsory.

The Commandant of the naval station is also, by appointment of the President, Governor of the island. The judiciary system comprises one Island Court for the trial of all cases, criminal and civil, and one Court of Appeals. The Spanish Colonial laws, modified by executive general orders issued as necessary by the Governor, are in force.

There are 1,560 children from 6 to 12 years of age and a compulsory school system is in operation both at Agaña and in the villages. The children are taught in English, and learn also carpentry and other handicrafts. An agricultural experimental station has been established, supported by Federal appropriations.

Public works are being carried out, new roads constructed, and old ones kept in good condition. The Federal Government has provided water supply systems for the naval station and for the capital, Agaña, a town of more than 7,000 inhabitants, and for the village of Piti, the landing place. The Insular Government has installed water supply systems in the villages of Sinajana, Yncayan Merizo, Umata, and Asau. These furnish a plentiful supply of good, wholesome water. Extensions into the other villages are contemplated. The U. S. Naval Hospital comprises three commodious buildings, of which two are in operation and the third (for gungo and other special patients) completed. The station is equipped with a wireless telegraph plant. Electric lighting is installed in the city of Agaña, and ice is distributed to those desiring it. The harbour is being improved. Since April, 1905, the island has been in telegraphic communication with Yap in the Carolines, Manila, the Bonin Islands, San Francisco, and with Menado in Celebes and thus with the eastern telegraphic system. The telephone is in operation between Agaña and the outlying villages. There is a monthly mail service per U. S. army transports, from San Francisco via Honolulu, and to Manila. Japanese schooners ply their trade between Japan, via Saipan, and to Guam.

The products of the island are maize, copra, rice, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, besides valuable timber. There are about 5,000 head of cattle, including 800 water buffaloes. The imports into the island in the year ending June 30, 1912, amounted to \$111,000 dollars, and the exports to \$60,674 dollars, all for copra.

The official currency is that of the United States.

Governor.—Captain R. M. Cochrane, U. S. Navy.

SAMOAN ISLANDS

(AMERICAN SAMOA.)

The Island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west came into the possession of the United States in February, 1900. For many years American influence had been strong in Samoa. In 1872 the harbour of Pago Pago, in Tutuila, had been ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station. In 1878 this cession was confirmed, and rights of freedom of trade and extra territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted. In 1889 was held at Berlin the conference between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, resulting in the treaty recognising the Samoan Islands as neutral territory with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes in which foreigners were concerned, there was established a Supreme Court of Justice, in which an American citizen was the presiding judge. This arrangement continued till 1898, when disturbances regarding the right of succession to the office of king arose. In 1899 the kingship was abolished, and by the Tripartite Treaty of November 14 of that year, accepted in February, 1900, by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees longitude west of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany. The harbour of Pago Pago had, in fact, been occupied by the United States, under already existing treaty rights, in 1898.

The Island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 54 square miles, with a population of 5,452. Manna and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega), have an united area of about 25 square miles, with about 1,797 inhabitants. Tutuila is mountainous, luxuriantly wooded and fertile. It is described as the most pleasing of the Samoan islands. The harbour at Pago Pago which penetrates the south coast like a fiord, is the only good harbour in Samoa. It is a United States naval station under a Commandant, the Government having acquired there a land area of about 40 square miles.

The Commandant is also the Governor of Tutuila by commission from the President. He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people.

The islands are organised in 3 political divisions:—1, the Eastern District of Tutuila with the islet of Anuanu; 2, the Western district of Tutuila; and 3, the District of Upolu and the neighbouring isles. In each District there is a native governor under whom are native high chiefs in the 'counties,' these having the control of village chiefs. Judicial power is vested in village courts, in 5 judicial district courts, and in a high court.

Ordinances have been made for the regulation of police, the importation of spirits, assessment of taxes, possession of arms, and other matters. The sale of native lands to whites is prohibited. Especial attention is given to the general health of the natives. Systematic efforts to eradicate the hookworm

disease by sanitary education and treatment have met with a large measure of

There are 4 religious work. The London Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic (French) mission, the Mormon mission, and Wesleyan. Besides the sectarian schools, there are 3 non-sectarian schools, 1 maintained by the Island Government, and 2 mainly supported by natives. All the non-sectarian schools are supplied with text books, stationery, &c., by the Island Government. There are 81 schools in the islands, attended by 1,099 boys and 837 girls.

The natives usually pay their taxes in copra, the quantity of copra annually assessed for all purposes is from 500,000 to 550,000 lbs. The annual output of copra is 1,500 tons. At Lazarego the natives are allowed to pay their taxes in cash. There is a native guard (Fitaftas) of about 75, including the 14 members of the native band, trained by a drill sergeant and a bandmaster of the U.S. navy. The chief island products, besides copra, are taro, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, and bananas. In 1911 the imports at Pago Pago amounted to 94,190 dollars and the exports to 142,740 dollars. Vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 48,861 tons entered, and of 48,831 tons cleared.

The American flag has been hoisted on many small Pacific islands, some of them uninhabited rocks.

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PART THE THIRD

OTHER COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA.

(ETHIOPIA.)

Government.

THE ancient Empire of Abyssinia, ■ 'Ethiopia,' includes the kingdoms ■ Tigra, with Lasta, in the north east, Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre, Shoa ■ the south, besides territories and dependencies ■ far as Kaffa ■ the south and Harar in the south east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands. The whole ■ is 432,432 sq miles, with ■ estimated population of 3 millions. For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia see *Statesman's Year Book* for 1907, p 667. An agreement was reached in December, 1907, for the delimitation of the frontier towards British East Africa. The frontier follows the Dawa up to Ursulli, whence it ■ mainly westwards passing the south end of Lake Stephanie, and after crossing the north eastern branch of Lake Rudolf, runs mainly northwards and terminates at ■ ■ ■ E. This frontier however ■ not yet finally delimited and accepted by the Abyssinians.

Under an Agreement signed December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France and Italy, the three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia, to act ■ that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the others, to abstain from intervention ■ Abyssinian internal affairs, to concert together for the safe guarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia, and they make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals. Another convention of the same date provides for the prohibition or regulation of the importation of arms and ammunition into Abyssinia.

After the overthrow of Theodor King of Amhara, by the British in 1868, the sovereign power passed to Prince Kasai of Igire, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II king of Shoa (born 1842), G C B, G C M G, became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik has ■ direct heir, but he has proclaimed as his successor Liy Yasu (or Lij Yessu) G C A O, son of Menelik's daughter, Walzato Shoa Begem and Bis Mikael, now (1913) about 16 years old. Liy Yasu owing to the illness of the Emperor Menelik (since 1909) fulfils the functions generally performed by his grandfather. The political institutions ■ essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of medieval Europe. There ■ a vague State Council consisting of the most important *rases*, under whom, for administrative purposes, ■ governors of districts and provinces and *chefs* of villages. A Council of Ministers has been constituted by the Emperor, Ministers being appointed for Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, Foreign Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Interior, and ■ sort of Lord Privy Seal. The ■ important Minister is the Minister of War. The Council met for the first ■ July, 1908, and ■ employed chiefly ■ defining the duties and powers of the ■ departments. The legal system ■ said ■ based on the Justinian Code. The regular army, consisting of contingents from the ■ provinces, numbers about 150,000 men, and is supplemented by irregular ■ territorial army. Theoretically, but not ■ fact, every ■ the regular army is mounted. The forces are stationed in garrisons over the country. At Addis Ababa are 7 batteries ■ artillery ■ mitrailleuses taken ■ battle of Adua.

■ the chiefs and their ■ summoned ■ time ■ war, ■

King maintains a permanent army of *wottader* = mercenaries, all of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance.

Population.

The population consists of Semitic Abyssinians, Galla, Somalis, Negroes (in the South West), and Falashas (of Jewish religion) with a considerable number of natives (Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans). Except Harar, and perhaps in the north, there are no towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—not even Adis Ababa, which consists of villages and suburbs scattered round the Palace. It would be about three miles in diameter. The most important towns, politically and commercially, are Gondar, capital of Amhara, 3,000, Addis, capital of Tigre, 3,000, Aksum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, and still the seat of Abuna, 5,000, Antalo, former capital of Tigre, 1,000, Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000, Adis Ababa, present capital of Abyssinia and Shoa, 40,000–50,000, Daba labor (Mount Tabor), Magdala, and Makalle; Gore, Saryu, Nekemti, Samere, 3,000–4,000, and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres, Mahdara Munam (Marsa Rest), 4,000. The population of Harar is estimated at 50,000, at Dui Dawa there are a considerable number of Europeans. Gambula in Western Abyssinia is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government. It is an important outlet for the trade in the West. A service of steamers are maintained from June to November with Khartoum.

Religion and Instruction.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head bishop, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Erhagich, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the spirituality, numbering about 100,000 ecclesiastics. Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophyrites, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

Education has hitherto been restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, but in October, 1907, the Emperor issued an edict enjoining compulsory education on all male children over the age of 12. This is, however, a dead letter. There is a school at Adis Ababa, directed by a few Coptic teachers, introduced by the Abuna—this is the only Abyssinian school in the country. It has over 100 pupils, but the attendance is most irregular, and the institution unpopular as yet with the ignorant people. Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor.

Agriculture.

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural. Cattle, sheep, and goats. The cattle are fine, but there is much loss from cattle plague. The horses of the country are small but hardy, mules are bred everywhere, being used as pack animals, donkeys are also small and useful for baggage animals. The soil belongs theoretically to the Negus, the idea of landed property scarcely exists among the populace, and agriculture is therefore backward. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, coffee, and many other things thrive in many districts, but nowhere extensively cultivated. The production of Harari coffee (long berry Mocha) is on the increase. But this, which is cultivated, there is especially in southern Abyssinia a wild coffee plant, yielding a berry known as Abyssinian coffee, which may have commercial possibilities in the future. At present, owing principally to indifferent presentation, it does not command a good price, except at Khartoum, where it is preferred to Brazilian. Besides

hides and skins the native produce includes barley, millet (dihurra), wheat, gesho (which is used as a substitute for hops), tobacco, but not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are few and similar to those of the surrounding countries. The forests abound in valuable trees and rubber. Iron is abundant in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in many districts, coal is known to exist in the country, silver, copper, and sulphur have been found.

Commerce.

The value of exports and imports through Jibuti in 1910 was about 950,147l., and in 1911, 819,030l., and through Gambela and Western Abyssinia to the Sudan in 1911, 116,432l., besides British East Africa, Zeila, and the Italian (colony) trade. The exports by Jibuti are estimated at about 469,484l., and through Gambela and Western Abyssinia, 75,609l. The exports consisted mainly of hides and skins, coffee wax, ivory, civet and native butter. The imports comprised grey shirting (abujedni), cotton goods, arms and ammunition provisions, liquors, railway material and petroleum. The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy and the United States. The direct imports from Abyssinia into Great Britain in 1911 amounted to the value of 179l. the domestic exports from Great Britain to Abyssinia amounted in 1911 to 2,441l.

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (189) for most favoured nation treatment with Italy (1897) terminable on 3 months notice, with the United States (1893) for 10 years then subject to one year notice with Germany and Austria Hungary (190) for 10 years then subject to one year notice with France (1904) for 10 years and then subject to 3 years notice.

Communications.

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by mules, pack horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. In the capital and its vicinity a few miles of metalled road have been constructed. There is a railway of a metre gauge from the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland to Dere Dawa (about 25 miles from Harar) in the south east of Abyssinia, 187 miles. In January, 1909, a new company was formed to complete the line to Adis Ababa, taking the portion completed on French territory. The survey for the new line has been made and the section to the Hawash River 150 miles from Dere Dawa and the distance from Adis Ababa, is expected to be finished by the autumn of 1913. There are telegraph lines (1,056 miles) connecting Adis Ababa with Harar, with Sidamo, with Jibuti in French Somaliland, and with Mawraa in Eritrea. Telephone lines connect Adis Ababa with Harar, also with Gore and Gambela (in the west), Jimma and Shuaba (south west), Dessie (north), and Debia Tabor and Gojam, and with Ankober, and Asmara with Adua and Barronaida.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of Abyssinia, with authorised capital of 500,000l. and paid up capital of 125,000l., has its head office at Adis Ababa and agencies at Harar, Dere Dawa, Gore, Sana, Gambela and Desse. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its President, and its governing body is the Cairo. The current coin of Abyssinia is the Theresa dollar, but the coinage (coined at Paris) has been put in circulation, with the Menelik dollar for the standard. This coin, the talari, or dollar, worth about 2s., weighs 28 grammes, 835 fine. It has nominally the same value as the Theresa dollar, but the capital is liked, and in some places is not taken. The Bank of Abyssinia introduced a large stock of 100l. notes (16 dollars) Other

silver ■■■ are the half, quarter, ■■■ sixteenth (*guerche* or *piastre*) of ■ talar. Copper ■■■ the *besa* (= one-hundredth of a dollar) and the ■■■ and quarter *guerche* found only at Harar. Various articles, however, ■■ used ■ medium of exchange; bars of salt are regularly accepted ■ money all over the country, in two sizes, and at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport. Cartridges ■ also currency, although there is a dead letter edict against them, and ■ most places barter ■■■.

The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 430 grains (the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar), ■ pound of ivory contains 12 ounces, of coffee, 18 ounces. The Abyssinian *ferasla* contains 37½ lbs av, or ■ lbs Abyssinian (ivory) Grain ■■■ the *kunna*, ½ bushel, and the *dawla*, 2½ bushels. The *mètre* ■ largely used at Harar, native ■■■ the *sinzer*, ■ inches, and the *kend* (cubit), ■ inches. A *kalad* contains in ■■ places ■ acies, in others 96.

Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General — (apt the Hon W G Theagar, D S O

Consul at Add Ababa — Major C H M Doughty-Wylie, C M ■

Vice Consul at Harar — J H ■ Dodds

Consul for Western Abyssinia — C H. Walker

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AFGHÁNISTÁN.

AFGHÁNISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29° and 38° 20' of north latitude, and 61° and 72° of east longitude, with a long strip extending to 75° east longitude (Wákhán). On the north-east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so, following the of the Oxus, to Khamiáb. From Khamiáb, the line in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikár, the river Hari-Rúd, and thence by Kál-i-Kalla to Hashradan. Between Hashradan and Siah Koh, north of Bandan, the boundary is undefined. The Helmund river forms the boundary between Siah Koh and Band-i-Seistan and thence the boundary in a straight line to Koh-i-Malik Siah where the frontiers of Persia, Afghánistán and Baluchistan meet. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Khwája Amran range. The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghánistán long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation settled in 1893, at a conference between the late Amir, Abdur Rahmán, and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of the Khaibar-Asmar section, has since been demarcated. The Amir agreed that Chitral, Bajaur and Swát should be included within the British sphere of political influence. While he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Arnawai, and the tract of Birmal, west of Waziristán. In the subsequent demarcation, Káfiristán was included within the countries under Afghán control, and has since been partially garrisoned by the Amir's troops. The Amir has withdrawn his pretensions to Waziristán. Between March, 1903, and May, 1905, the boundary towards Persia was demarcated from Koh-i-Malik Siah to the Helmund, and thence to Siah Koh. In July, 1905, Sir Henry McMahon announced his award concerning disputed water rights over the Helmund river, but the award has not yet been ratified by the Persian Government.

Habibullah Khán, the reigning Amir, son of Abdur Rahmán Khán, grandson of Afzul Khán, and great-grandson of Dost Muhammad Khán, born July 3, 1872, and succeeded on the death of his father, October 3, 1901. The Amir has five sons:—Inayatulla Khán (born Oct. 20, 1888), Hayatulla Khán (born Dec. 29, 1888), Amánulla Khán (born June 1, 1892), Kabirulla Khán (born Oct. 4, 1895), and Asadulla Jan (born May 23, 1910). Brothers of the Amir:—Nasrulla Khán (born April 7, 1875), Aminulla Khán (born Oct. 12, 1885), Muhammad Umar Khán (born Sept. 16, 1889), Ghulám Ali Khán (born Sept. 3, 1890).

In 1896, the Amir Abdur Rahmán formally assumed the title of Zia-ul-Mil-at-waddín, 'Light of the Nation and Religion.' The present ruler has formally adopted the title of Siraj-ul-Mil-at-waddín, 'Lamp of the Nation and Religion.'

The origin of the Afgháns is involved in obscurity. The Pathán dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghánistán was conquered by Timúr, Kábul remaining in the hands of his descendants, and Kandahár being added to it by Sultán Bábar in 1522. For the next two centuries Kábul held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herát by Persia, while Kandahár repeatedly changed hands between the two. Nádir Sháh, the Persian, held the Afghán provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the provinces were formed into a single empire under Ahmad Sháh, Durráni, including the Punjab and Kashmir to the east, and extending to the north. After various insur-

rections and interferences by Great Britain, ■ the ■ of 1880, when Kabul and Kandahar were held by British troops, the British Government offered the Amirship of Kabul to Abdur Rahman, who accepted it and the British force withdrew. Abdur Rahman agreed to leave the control of his foreign relations to the British Government, who, on their part, undertook not ■ interfere in the internal government of Afghanistan, and, ■ of unprovoked foreign aggression ■ Afghan dominions to aid the Amir in such ■ ■ to them might seem ■ ■ ■, provided he unreservedly followed their advice in regard to his external relations. In 1893 this position was ■ ■ ■, and in a formal treaty signed ■ Kabul dated March 21, 1905, Amir Habibulla Khan accepted unreservedly the engagements which his father ■ ■ entered into with the British Government. In the Anglo-Russian agreement of August 31, 1907, Great Britain undertakes neither to annex nor occupy any portion of Afghanistan nor to interfere in the internal administration of the country, provided the Amir fulfils his engagements towards the British Government. The Russian Government declares that Afghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence, and engage that their political relations with Afghanistan shall be conducted through the British Government. The principle of equality of commercial opportunity will be observed.

The government of Afghanistan is monarchical under ■ hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The dominions ■ are politically divided into the four provinces of Kabul, Turkistan, Herat, and Kandahar, Badakhshan being now under Turkistan. Each province ■ under ■ ■ ■ ■ or governor (called Naib ul Hukums), under whom nobles dispense justice after ■ feudal fashion. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are almost universal.

Area, Population, Defence.

The extreme breadth of Afghánistan from north to south is about ■ miles, its length from the Herat frontier to the Kharibar Pass, about 600 miles; the ■ ■ about 250,000 square miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, the Central Asian States, under the influence of Russia, ■ the west, Persia; on the south, the British Political Agency of Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province, and ■ the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence.

Population about 5,900,000, the dominant race being the Durránis, and the most ■ ■ the Ghilzais, who amount to about 1,625,000 souls; then follow the Tajiks, Hazais, and Aimaks, Uzbaks.

Justice ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ supposed to be administered by a *kázi*, ■ chief magistrate, assisted by *miftis*, or *mohlaui* (the latter ■ species of detective officers), and regulated by laws ■ which, if rightly acted on, would be tolerably equitable.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ revenue of Afghánistan is subject to considerable fluctuations. The Government share of the produce recoverable ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The Amir ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ a subsidy from the Indian Government, ■ Rs. 1,850,000 a year. ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ total revenue is estimated ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ between ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ and 13 million rupees, but this estimate ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ probably too low.

In addition to ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ regular army ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Amir's military forces ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ largely supplemented by local levies of horse ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ foot. The mounted levies ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now permanently embodied, and ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ irregulars forms a

valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable. As engineers, the Hazara 'sappers,' who are regularly enrolled, are excellent workmen. The Afghan army is said to number between 50,000 and 60,000 men, including 15,000 cavalry and 45,000 gun. In 1896, the Amir ordered a conscription of one man in every seven; the conscription was carried out in a characteristically loose fashion, and then in many districts where it has been impossible to enforce it. Cannon, rifles, and ammunition are manufactured at the Kabul arsenal, and there are also mountain guns and Howitzers from Essen. Apart from large numbers of weapons of precision smuggled through Persia the State possesses probably enough breech loading rifles to equip 100,000 infantry, but it is uncertain how many of these weapons have been issued, or to what extent the troops are trained in their use. Few, if any, of the regimental officers can be considered competent either to instruct or lead the troops. In recent years the Amir has entertained several Turkish officers for the training of his army, and considerable improvement has resulted.

Production.

There are five classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land, 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce, 3rd, *baggers*, who use the same as the *métayers* in France, 4th, hired labourers, and, 5th, villeins, who cultivate their lord's land without wages—i.e. slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghanistan. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Erium Lens*, and *Cicer minimum*, with peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arna (*Panicum stolonum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor oil plant madder and the *saxifraga* plant abound. The fruits, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape fig, mulberry, are produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

Northern Afghanistan is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality is found from Bazar (outside Afghanistan), and the Farnah district (or Barmah), and a gold mine is being successfully worked under the supervision of a British expert at Kandahar, and is expected to yield a good profit, gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghman Hills, and Kunai. Badakhshan is famous for its precious stones, especially lapis lazuli. The Amir has frequently engaged European geologists and mining experts to search for coal, but hitherto with little success.

Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels and goats' hair, and other articles are manufactured for local consumption. The sheepskin *poshtin* manufacture is one of the most important industries.

Trade

The registration of the trade of Afghanistan has yet been obtained. The frontier trade between Afghanistan and Afghanistan (according to statistics) follows for four years ending March 31 —

AFGHÂNISTÂN

	1909	1910	1911	1912
		£	£	£
Imports from India	570 4 9	191 088	103	852
Exports into Afghanistan	714 274	84 413	974 996	877

Of the exports from India to Afghanistan the chief items are cotton goods, indigo and other dyeing materials, sugar, and tea, mostly the China leaf. The imports into India include horses, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, ghi and other provisions, assafetida and other drugs, spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides, tobacco. The through transit duties levied by the Amir have been reduced, but the rates on imports into Afghanistan remain very high.

The imports from Bokhara are stated to amount to nearly 4,000,000 roubles, and the exports to Bokhara to as much.

The rupee appears to be the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind.

The Amir's mint at Kabul was for many years under the supervision of a European. The current coins in Kabul are Dinari, Paisa, Shahi, Samanu or Misqali, Abbasi, Qaran, Rupee and Tumani. Dinari and Tumani are imaginary coins intended for purposes of calculation only. Paisa and Shahi are copper coins, and Misqali, Abbasi, Qaran and Rupee are silver coins.

10 Dinari	= 1 Paisa or 2 Shahi	1 Abbasi	= 1 Qaran
1 Paisa	= 1 Shahi	1 Qaran	= 1 Rupee
2 Shahi	= 1 Samanu or Misqali	20 Rupees	= 1 Tumani
2 Samanu	= 1 Abbasi		

One Afghan Rupee is equal to about eightpence.

The trade routes of Afghanistan are as follows:—From Persia by Mashad to Herat, from Bokhara by Merv to Herat, from Bokhara by Kashghar, Balkh, and Khulm to Kabul, from East Turkistan by Chitral to Jalalabad, but chiefly over the Khawak, from India by the Khaibar and Abkhina roads to Kabul, from India by the Gomal Pass to Ghazni, from Chaman, the terminus of the North Western Railway, to Kandahar and thence to Kabul or Herat.

The Khaibar and Bolan roads are fit for light wheeled traffic as far as Kabul and Kandahar respectively. During the last two or three years the Amir has paid great attention to the improvement of the roads through out the country. His Majesty is introducing a small motor car service to connect between Kabul and Peshawar, and it will carry the Afghan post and possibly passengers. A motor car recently performed the journey between Kabul and Peshawar in the space of 1 day. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is still transported on camel or pony back. There is practically no navigable river in Afghanistan, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down the Helmand in rafts. Telephonic communication exists between Jalalabad and Kabul, and is being extended to Kandahar.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860 and 1898. The executive power is left to the President, elected for six years by electors appointed by the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 130 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 35 years of age, have been citizens for six years. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies each receive 18,000 pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Roque Sáenz Peña; elected March, 1910; assumed office, October 12th, 1910.

Vice-President.—Dr. Victorino de la Plaza.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice and Public Instruction, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 96,000 dollars paper, and 28,800 dollars paper for official expenses; the Vice-President 36,000 dollars paper for his salary, and 24,000 dollars for official expenses, and each of the eight ministers 40,800 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The Republic is divided into 14 provinces, 2 territories and 1 federal district (Buenos Aires). The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are elected by the people of each province for a term of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. The territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the President. In Buenos Aires municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the National Government with the approval of the Senate. It is assisted by a deliberative council elected by tax-paying inhabitants of the various city parishes. This body has no measures relating to city finance, works,

and general administration, ■■■ its decisions are carried out by the executive. Other municipalities have constitutions ■ a similar nature.

Area and Population.

Provinces ■ Territoria	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population 1895 Census	Population 1911 Estimated	Pop. per sq. mile 1911
Buenos Aires (city) .	72	663,854	1,314,163	18,252·2
Buenos Aires (province)	117,777	921,168	1,921,188	16·3
■ Fé . . .	50,713	379,188	879,935	17·3
Entre Rios . . .	39,241	292,019	382,794	13·0
Corrientes . . .	33,536	239,618	336,218	10·0
La Rioja . . .	37,839	69,502	91,365	2·4
Catamarca . . .	36,800	90,161	113,264	3·0
San Juan . . .	37,865	84,251	121,143	3·2
Mendoza . . .	56,502	116,136	238,316	4·2
Córdoba . . .	66,912	361,223	610,475	9·1
San Luis . . .	29,035	81,450	120,634	4·1
Santiago del Estero .	55,385	161,502	221,683	4·0
Tucumán . . .	10,422	215,742	314,234	30·2
Salta . . .	48,302	118,015	158,192	3·2
Jujuy . . .	14,303	49,713	63,311	4·3
Misiones (territory) .	11,511	38,163	44,950	3·9
Formosa . . .	41,402	4,829	16,200	0·4
Chaco . . .	52,741	10,422	33,500	0·6
Pampa . . .	56,320	25,914	90,250	1·6
Rio Negro . . .	79,806	2,241	34,000	0·4
Nenquen . . .	40,530	14,517	29,000	0·7
Chubut . . .	93,427	3,748	30,000	0·3
Santa Cruz . . .	109,142	1,058	6,500	—
Tierra del Fuego . .	8,299	—	2,500	0·3
Los Andes . . .	34,740	477	3,100	—
Total . . .	1,153,119	3,954,911	7,171,910	6·2

The Indian population is put at 30,000.

The movement of population for four years is given as follows:

—	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1908 . . .	51,024	267,428	136,591	265,710	85,412
1909 . . .	51,262	294,225	151,331	231,084	94,644
1910 . . .	—	—	—	289,640	97,854
1911 . . .	—	—	—	225,772	107,682

In ■ years 1857-1911 the number of immigrants by ■ ■ ■ 3,924,952, comprising 2,053,925 Italians, 1,132,460 Spaniards, 201,732 French, 115,827 Russians, 74,191 Austrians, 89,442 Syrians, 48,526 Britons, 50,731 Germans, 30,619 Swiss, 16,419 Portuguese, 5,010 North Americans.

The emigrants ■ the years 1857-1911 numbered 1,156,871, leaving a balance in favour of ■ former of 2,768,081.

In 1911 ■ number of immigrants ■ the Republic included 58,165

Italians, 118,723 Spaniards, 4,916 French, 1,730 English, 16,694 Swiss, 23,450 Germans, 24,785 Austrians, 280,916 of various nationalities. In 1912 there were 323,403 immigrants, including 165,662 Spaniards, 60,583 Italians, 20,832 Russians, 19,792 Turks, 1,816 English, 858 Asiatics, and 499 Americans. By the Constitution of the Republic, all children of foreigners born in the country are Argentine.

Population of the capital, Buenos Aires, in 1912, estimated 1,383,663; Córdoba, 100,000; Rosario, 180,000; Tucuman, 78,895; Mendoza, 60,000; Bahía Blanca, 72,706; Paraná, 36,857; Salta, 40,000; Corrientes, 30,000; La Plata, 99,766; Santa Fé, 48,600; San Luis, 13,994; San Juan, 15,202.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic religion is that of the State, but all other creeds are tolerated. There is 1 archbishop (Buenos Aires) and 8 suffragan bishops. For the clergy there are 5 seminaries. In 1884 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In the capital and the territories it is under the charge of a national council of education, assisted by local school councils; and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. Population of school age (1911), 1,025,570, of whom 45 per cent. attended school; of the latter only 13 per cent. could read and write. Of the total population over 14 years of age, 50.5 per cent. were illiterate. There were (1911) 7,163 primary schools, public and private, with 746,725 pupils and 22,456 teachers. The secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 27 national colleges with 10,237 pupils and 1,533 teachers. There are also 62 normal schools with 5,954 pupils and 1,858 teachers. Twenty schools for special instruction (commercial, industrial, artistic, also for the blind, &c.) with 6,848 pupils. There are 3 national universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, and La Plata, provincial universities at Santa Fé, and Paraná, comprising faculties of law, medicine, agriculture and engineering, with 1,100 professors and a total of 7,317 students. The university of Buenos Aires in 1911 had 4,364 students; a school of mines (39 students), a college of agriculture, a naval and a military school. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Córdoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Córdoba.

In 1911 the Government spent 19,241,252 dollars on education.

In Argentina there were 794 newspapers published, 1,000 in Spanish, 100 in Italian, 6 in German, 10 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Federal Courts and by Provincial Courts. The former are only with one of a national character, in which different provinces are represented by different provinces as parties. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires; 1 Appeal Courts, each with 3 judges, at Buenos Aires, La Plata, Paraná, Córdoba, and Rosario of 2nd instance in each of the provinces and territories. Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so-called) and several minor courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases and is practised.

Finance.¹

Years	Revenue		Ordinary Expenditure		Extraordinary Expenditure	
	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
1907	64,537,063	97,153,870	35,721,412	186,107,107 ¹	—	—
1908	68,197,676	92,217,264	25,500,579	175,132,992	1,687,773	20,304,000
1909	74,165,574	116,607,826	27,907,776	199,779,238	44,326,845	47,783,664
1910	85,542,460	100,814,147	28,203,295	202,939,694	—	—
1911	—	816,594,460	27,190,968	260,860,789	41,021,827	—
1912	89,381,681	128,751,716	29,091,343	248,704,942	—	—

¹ Gold dollar = 4s. ; paper dollar = 1s. 6 d., under conversion law.

² Excluding extraordinary expenditure.

The national budget of Argentina for 1912 is fixed at 848,572,812 dollars paper (30,490,999¹). The expenditure is distributed as follows :—

Expenditure	Dollars Paper
Congress	5,178,580
Interior	45,466,287
Foreign Affairs	5,028,308
Treasury	21,073,964
Public Debt	79,446,194
Justice and Education	49,800,000
Army	29,123,262
Navy	26,358,076
Agriculture	15,700,597
Public Works	8,754,360
Pensions, &c.	—
Military purchases	10,300,000
Total	308,741,629

Extraordinary income is estimated at 76,849,913 pesos paper (6,709,317¹). The national debt for the last 3 years was as follows :—

	Foreign	Internal	
	gold.	gold	paper.
1909	311,513,829	87,483,900	115,245,300
1910	308,554,074	92,536,900	121,534,230
1911	308,719,787	161,367,600	139,665,940

The total service of the national debt for 1911 is 6,654,501¹ sterling.

The total of provincial and municipal debts (1911) 48,854,185¹. The total debt of the nation (internal, external, and floating) was 109,282,923¹. This works out at 17¹ s. 1d. per head of population.

ARMY.

The army of the Argentine Republic is a National Militia, service which is compulsory for all citizens from their 20th to their 45th year. For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active' army, the first line. After completing 10 years in the first line, the men pass to the National Guard and serve in it for another 10 years, finishing their service with 2 years in the Territorial Guard. The period of continuous service, training in the ranks, is for the greater proportion of the annual contingent only 3 months, the remainder serve for 1 year. The reservists can be called out for training periodically.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts, each of which provides on mobilisation a complete division of the first line, and also a reserve division, irrespective of the National Guard and Territorial troops. The strength of the 'active' divisions will be about 12,000 each. The 'active' army comprises 9 regiments of cavalry, 5 regiments of field artillery of 4 batteries each, 2 batteries of field howitzers and 2 mountain batteries, 2 battalions of engineers and 1 railway battalion, 10 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each and 2 separate battalions. Batteries have 6 guns.

The total peace strength of the army is about 215,000 officers and men. There is a reserve numbering 150,000.

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle. The cavalry have a carbine of the same system. The artillery is armed with a Krupp 7.5 cm gun.

Military expenditure is somewhat less than 2,000,000 per annum.

NAVY.

Lead date	Name	Armament		Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Maximal speed
		Displacement Tons	Belt				
1910	Destroyers			m			knots
	Moreno	26,400	10	12 12 12 in 12 4 in 7 in	2	39,000	25.5
	Rivadavia						
1914	Destroyers						
	Almirante Brown	4,267	0	8 10 6 in 4 4 7 in	2	4,500	
	Independencia	2,276		2 9 4 in 4 4 7 in	2	2,780	14
1894	Armoured Cruisers						
	Garibaldi	6,840	6	6 21 0 in 10 6 in 6 4 7 in	4	13,000	20
	San Martin			4 6 in 10 6 in 6 4 7 in			
1894	Armoured Cruisers						
	Pueyrredon	7,000	6	6 21 0 in 10 6 in 6 4 7 in	4	13,000	20
	Bilgiano			2 10 in 14 6 in			
1894	Cruisers						
	de Julio	3,200	—	2 6 2 in 8 4 7 in	3	13,000	22
	de Julio	3,500	—	4 6 in 8 4 7 in		14,500	22.5
1894	Buenos Aires	4,500	—	2 8 in 4 6 in 6 4 7 in	—	17,000	

There are also 2 armoured gunboats, 2 torpedo gunboats, 2 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, and miscellaneous craft.

The personnel of the navy is executive. 158 officers, 14 electrical engineers. Total personnel 5,000 to 6,000 numbers including conscripts annually who

PRODUCTION ■■■ INDUSTRY—COMMERCE, SHIPPING ■■■

to ■■■ two years. There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men, ■ naval school, a school of mechanics, ■ school for artillery, and ■ school for torpedo practice.

Production and Industry.

Argentina has an ■■■ of about 728,680,000 acres, of which about 253,195,000 ■■■ may be used for agricultural or cattle industries, the remainder being mountain, lake, river, ■ arid regions. Of the cultivable portion, about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation. In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 ■■■ suitable in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands ■■ conditionally offered free, ■■ for sale or on lease.

The total ■■■ under cultivation in 1912 ■■■ 54,709,222 acres, of which 14,684,782 were under wheat, 8,169,595 under flax, and 1,659,495 under oats. The estimates for 1912-13 ■■■ follows: wheat, 16,976,000 acres; oats, 2,941,000 acres; and flax, 4,312,000 acres. In 1911, 3,974,520 metric tons of wheat ■■■ produced, and 2,285,951 tons exported; 595,252 tons of flax produced, and 415,806 tons exported; and 685,542 tons of oats produced, and 511,389 tons exported. Cotton, sugar, wine, and tobacco ■■■ grown.

In 1911 the number of animals within the Republic ■■■ estimated at: cattle, 29,116,625; horses, 7,531,376; mules, 465,037; asses, 285,088; sheep, 67,211,754; goats, 3,945,754; pigs, 1,403,591. Of the cattle about four-fifths are in five central and riverine provinces. Buenos Aires contains over 70 per cent. of the sheep within the Republic. Many pedigreed cattle and sheep have been imported. In 1910 there ■■■ eight freezing establishments. ■■■ creameries, 18 butter factories, 111 cheese-making establishments, and 37 mixed factories. In 1910 there ■■■ 330 flour mills at work, their output amounting to 684,672 tons of flour. There are two cotton spinning mills and ■■ weaving establishments. In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Ríos, agricultural lands to the extent of 463,000 ■■■ have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Of this land 158,000 ■■■ are under cultivation.

In 1910 there were 31,988 factories in Argentina, employing ■ total of 329,490 persons. The total capital was 727,591,135 dollars, and the output 1,227,549,196 dollars.

According to official statistics, there were ■■ strikes in Argentina from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1911. The total strikers numbered 232,138, with ■ average of ■■ workmen to each strike. During 1911 there were 102 strikes, 7 (6·9 per cent.) resulting favorably to strikers, ■ (2·9 per cent.) partly favorable, and ■■ strikes (87·2 per cent.) negatively.

Gold, silver, and copper ■■■ worked in Catamarca, and gold and copper in ■■ Juan and Ríoja. Other minerals found ■■ galena, argentiferous lead, iron, bismuth, borate of lime, salt. Coal and petroleum ■■ found in Mendoza, Jujuy, and Comodoro Rivadavia, and the former is ■■ being worked. There ■■ no Government statistics as ■■ mineral output. In 1910, ■■ tons of ■■ copper and 2,116 tons of copper ore, and 795 ■■ of wolfram ■■ were exported.

Commerce, Shipping.

Official values in pounds sterling (5 dollars = 1£), exclusive of coin and bullion:—

			1910	1911	■■■
Imports	:	:	54,594,547	60,651,319	70,134,195
Exports	:	:	72,261,068	79,470,106	70,512,172
				64,423,496	95,156,981

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Imports and exports in 1912 —

Imports	£	Exports	£
Living animals	111	Animals	2,192,991
Tobacco	6,628,069	Frozen meat, skins, etc	31,005,60
Beverages	1,518,986	Wheat	19,571,084
Textiles	2,985	Oats	21,711
Oils	1,674,082	Linseed	4,171,708
Chemicals	3,659,306		6,842,718
Colours	3,856		
Timber and wood	303,057		
Paper	1,977,609		
Leather	1,078,380		
Iron	780,690		
Other metals	9,195,523		
Agricultural implements &c	4,673,541		
Carriages, &c	2,510,403		
Pottery, &c	6,51,783		
Building materials	6,723,541		
Electrical apparatus, &c	1,319,094		
Various	1,661,717		
	2,940,800		

Of the imports in 1911 the value of 53,406,788/ was subject to duty, customs receipts in 1910, 16,738,633/ , in 1911, 17,177,096/

Among the most important exports were the following —

	Wool	Sheep skins	Wheat	Maize	Beef and mutton
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1909	171,692	33,687	2,114,130	1,714,412	277,15
1910	130,111	31,834	1,889,542	2,000,000	374,610
1911	132,096	27,474	2,265,911	1,518,000	441,000
1912	—	—	2,129,000	1,518,000	—

Trade by countries —

Principal Countries	1911			
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	21,87,478	11,148,400	11,535,045	18,222,400
Germany	14,245,777	9,010,948	13,067,590	8,546,232
Belgium	2,919,794	6,000,148	4,806,113	7,088,572
Spain	2,182,161	574,011	2,237,069	482,014
France	6,780,124	7,532,942	7,544,951	7,875,482
Italy	6,915,223	2,094,072	5,822,614	2,005,768
United States of America	9,463,774	5,065,112	10,847,677	4,821,620
Brazil	1,420,718	3,500,405	1,678,852	3,546,444

In 1912 the exports of animal product amounted to 37,643,191/, and of agricultural products 55,637,314/

The 'favoured nation' treaty of 1880 with Great Britain respecting commerce, and that of 1853 respecting river navigation, are in force. All export duties were abolished from January 1, 1906.

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom are the chief

exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade Returns) in two years ■■■■ follows:—

Imports into U.K.	1910	1911	Exports from U.K.	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	4,165,000	5,786,000	Cottons	3,487,600	3,404,020
Maize	5,256,884	949,847	Woolens	1,658,547	1,448,902
Fresh mutton	2,822,454	2,506,799	Iron & manufactures	3,750,377	3,276,182
Fresh beef	4,256,084	9,342,000	Machinery	1,715,687	1,490,688
Linedred	1,180,051	1,114,917	Railway carriages	806,172	717,680
Wool	1,981,061	1,968,846	Coal	2,201,102	2,456,104
Butter	874,285	145,154	Jute manuf.	150,944	189,856

Shipping ■■■■ Navigation.

In 1911 the registered shipping consisted of 269 steamers of 91,497 tons, and 749 sailing vessels of 148,302 tons.

In 1911 the number of ocean-going vessels which entered and cleared the ports of Argentina was 7,772 with an aggregate tonnage of 19,190,726 tons.

The number of foreign steamships entered and cleared at the port of Buenos Aires in 1911 was 4,238, with a tonnage of 11,192,241. The vessels engaged in the coasting trade numbered 31,447, with a tonnage of 6,941,802.

Internal Communications.

Railways open, 1912, 19,684 miles, ■■■■ miles under construction. Of the total, 3,388 miles belong to the State. The capital in January, 1913, was approximately 233,272,029; receipts in 1912, 24,138,119; expenses, 14,974,888; passengers, 67,455,954. In 1911 there were 428 miles of tramways in Buenos Aires, mainly electric.

National telegraph lines, 15,878 miles 1910, provincial railway and private lines, bringing the total up to 37,769 miles with 96,076 miles of wire. Number of telegrams despatched (1911-12) 13,529,258. The Post Office (1911-12) dealt with 831,695,940 internal postal pieces and 68,256,385 international; there were 2,027 post offices in 1911-12. The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department was 14,480,869 dollars for 1911-12; expenditure, 11,866,740 dollars.

There ■■■■ 12 stations for wireless telegraphy. There is a bill before the Senate compelling all ships with a crew of over 50 and touching at Argentine ports to be equipped with wireless telegraph.

Money ■■■■ Credit.

The 'Banco de la Nacion Argentina,' on October 31, 1912, had capital equal to 120,999,950 pesos. The bank has a limited authority to lend money to the National Government, the loans to which must not exceed 6,000,000 dollars. There ■■■■ many commercial and agricultural banks within the Republic, the more important being the London and River Plate Bank with a paid-up capital of 1,800,000 and reserve fund of 1,000,000; the London and Brazilian Bank, capital 750,000, and reserve fund 2,000,000; the Banco Español del ■■■■ de la Plata, with a paid-up capital of 7,816,761 and reserve fund (June, 1912) of 3,568,942, and ■■■■ reserve fund (part premium ■■■■ shares), 547,958; the ■■■■ of ■■■■ America, capital paid up, 1,000,000, and reserve fund 1,100,000; the ■■■■ of Taracopa and Argentina, capital paid

up, 1,250,000^l, reserve fund 850,000^l, the Aleman Trans Atlantico (Deutsch Ueberseeische Bank), capital 640,000^l, fund 84,000^l, the Banco del Comercio, capital 5,000,000 dollars, fund 365,987 dollars. A new bank, Banco Frances e Italiano, was established in 1912. The aggregate amount of gold held by the national bank (December 31st, 1912) 84,012,850 gold dollars and 99,666,257 paper dollars.

In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper dollar at 44 cents gold. On December 31, 1912, the gold held by the Bank of the Argentine nation and the Conversion Office amounted to 259,062 dollars. In December, 1912, the total circulation in currency, nickel and copper, equivalent to 13,671,947¹/₂ dollars. On December 31, 1912, there was paper money in circulation to the value of 722,924,213 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver Peso is equal to dollar of 100 centavos is of the value of 4s at par. The dollar gold piece weighs 8.0645 grammes 900 fine, and therefore contains 7 grammes of fine gold. One pound sterling = 5.01 gold dollars.

The silver dollar (like the French 5 franc piece) weighs 25 grammes fine, and thus contains 22.5 grammes of fine silver. There are 50, 20, and 10 centavo silver coins, and both nickel and copper fractional money.

Practically the standard of value is gold. The money in circulation is chiefly paper. The paper dollar, being convertible at 44 gold dollar, is worth 1s 8¹/₂d (11.45 to the £).

Since January 1, 1887 the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Vicente L. Dominguez

First Secretary — Jacinto L. Villegas, *Second Secretary* — L. H. Dominguez

Consul General in London — S. G. Urburu

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow (C.G.), Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Envoy and Minister — Sir Egmund A. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Secretaries — E. H. Hicks Beach and Hugh W. Gaisford

Consul — H. G. Mackie

There are a Consul and a Vice Consul at Rosario.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ÖSTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE)

Reigning Sovereign.

Franz Josef I. (*Ferencz Jozsef*¹) Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the ■■■ of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand I (in Hungary, V), and the ■■■■ ciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848, crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to the late Empress *Elisabeth* (*Erzsébet*), born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, died at Geneva, September 10, 1898.

Heir Presumptive — Archduke *Franz* (*Ferencz*) *Ferdinand*, ■■■ of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II of Naples, married July 1, 1900, to the Countess Sophia Chotek (now Duchess of Hohenberg), having duly renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

Children of the Emperor-King

I. Archduchess *Giusepa* (*Giusella*), born July 12, 1856, married April 20, 1878, ■■■ Prince Leopold, second ■■■ of ■■■■ Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846.

II. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868, married July 31, 1890, to Franz Salvator, Archduke of Austria-Tuscany.

Grandchild of the Emperor-King

Archduchess *Elisabeth* (*Erzsébet*), born September 2, 1888, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolf*, Crown Prince, and Princess *Stéphanie*, second daughter of King Leopold II of Belgium; married January 23, 1902, to Prince Otto zu Windischgratz.

Brother of the Emperor-King

Archduke *Ludwig* (*Lajos*) *Viktor*, Feldzeugmeister in the imperial and royal army; born May, 15, 1842.

Children of ■■■ Emperor-King's late Brother, the Archduke Karl-Ludwig

I. Franz (*Ferencz*) *Ferdinand*, born December 18, 1868 (see above).
 II. ■■■■ *Annunciata*, born July 31, 1876, installed abbess ■■■ Prague, October 19, 1895.
 III. ■■■■ *Elisabeth*, born July, 7, 1878; married April 20, 1903, to Prince Alois of Liechtenstein.

¹ ■■■ Hungarian forms of names are inserted ■■■ parentheses.

Nephews of the Emperor are the [redacted] of the Late Archduke Otto (d Nov 1, 1906) and Princess Maria Josepha of Saxony, Karl Franz Josef, born Aug 17, 1887, married October 21, 1911, to Princess Zita [redacted] Palma, and Maximilian, born April 13, [redacted]

The imperial and royal family descends from Rudolf of Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected King of the Romans in 1273. In 1282 he bestowed the Duchy of Austria upon his son Albrecht afterwards Roman Emperor. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI (III of Hungary, whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lothrine and Tuscany afterwards Kaiser Franz I of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg Lorraine. Maria Theresa succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II, who, dying in 1790 succeeded by his brother Leopold II, at whose death, in 1792 his son Franz II (I of Hungary) ascended the imperial throne. He reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, whose descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser, of Austria, on being compelled by Napoleon, in 1806, to renounce the imperial crown of Rome, for more than three centuries practically in the Habsburg family. For about two years, however, he had already coupled with his title of Emperor of the Romans that of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. Franz I as he now called himself, was succeeded by his son, Emperor Ferdinand I (I of Hungary), whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Emperor told to his nephew, the present Emperor King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor King has a civil list of £ 600,000 crowns. A moiety of this sum, 11,300,000 crowns, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list of the Habsburg rulers of Austria (Dukes and from 1458 Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria)

House of Habsburg		
Maximilian I	1486	1550
*Rudolf I	1273	1308
*Rudolf III	1290	1308
Friedrich (III as Royal Imperial Clement)	1307	1367
*Leopold I	1314	1358
*Albrecht II	1344	1395
	1358	
*Albrecht III	1367	1411
*Albrecht IV	1380	1404
Albrecht V (II as Emperor King of Hungary and Bohemia)	1404	
*Ladislaus (King of Hungary and Bohemia)		
Friedrich V (III as Emperor)	1452	
I	1486	
I (V as Emperor)	1516	
I	1550	
Maximilian II	1550	1580
Rudolf V (II as Emperor)	1580	1608
Matthias	1608	1619
Ferdinand II	1619	1637
Ferdinand III	1637	1658
Leopold I	1658	1705
Joseph I	1705	1740
Karl VI (VI as Emperor, III of Hungary)	1740	1780
*Maria Theresa	1780	1807

All except those [redacted] likewise [redacted] the Holy [redacted]
Empire

Political Delimitation between Austria and Hungary.

Austria and Hungary or, as in international relations they officially called, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, consists of the States, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom. The relation between the two States is present and was fully regulated by so called

Compromise (Ausgleich, kiegyezés) of 1867. According to this agreement the two States are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of State affairs. There is, however, a close political connection between them through the identity of the Sovereign and the community of certain departments of State affairs.

The common head of the monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and Apostolic king (Apostoli Kiraly) of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and linal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females (the so-called "successio mixta"). The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty, being Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic king of Hungary.'

Affairs common to the two States are:—(1) Foreign affairs, (2) military and naval affairs, and (3) finance relating to common affairs. The two States administer these matters by common institutions and ministries. The conduct of all diplomatic affairs and the diplomatic representation of the two States abroad is common to both. The greater part of the armed force and the entire navy is common, but the Austrian Landwehr and Austrian Levy in mass and the Hungarian Honvedség and the Hungarian Levy in mass, although standing in organic connection with the common army, are special institutions administered by a particular ministry of each State. The financial business is in so far common, as the costs and expenses are common, which are applied for the common institutions and their conduct, but each State provides separately for the assessment, collection, and transmission of its contribution.

Legislative power relating to common affairs (including the voting of money for common purposes) is exercised by the Parliaments of both States, but the duty of examining the requirements of the common services and advising what amount of money should be voted for each belongs to the so-called Delegations. Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 30 are chosen from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Forudház), and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgordnetenhau and the Hungarian Kisevveloház). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor and King, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. They deliberate independently of each other, their decisions being communicated reciprocally in writing, and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then all the delegates (or an equal number of members from each Delegation) meet together, and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote.

Besides the political connection between Austria and Hungary, which is of a permanent character, there is a commercial union which is not permanent, but renewable at intervals of ten years. Under this arrangement the two States form practically one customs and commercial territory with the common coinage, weights and measures, a joint bank of issue and the same commercial (consular) representation abroad, while the monopolies connected with industrial production (salt, tobacco, spirits, beer, sugar and so on) are administered on identical principles in both countries. This political and commercial union, begun in 1867, was renewed in 1878, 1887, and 1907. In 1907 an agreement was attained, in fact, however, a commercial union was kept in vigour.

(maintained also legally by Hungary, by Law XXX, 1899) — the condition of reciprocity.

The three ministries — executive departments for — affairs —

1 The Common Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House — Count Leopold *Berchtold*, Privy Councillor Appointed February 19, 1912

2 The Common Ministry of War — General *Krobatkin* Appointed December 10, 1912

3 The Common Ministry of Finance — Dr. *de Biliński*, Privy Councillor, born January 16, 1851, formerly Imperial Finance Minister Appointed Minister of Finance for the whole Monarchy, February 20, 1912

To these departments must be added —

The Common Court of Public Accounts — Dr. *Ernst Baron Plener*, Privy Councillor, born October 18, 1841 Appointed July 10, 1895

The Ministers — responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations

Common Finance.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both States in a proportion agreed on by the Reichsrath and Parliament (*Országgyűlés*), and sanctioned by the Emperor and King. The agreement, which expired in 1897, was renewed for ten years — 1907. According to this agreement the net proceeds of the common customs shall be applied to the common expenditure, and for the remainder Hungary shall pay as its quota 86 per cent and Austria 63.6 per cent.

Expenditure and sources of revenue in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = 1) —

	1901	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Net expenditure	498,070	419,595	450,820	14,370	631,644	429,460	449,904	470,000
Revenue from customs	149,000	154,578	162,092	16,091	147,090	110,812	171,401	163,400
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy —								
(contribution of Austria)	193,748	177,398	178,10	219,067	27,910	166,480	170,108	182,820
(contribution of Hungary)	29,252	87,618	98,89	12,378	15,444	45,568	100,791	104,094

Sanctioned estimates

Budget estimates for 1912 (latest available) —

Sources of Revenue	Crowns	Sources of Revenue	Crowns
Foreign	1,065,000	Customs	183,406,719
War and	9,236,157	Matricular contributions ¹	247,456,000
Finance, etc.	185,167		
Miscellaneous	24,000		
of	3,120		
Total	10,513,444 (488,000)	Total	929,828 (19,031,505)

¹ Exclusive of 1,000 — for extraordinary expenditure on army, 87,000 — for extraordinary expenditure on navy.

Branches of Net Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Crowns	Crowns	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	16 204 494	247 619	16,457,108
Ministry of War { Army	872 280 511	5,284 140	877,564,651
Navy	714 160	4 041 000	71 757,210
Ministry of Finance	4 197	—	4,697,878
Ministry of Control	944	—	460
Total	461,346 607 (19,222 7711)	9 576 819 (399,0341)	470,923,426 (19,621,8051)

By law of December 24, 1867, no loans are contracted jointly by Austria and Hungary

I FRONTIER

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The land frontier is formed in the W by Bavaria, the Canton of St Gallen, Liechtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy, in the E by Italy, Montenegro, Turkey, Serbia, and Rumania, in the E by Rumania, in the N by Russia, in the N by Prussia, and in the N W by Saxony.

Natural frontiers are the Rhetian Mountains, the Bohemian Massif, the Inn, and the Alpine towards Bavaria, the Alpine towards the Canton of St Gallen, the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy, the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps, also towards Italy towards Turkey, the Danube towards Rumania, towards Serbia, Sava and Danube towards Rumania, the South and Carpathians towards Russia, the Danube and Vistula towards Prussia, the Risen and Jura Gebirge towards Saxony, the Elbe towards

The following are the chief territorial defences.—In Galicia, Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemyśl. Hungary, on the left of the Tisza, Gyulafahervar, Arad, and Temesvar, on the Danube, Komárom, Pétervárad, and Orsova. In Dalmatia is the coast fortification of Cattaro in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour. The Alpine frontier, Tyrol have defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. Sarajevo is a fortified place. The Austrian capital, Vienna, and the Hungarian capital, Budapest, are undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet. The arsenal of the imperial and royal navy is also in Pola. Trieste is the great store house, and there is also an arsenal of the navy.

II ARMY

The peculiar Constitution of the Dual Monarchy is reflected in the organisation of its military forces. The first line of the Austro-Hungarian army is under the common government, and is known as the 'Common' Army, which includes the troops raised in the newly annexed Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm are, however, entirely separate from the Hungarian Landwehr (Honvéd) and the Hungarian Landsturm (Nepfőlkész). The two latter form the Hungarian national army.

Military service is compulsory and universal throughout the Empire, extending to all, including the Mahomedans of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Liability extends from the 19th year to the end of the 42nd year. Actual service usually is the 3rd year. In the 'Common Army, continuous service is, according to law XXX of 1912, for 2 years (years for cavalry and horse artillery), by 10 in the reserve (years with colours and 7 reserve for cavalry and horse artillery), and 2 years in the reserve of the Landwehr; years altogether.

There is no Landwehr in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the men remain 12 years in the reserve. Reservists must undergo three trainings in their service, no one period to exceed 4 weeks. In practice the training periods are much less. After completion of his 12th year of service the soldier passes to the Landsturm, in which he remains till he has reached his 42nd birthday. The annual contingent of recruits for the Common Army is fixed at 159,500, but of these 4,000 at present go to the Navy.

The Landwehr forces are not formed, except to a small extent, of men who have passed through the first line. Both Austrian Landwehr and Hungarian Honvédek are permanently embodied, and train their recruits, though the peace establishments of units are lower than in the Common Army. When the young men of proper age present themselves for enrolment, those who draw the lowest numbers are allotted to the Common Army until the required contingent is obtained. The next lowest go to the Landwehr, and the remainder of those who are physically fit are passed, with very few exceptions, to the Ersatz, or supplementary, reserve. Landwehr service is 2 years with the colours and 10 in the reserve. The reservists of the Austrian Landwehr are liable to be called out for training for a total of 20 weeks and those of the Honvéd for a total of 25 weeks, in their entire life service, no one period to exceed 4 weeks. Men who have passed through the first line can be called out once in their 2 years. The contingent of recruits for the Austrian Landwehr is 19,500, that for the Honvéd is 25,000.

The Ersatz reserve is primarily intended to maintain the strength of units on field service. There are separate Ersatz reserves for the Common Army, and for each of the Landwehr forces. All undergo 4 weeks' training in their first year and are afterwards liable to be called out for the same periods as the other reservists of the force to which they belong.

One year volunteers are admitted to the army, and many of them become reserve officers.

The Empire is divided into 16 army corps districts. Each army corps district is supposed to furnish a complete army corps of 2 divisions of the Common Army, but one district has 3 divisions. Each of these divisions consists of 2 brigades (each of 3 battalions), 1 artillery brigade (16 batteries of 6 guns each), a regiment of cavalry, a jagm (militia) battalion, &c. Each Army Corps district, except those including Bosnia and Herzegovina, has also 1 Landwehr and Honvéd division, but one district has 2 Honvéd divisions. The Austrian Landwehr has artillery, the Honvéd at present consists only of infantry and cavalry, but artillery is now to be organised. Bosnia and Herzegovina are almost entirely garrisoned by battalions detached from line regiments, while the 4 B. H. regiments are brigaded with Austrian regiments at Vienna and elsewhere, so that the higher organisation is somewhat complicated, and the brigades are generally short of a battalion or two.

There are 6 permanent cavalry divisions (3 of these on the Russian frontier), but 8 could be mobilised in event of war. Each army corps would have about 34,000 combatants, and each cavalry division about 4,000 combatants. The total strength of regulars in the field army may therefore be taken at 590,000 combatants. To these must be added the Austrian Landwehr and Honvéd divisions, about 230,000. Grand total about 820,000 combatants.

The War Minister (always a general officer of high rank) is the head of the Imperial War office, which administers the Common Army. The Austrian Defence Minister is in charge of the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm, and the Hungarian Defence Minister (Honvéd Minister) of the corresponding Hungarian forces, they are severally responsible to the Emperor-King for efficiency, while their respective Parliaments for administration and finance.

The following were budgeted on account of the Army in 1911: Common Army, £14,760,178, extraordinary expenditure, £1,749,614; Austrian Landwehr, £2,689,156; Hungarian Honvéd, £2,648,822; military expenditure charged Bosnia-Herzegovina, £268,026. Total, £22,060,797.

The of the Austro-Hungarian infantry is the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95, calibre 315. The cavalry carry the Mannlicher which takes the ammunition as the rifle.

The field gun fires a shrapnel of 14½ lb. The field howitzer batteries are armed with a 10.5 cm. piece, weighing 10 cwt and firing a 30-lb. shell. The mountain gun is the 7 cm. malleable bronze gun, weighing 257 lb., shell 10½ or 10½ lb.; a 10 cm. mountain howitzer is being introduced. All batteries have 6 guns in peace. In war, field guns and howitzer batteries, 6 guns, mountain batteries, 4.

The following table shows the peace establishments of the Common Army, the Austrian Landwehr, and the Hungarian Honvédség, in 1912:—

	Officers and Officials	All other ranks	Horses
COMMON ARMY—			
Staff and Establishments	6,420	13,202	1,000
Infantry 102 regiments of 4 battalions, and 102 depot cadres	10,506	158,194	2,896
4 regiments of Tyrolean jagers of 4 battalions, and 4 depot cadres, and 26 independent jager battalions	1,329	16,180	242
4 Bosnian-Herzegovinian regiments of 4 battalions, and 1 jager battalion	—	6,785	42
Cavalry 42 regiments of 6 squadrons, and 42 depot cadres	12,460	181,100	2,079
Field Artillery 11 regiments of 4 batteries, and 42 reserve cadres	2,049	49,915	40,009
14 regiments of field howitzers of 4 batteries	2,839	91,419	16,724
5 divisions of horse artillery of 3 batteries			
8 regiments of mountain artillery of 3 batteries			
2 regiments of mountain artillery of 10 batteries			
1 regiment of mountain artillery of 10 batteries	—	—	—
5 divisions of heavy howitzers of 10 batteries, and 10 reserve cadres			
Artillery 6 regiments (14 battalions) and 7 independent battalions	944	8,149	27
Pioneers (engineers) 16 battalions	525	8,506	15
1 railway and telegraph regiment of 10 companies, and 1 cadre	196	1,891	4
Medical Corps	106	3,029	—
Trains 11 independent divisions, and 16 depot cadres	517	9,202	8,895
Total Common Army	21,172	296,126	66,256
AUSTRIAN LANDWEHR—			
Infantry: 40 regiments	4,416	87,454	1,700
Cavalry: 6 regiments and 10 squadrons	—	8,948	8,156
Artillery: 16 batteries	102	1,984	925
HUNGARIAN LANDWEHR—			
Infantry: 28 regiments and 10 depot cadres	3,721	24,083	590
Cavalry: 10 regiments and 10 depot cadres	469	4,517	4,872
Hungarian Honvédség	4,190	28,590	5,471
Total	24,518	368,070	76,544

NAVY

Estimates (expenditure), 1912, 2,989,884; 1911, 2,860,717; 1910, 2,781,550.

The Hungarian navy is mainly a coast defensive force, maintained in a state of high efficiency, and including a flotilla of monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The ships are to replace others growing obsolete, and the programme provides for a fleet of 12 armoured cruisers between 20,000 and 30,000 tons, 12 second-class cruisers (4,000 to 7,000 tons), 12 third class cruisers (1,500 to 2,500 tons), 12 torpedo boat destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats, exclusive of the Danube flotillas. The headquarters of the fleet is Pola, and there are other establishments upon the Dalmatian coast. The Austro-Hungarian fleet is thus constituted:—

		Effective 1913	1918	1914
Dreadnoughts	—	1	2	4
Pre-Dreadnoughts	12	13	12	12
(cruisers armoured)	3	3	3	3
Cruisers	6	6	6	6
Torpedo gunboats	1	7	7	—
Destroyers	12	12	18	—
Torpedo boats	1	7	17	—
Submarines	6	1	1	—

The following table shows the principal ships of the Austro-Hungarian navy in similar arrangement to that adopted for the British navy.

First of class laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Water line armour inches	Armour on guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Horse Power	Speed knots
	DREADNOUGHT—							
1910	Viribus Unita Toggethof	20,200	11	11	12.6 in 12.6 in	3	20,000	18
1911	No 5 No 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PRE-DREADNOUGHT—							
	Monitors							
	Wien Budapest	5,600	10½	10½	4.94 in, 6.6 in	2	8,000	17.0
	Habsburg Arpad Babenberg	5,900	8½	8½	3.94 in, 12.6 in	2	15,000	19
1901	Erzherzog Karl Erzherzog Friedrich Ersz Ferdinand Max	10,600	8	—	4.94 in, 12.76 in	2	18,000	18
1907	Erz Franz Ferdinand Radetzky Zrinyi	14,500	9	19	4.12 in, 8.94 in	—	—	—

Year of class laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Water line armor inches	Armor on guns	Principal Armament	Tonnage	Indicated Horse Power	Actual speed
1896	Cruisers (armored)—							
	Maria Theresia	5,200	4	4	27 6 in., 8 6 in.	11,000	9,000	19 0
	Kaiser Karl VI	5,500	9	■	29 4 in., 8 6 in.	12,500	12,500	20 0
	St. George	7,900	8	■	30 4 in., 57 6 in., 4 1 in.	15,000	15,000	22 0
1897	Cruisers (protected)—							
	Kaiserin Elisabeth	4,000	deck	9 2 in.		8,000	8,000	19 0
1898	Zenta	2,400	deck	8 4 in.		7,200	7,200	■
	Aspern	2,400	deck	8 4 in.		7,200	7,200	■
1908	Admiral Sigsbee	3,500	9 1	—	7 4 in.	20,000	20,000	26
1911	9 ships	3,500	2 1/2	—	9 4 in.	20,000	20,000	■

The personnel of the navy in 1912 consisted of 845 officers and cadets, 1,476 mechanics, engineers, doctors, &c., and about 14,000 sailors.

Commerce of the Common Customs Territory (not including Bullion).

Year	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1907	1,000	1,000	1910	1,000	1,000
1908	101,250	102,300	1911	118,945	100,774
1909	99,071	101,047	1912	112,998	100,179
1910	111,614	101,140	1913	14,300	110,117

Chief imports and exports (special trade) (24 crowns or half-florins = 1 l.)

(Chief imports and exports in 1,000 crowns —)

Imports		Exports		1911	1910
	1,000 crowns		1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Cotton (raw)	412,640	Sugar	296,891	211,507	241,019
Coal, Coke &c.	164,944	Eggs	173,900	112,594	101,774
Maize	30,127	Woodwork	8,450	60,710	78,121
Tobacco	26,720	Cash staves	54,121	5,116	4,598
Coffee	92,132	Other wood	72,156	270,370	241,967
Wheat	22,965	Barley	55,744	22,450	50,534
Wool	146,401	Lignite	150,680	72,002	76,897
Rice	28,544		27,131	57,325	48,044
Figures	57,491	Leather gloves and shoes	47,150	41,108	43,458
Wine and books				11,809	60,073
bound	65,030	Horses	22,539	34,500	40,206
Silk and manuf.	121,094	Glass and glass	121,045	71,170	74,156
Copper	52,151	Bed feathers	46,715	16,602	17,890
Flax, hemp, jute	77,786	Woolen ware	60,447	70,873	67,521
Machinery	150,270	Iron	132,381	80,628	84,822
Honey and	10,418	Beeswax	524	18,704	20,778
skins	10,081	Beer (in casks)	81,466	14,476	18,080
Figs	8,987	Fowl	438	17,180	20,802
		(excl. lignite)		10,976	26,087

In the common customs territory the values are fixed annually by a commission, comprising representatives of agriculture, sylviculture, trade and industry. In general, net values are taken for imports and gross values for exports, and

be determined at the crossing of the frontier. The commission has for according to the countries of origin or of destination, and only employ averages exceptionally. Quantities declared, but the administration may, and in imports always does, declarations. Weight declared either net or gross, according to the tariff regulations. The recorded country of origin of production, the country of destination is that where goods are to be consumed. When the prime origin and ultimate destination unknown, the most distant points of transit recorded. Trade by countries:—

Country.	Imports from (1910)	Imports from (1911)	Exports to (1910)	Exports to (1911)
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Germany	1,153,883	1,263,128	1,062,484	1,034,098
Great Britain ¹	228,729	229,815	228,042	219,452
Italy	131,022	141,629	223,390	222,133
Russia	167,212	209,215	90,988	98,199
Switzerland	84,732	85,366	105,852	112,090
Turkey	52,008	60,317	128,757	125,516
Rumania	52,163	78,150	102,929	123,974
Servia	11,817	42,612	17,304	37,356
France	112,376	112,417	76,166	74,955
Netherlands	22,193	24,747	26,004	23,966
Belgium	48,648	50,217	24,116	22,128
Egypt	33,735	35,419	35,112	39,917
British India	214,038	219,739	68,624	51,574
United States	296,920	289,760	81,352	58,452
Brazil	59,203	75,376	10,782	11,693
Greece	20,044	19,753	18,370	15,479
Dutch India	28,552	37,893	1,640	2,116
Republics of America	55,170	63,643	19,768	25,928

¹ And British possessions in the Mediterranean.

The value of gold, silver, and bullion imported and exported in 1910, imports, 43,191,000; exports, 80,930,000 crowns: in 1911, imports, 41,413,000; exports, 122,915,000 crowns.

The following table shows the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and the Dual Monarchy for 5 years:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Austria-Hungary into United Kingdom	4,796,226	7,744,478	8,065,307	7,611,801	6,911,943
Exports from United Kingdom into Austria-Hungary	4,520,449	4,814,007	5,736,750	4,001,953	4,070,208

Money and Credit.

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank (Nemzeti bank). The bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. The charter of the bank, which expired at the end of 1910, was renewed and extended to the year 1917. The sum of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. The amount of notes in circulation exceeds the necessary to cover them by

million crowns, the Bank pays a tax ■ the State of ■ per cent. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of ■ bank. From these profits, first 4 per cent. ■ the share capital ■ paid to the shareholders, of the remainder 10 per cent. is transferred to the ■ fund, and 2 per cent. ■ the pension fund. The remainder is divided into two portions: one falls to the two States, from the other the dividend to the shareholders may ■ made ■ to 6 per cent. Of whatever ■ of the latter portion, (so long as it does not exceed 7 per cent.) one-third falls to the shareholders and two-thirds to the two States. Each of them participates in these benefits each year in the proportion of the tax paid within its territory ■ the taxable business of the Bank.

■ of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in thousands of ■ —

	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Fund	Note Circulation	Mort	Total including others	Cash	Dis-counted Bills, &c	State Loans	Real property	Total including others
1907	310,000	30,107	2,183,041	1,094	3,023,689	1,713,014	687,744	60,000	290,984	3,023,689
1910	310,000	33,341	2,373,438	293,05	3,223,165	1,604,168	482,048	60,000	294,347	3,223,165
1911	310,000	35,311	2,540,261	291,240	3,470,667	1,635,701	1,141,533	60,000	297,806	3,470,667
1912	310,000	38,■■■	2,814,797	293,201	3,743,108	1,507,171	1,341,107	60,000	299,476	3,734,166

The closed accounts of the Bank for 1912 showed a net profit of 40,079,628 kronen (1,669,984*l.*).

Money, Weights, ■ Measures.

In Austria by law of August 2, 1892, and in Hungary by Law XVII of 1902, the monetary system of Austria-Hungary was reformed ■ a gold basis, though the standard coin, the crown (krona, korona), is not coined in gold.

The new coins with English equivalents are—

Gold:—

The hundred-crown piece (gross weight 33.8753387 grammes 0.900 fine, and fine weight 30.4878048 grams)=4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* (law of August 11, 1907).

The twenty-crown piece (weighing 6.775067 gramme 0.900 fine, and thus containing 6.09756 grammes of fine gold) = 16*s.* ■

The ten-crown piece = ■ 4*d.*

The single ducat = 11 ■ 29 heller (fillér) = 9*s.* 4½*d.*

Silver:—

Five-crown pieces = 500 heller.

Two-crown pieces (weighing 10 grammes) = 200 heller.

The single ■ (weighing 5 grammes ■ fine, and thus containing 4.175 g ■ of fine silver) = 100 heller = half-a-gulden (forint) of the old coinage = 10*d.*

■:—

■ twenty-heller (20-fillér) piece = ■ kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = ■

The ten-heller (10-fillér) piece = 5 kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 1*d.*

Bronze:—

The two-heller (2-fillér) piece = 1 kreuzer (krajczár) = ½*d.*

■ single ■ (fillér) piece = ½ kreuzer (krajczár) = ¼*d.*

■ crown-pieces ■ accepted ■ any amount ■ Government offices, but ■ general circulation they are legal tender only up to ■ crowns. The notes of the ■ ■ are legal tender.

The metrical system of weights and measures is legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary. The old weights and measures were:—

The <i>Centner</i> (<i>maße</i>)	= 100 <i>Pfund</i> = 56 kg.	= 128½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i> (<i>akó</i>)	= 56.59 litre	= 12.49 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i> (<i>hold</i>)	= 5,754.64 square metre	= 1.43 „
„ <i>Metsen</i> (<i>méro</i>)	= 61.49 litre	= 1.7 imperial bushel.
(The <i>Klafter</i> (<i>öl</i>) of wood = 6 cubic metre = 240 cubic feet.)		
„ <i>Meile</i> (<i>mértfold</i>) = } 24,000 Austrian feet }	= 7,585.6 metres	= { 8,897 yards, or about 4 „

AUSTRIA.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The political representation is twofold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (*Reichsrath*); (2) for each separate province (*Landtag*).

The *Reichsrath* or Parliament consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (*Herrenhaus*) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 15 in number in 1911; 2nd, of a number of nobles—81 in the present *Reichsrath*—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, archbishops, 10 in number, and bishops, 7 in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, who have rendered signal services to Church or State—159 in 1911. (Under law of January 26, 1907, the number of these members must not exceed 170, nor be less than 150.)

Under the Electoral Law of January 26, 1907, the Lower House (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) is elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage. Entitled to vote for a deputy are all Austrian male citizens over 24 years of age who have resided for at least a year in the place of election. The electoral districts are in most provinces composed, as far as possible, of uniform nationality, and are divided from each other, according to their character, into urban (industrial) or rural. In general there is only one deputy to be elected for an electoral district; but in the districts of Galicia, two for each. In these 36 districts the principle of the single vote is followed, inasmuch as each qualified elector has only the right to one vote, though two deputies may be chosen. The candidate who receives more than half the number of votes recorded is regarded as the first deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth of the votes, as the second. For the deputies of these electoral districts, there are elected, at the same time, substitutes who, in case of failure of the deputy's mandate, enter the House, so that for one of these districts an election is held only when the mandates of both deputies fail. By this system the national minorities in those parts of Galicia which have a mixed Polish-Ruthenian population have their representation assured. In Moravia, the population entitled to vote is divided, in elections for the provincial *Landtag*, according to nationality, so that German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately. In Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Moravia, Silesia, Vorarlberg, Bukovina, under provincial laws each elector is obliged to appear at the election for a member of the *Reichsrath*, and present an electoral ticket, the penalty for neglect of this obligation being a fine of up to fifty kronen.

The total number of members is distributed as follows. Lower 64, or 1 for every 55,185 subjects of the State, Upper Austria 22, = 1 for 38,773, Salzburg 7, = 1 for 30,677, Styria 30, = 1 for 48,139, Carinthia 10, or 1 for 39,620, Carniola 12, = 1 for 71,833, Trieste 5, or 1 for 15,902; Gorz and Gradisca = 1 for 43,154, Istria 6, = 1 for 67,261, Tyrol 25, or 1 for 37,865, Vorarlberg 4, or = 1 for 36,352, Bohemia 130, or 1 for 52,074, Moravia 49, or 1 for 51,516, Silesia 15, or 1 for 50,443, Galicia 106, = 1 for 75,714; Bukovina 14, = 1 for 57,150, Dalmatia 11 = 1 for 58,697, Total 616, = 1 for 55,372. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. Members of the Lower House receive 20 crowns (164 8d) for each day's attendance, with = indemnity for travelling expenses. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within = months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House = elected by the members. It = incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. All constitutional matters concerning rights, duties and interests that are common to all provinces of Austria Proper must be regulated by the Reichsrath. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers = = well = the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws = subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

Lower House (June, 1911) German Nationalists, 100, Christian Socialists (German), 73, German Social Democrats, 49, United Bohemian Club, 84, Bohemian Social Democrats, 25, Poles, 70, Polish Social Democrats, 9, Ukraine Union, 28, Croatian Slavonian Club, 27, Dalmatians, 7, Union latina, 21; Independents, 23.

The Ministry for Austria Proper is as follows, November, 1911:—

Premier —Count *Karl Stürgkh*

Minister of the Interior —Dr *Karl Baron Heilmold*

of Finance —*Henzel von Zaleski*

of Commerce —Dr *Rudolf Schuster* = *Bonnott*

of Justice —Dr *Viktor* = *Hochenburger*

of Instruction —Dr *Max* = *Hursarek*

of Railways —Dr *Zdenko Baron Forster*

of Agriculture —*Franz Zenker*

of National Defence —General *Friedrich* = *Georgi*.

of Labour —*Ottokar Priska*

Minister without Portfolio —*Ladislav* = *Dlugosz*

The Ministers are responsible for = committed in the discharge of their official functions.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Provincial = competent to legislate = all matters not expressly reserved for = Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of local = affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol = Vorarlberg they have = regulation of the defence of the province, and = the employment = the local militia (*Landeschützen*) in = province of = Monarchy. = Provincial Diet consists of = assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Catholic = Orthodox = Churches; (2) the = of Universities [in Galicia, = Rector of = technical High = = Lemberg and =

of the Academy of Sciences of Cracow (Krakau)], (3) the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 100, 200, 400, or ■■■ crowns, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated, (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights ■■■ pay ■■■ amount of direct taxation, (5) the representatives of boards of ■■■ and industry, chosen by the respective members, (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected by all inhabitants who pay ■■■ small amount of direct taxation. The election ■■■ in Tyrol, Silesia, Galicia and Dalmatia indirectly (by deputies called Wahlmänner), in other lands directly. In Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Trieste and district, Goriz and Gradiska, Istria, Vorarlberg, Moravia, and Bukowina, there is besides, a general electoral class in which every qualified male subject of the State ■■■ 21 years of ■■■ who has been domiciled for the required time has a vote. Where a general electoral class exists, persons authorised to vote in the other electoral classes are authorised to vote also in the general electoral classes; this ■■■ not the case with respect to votes for the Landtag in Styria, Vorarlberg, and in the cities of Vienna and Trieste. In Moravia, under the arrangement made by the Provincial Diet November 27 1905 the proportional system ■■■ introduced for the electoral classes of the great landowners and the chambers of commerce and industry, the other electoral classes (town country parishes and general electoral classes) are divided into constituencies according to nationality, German and Bohemian electoral districts being formed, ■■■ that German and Bohemian voters choose their representatives separately.

The strength of the seventeen separate Diets is shown in the following table —

	No of Members		No of Members
Lower Austria	127	Tyrol	■
Upper Austria	69	Vorarlberg	■
Salzburg	39	Bohemia	111
Steiermark (Styria)	87	Moravia	151
Carinthia	43	Silesia	■
Carniola	50	Galicia	161
Trieste and district	80	Bukowina	63
Goriz and Gradiska	30	Dalmatia	43
Istria	47		

The deputies to the Provincial Diets ■■■ elected for ■■■ years. The Diet, ■■■ summoned annually.

The Provincial Council (Landtagsschuss) is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet (called Landmarschall ■■■ Lower Austria and Galicia, Oberlandmarschall in Bohemia, Landtagspräsident ■■■ Dalmatia, Landeshauptmann ■■■ the other lands, nominated by the Emperor) and other members elected.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each commune has ■■■ council to deliberate and decide and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members ■■■ the council ■■■ elected for three (in ■■■ for six) years. All who ■■■ vote ■■■ eligible if of ■■■ In ■■■ with special ■■■ corporation takes the place of ■■■ communal committee.

■■■ representative bodies ■■■ in Styria (Steiermark), Bohemia, ■■■ Galicia, interposed between the communal ■■■ Provincial ■■■ They deliberate and decide on all ■■■ affecting the interests ■■■ district

(Bezirk). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (Landgemeinden). Members are elected for three years, ■■■■■ for six. A committee of ■■■■ body (called the Bezirksausschuss, administers ■■■■ current affairs of the district

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following is the civil population of Austria at the last ■ censuses. —

—	Population	Absolute ■■■■■	Yearly increase per cent
1880	21,981,821	1,764,290	0.76
1890	23,707,906	1,726,086	0.76
1900	25,921,671	2,213,765	0.90
1910	28,324,940	2,403,269	0.93

Statistics of the provinces of Austria :—

Provinces	Area English square miles	Census Population, Dec. 31				Popula- tion per sq. mile 1910
		1900	1910			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	
Lower Austria . . .	7,656	3,100,493	1,726,249	1,306,565	3,031,514	■
Upper Austria . . .	4,623	810 ■■■	482,813	439,144	558,000	■
Salzburg	2,761	192,763	107,600	107,077	214,787	76
Styria	8,662	1,806,494	719,960	724,197	1,444,157	167
Carinthia	3,499	367,324	198,300	197,440	396,200	99
Carniola	3,841	508,150	260,677	275,418	525,995	137
Coast land	3,079	756,546	450,630	487,367	863,707	280
Tyrol ■■■ Vorarlberg	11,312	981,949	477,800	544,321	1,092,021	■
Bohemia	20,065	6,318,667	3,307,601	3,461,855	6,769,546	337
Moravia	8,591	2,437,706	1,309,432	1,352,639	2,622,271	306
Silesia	1,988	680,423	366,394	386,051	756,049	381
Galicia	30,321	7,316,339	3,958,315	4,087,360	8,025,675	265
Bukovina	4,638	730,185	395,963	404,185	800,098	178
Dalmatia	4,956	563,734	312,763	322,993	645,660	■
Total	116,881	26,150,708	14,634,621	14,637,912	28,671,034	247

Ethnical elements ■■■ the basis of language :—

1910

■■■	9,950,266	Slovene	1,252,940
Bohemian, Moravian, ■■■ ■■■■	6,435,983	Serbian and Croatian . . .	783,384
Polish	4,967,984	Italian and Ladin	768,422
Ruthenian	3,518,854	■■■■■	275,115
		Magyar	10,974

In 1910 there were in Austria 583,126 foreigners, of whom 301,088 were Hungarian, 4153 Bosnian and Herzegovinian, 126393 German, 79,062 Italian, 40597 Russian, 7,770 Swiss, 3,578 Rumanian, 111 American, 3,051 Polish, 2,929 French, 2,920 European Turkish, 1995 Montenegrin, 1366 Serbian, 1,256 Greek, 813 Bulgarian, 666 Liechtensteiners, and 2796 of other nationalities.

Population, by occupations, 1900 —

Nature of Occupation	Employers and Employed	Members of families &c	Total
Agriculture and forestry	8,205,574	5,509,600	13,709,204
Mining and smelting	194,106	343,713	538,819
Stone and earth industries	167,506	215,165	412,671
Metal working	279,697	369,227	648,924
Machine making	127,136	192,189	319,325
Mixed industries	46,338	74,177	120,515
Building	972,733	500,649	1,473,382
Textile industries	449,011	375,947	824,958
Paper, leather &c	96,116	120,57	216,684
Timber	210,602	326,046	536,648
Food, drink, &c	713,767	611,781	1,325,548
Clothing	767,184	556,812	1,323,996
Various industries	84,801	67,724	152,525
Trade	399,905	600,201	1,000,106
Money and credit	28,626	61,871	90,497
Transport (land and water)	264,493	514,348	808,841
Special trade and traffic	30,377	60,795	91,172
Domestic service, &c	313,082	310,477	623,559
Active army	229,037	34,361	263,398
State officials	336,114	327,999	664,113
Other occupations	62,009	66,116	128,125
Retirees, &c	537,545	294,147	831,692
In institutions, &c	310,275	—	310,275
Without occupation	262,759	193,261	456,020
Total	14,108,696	12,042,112	26,150,808

II MOVING IN POPULATION

Births, deaths, and marriages —

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths	Survivors of Living
1905	947,775	21,214	119,103	31,927	684,567	263,208
1906	987,166	25,908	121,900	31,711	610,633	376,533
1907	906,913	24,772	121,348	30,714	630,911	276,002
1908	947,775	24,219	119,591	31,670	627,771	320,004
1909	985,096	23,867	118,554	31,089	646,122	338,974
1910	946,830	23,376	118,554	31,070	646,840	300,000
1911	919,060	22,196	—	30,776	647,749	271,311

The rate of illegitimacy varied in 1911 from 37·3 per cent. in Carinthia, 25·5 and 24·2 in Salzburg and in Styria, 22·6 in Lower Austria, to 7·7 in Tyrol, 6·5 in Carniola, and 3·9 in Dalmatia.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year	Austrians	Austrians and Hungarians	To United States	To Canada	To Brazil ¹	To Argentina
1911	136,354	313,167	296,208	10,170	1,068	6,120
1907	177,354	366,528	352,983	12,312 ²	2,711	4,659
1908	57,734	102,795	66,074	13,904 ²	6,372 ²	2,551
1909	129,808	298,874	270,191	20,128	4,008	1,552 ²
1910	148,738	273,742	258,737	9,769	—	5,236
1911	90,134	160,751	159,057	12,105	—	4,780

¹ For as data are available

² Austrians

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Population according to the Census of 1910 :—

AUSTRIA :—

Vienna . . .	2,081,498	Lin. . . .	67,817	Reichenberg	36,350
Prague . . .	223,741	Pola . . .	58,081	Salzburg . .	36,188
Lemberg . .	206,118	Przemysl .	54,078	Uzhohyrycz .	34,666
Trieste . . .	229,510	Innsbruck .	53,194	Tarnopol . .	33,871
Krakau . . .	151,886	Smichow . .	51,791	Stanislau . .	33,328
Graz	151,781	Budweis . .	44,588	Wienor . . .	
Brunn	125,737	Kolomea . .	42,676	Neustadt . .	32,874
Ozernowitz .	87,128	Laibach . .	41,727	Piessnitz . .	31,462
Pilsen	80,843	Aussig . . .	39,301	Gorz	30,995
Königliche		Mährisch-		Stryj	30,942
Weinberge .	77,120	strau . . .	36,754	Troppau . .	30,762
Ziskow . . .	72,173	Tarnów . .	36,731	Tricnt . . .	30,049

Religion.

The leading principle is religious liberty, and the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity.

The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine worship, constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20, 1874).

The Catholic Church has 7 Latin archbishoprics, 1 Greek-Ruthenian, and 1 Armenian archbishopric, 11 Latin and 11 Greek-Ruthenian bishoprics. The Greek Oriental Orthodox Church has 1 archbishopric and 11 bishoprics. Protestants have 11 superintendents of the Augsburg confession, 8 of the Helvetican, and 1 of the mixed. The following figures relate to 1910 :—

Priests, secular :—

Roman Catholic Church	18,755 ¹
Greek Catholic Church	2,763
Greek Oriental Church	565

Members of orders² :—

Male	10,908
Female	26,554
Protestant clergy . .	
Jewish congregations .	

¹ Including ² Including Greek Catholics and Oriental Catholics.

Population according to religion, 1910 :—

	In 1,000's	per cent of pop.		In 1,000's	per cent of pop.
Roman Catholics . . .	22,530	78.8	Evangelical . . .	589	2.1
Greek Catholics . . .	3,417	12.0	Other Christian sects . . .	7	0.0
Armenian Catholics . . .	2	0.0	Jews . . .	1,314	4.6
Old Catholics . . .	21	0.1	Others . . .	■	0.1
Greek Oriental . . .	666	2.3			
Armenian Oriental . . .	1	0.0	Total . . .	28,572	100.0

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria comprises :—

- (1) Elementary schools; (2) Gymnasias and Realschulen; (3) Universities and colleges; (4) Technical high schools; (5) Mining high schools; (6) Veterinary high schools; and (7) Schools for special subjects.

The progress of elementary education in Austria between the census of 1880 and that of 1900 is shown in the following statement :—

Population	Austria		
	1880	1890	1900
Read and write . . .	10,930,099	13,258,452	16,067,972
Read only . . .	1,345,781	1,031,624	778,782
Neither read ■ write . . .	9,853,361	9,605,337	9,308,964
	22,144,244	23,895,413	26,150,708

Attendance is compulsory from 6 to 14 in Austria generally, in Krain, Istria, Galicia, and Dalmatia, 6 ■ 12; Bukowina, 13. Of these schools there ■ two grades.

In the elementary schools the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, language (Unterrichts-Sprache), arithmetic with elementary geometry, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing, gymnastics; to girls, domestic duties. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary and burgh schools, and the payment of the teaching staff falls ultimately ■ the communes or the land. In only a few special ■ elementary schools supported by the State.

Latest statistics of elementary schools :—

Year	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
1908 ¹ . . .	22,985 ²	102,937	4,377,913	4,618,097	131
1909 ¹ . . .	23,460 ¹	105,370	4,454,238	4,714,521	133
1910 ¹ . . .	23,847 ⁴	108,006	4,520,136	4,818,670	142

¹ End of the calendar year.

■ Including 1,308 private schools.

■ Including 1,174 private schools.

■ Including 1,245 private schools.

In 9,120 of ■ elementary schools (1910) the language ■ was German; ■ 5,984 ■ (mainly ■ Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia); and ■

7,553 other Slav dialects; 737 Italian, 178 Rumanian, 1 Magyar, and 4 in other languages, and 274 more than one language.

The Gymnasias and Realschulen are schools whose practical purpose consists especially in the preparation they supply for the universities and technical and other high schools. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years, of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, by the larger communes, or (in the case of confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations &c., eventually with a subvention from the State. Private middle schools of a semi-official kind are included in the following table: these are under the same regulations as public schools.

	Gymnasien			Realschulen		
	No.	Teachers	Pupils	No.	Teachers	Pupils
1910-1911	296	—	100,652	147	—	48,922
1911-1912	316	—	107,002	149	—	49,065
1912-1913	345	—	108,638	148	—	49,151

1 In 1912-13, 13 Gymnasien for girls have 54 pupils in 1910-11 and 394 pupils in 1911-12 and 3 with 4 in 1912-13.

In 140 Gymnasien (1912-13) the language used was German, in 64 Rumanian, in 93 Polish, in 9 Italian, in 10 Ruthenian, in 1 Slovenish, in 6 Serbo-Croatian, and in 17 two languages were used. There were also 68 'Lyceums' (secular schools for girls) with 11,151 pupils.

There are eight universities maintained by the State. The number of teachers and of students in winter 1912-13:—

Universities	Teachers	Students	Universities	Teachers	Students
Vienna, German	666	10,225	Lemberg, Polish	193	3,647
Prague {German	225	2,053	Lemberg, "	186	5,567
{Bohemian	249	4,406	Innsbruck, German	139	1,357
Graz, German	199	2,147	Czernowitz, "	61	1,189

The total 30,591 students, shows an increase on the summer of 1912, which was 26,552. Of the total, 2,624 or 8.5 per cent were women students.

There are (1909-1910): 49 theological colleges—viz: 43 Roman Catholic, 2 Greek Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, 1 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 1,941 students.

Government technical high schools, teachers and pupils in winter 1912-13:—

Teachers		Students		Teachers		Students	
Vienna	183	1,137	Brunn {	German	102	840	
Graz	54	758		Bohemian	73	549	
Prague {	German	86	Lemberg			1,725	
	151	2,738		Vienna agri. high school		1,149	

At Vienna there is also (1909-10) an Export Academy with 30 teachers and 358 students, at Vienna and Lemberg ■ Veterinary high schools with 74 teachers and ■ students at Leoben and Pibram mountain high schools with 57 teachers and 511 students. There are also Academies of Art ■ Vienna (22 teachers, 254 students), in Prague (14 teachers, 1 ■ students), and in Krakow (11 teachers, 151 students). Besides these there are ■ Academy of Music and Dramatic Art (formerly the Conservatorium) with 79 teachers and 865 students, and a Consular Academy in Vienna (93 teachers ■ students).

There ■ (1909-10) besides 5 721 special technical institutes, training in mining, agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, commerce, &c, with 381,702 students.

Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are —

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oesterreichs-Obersten Gerichtshof) in Vienna. (2) The 9 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The 71 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte) and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Schwurgerichte). (4) The 962 county courts (Bezirksgerichte).

There exist also special courts for commercial (3 courts, and 3 county courts), for industry (20 courts) shipping revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Court of the Empire (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide. Private persons ■ in certain cases appeal against the decisions of magistrates to the High Court for Administrative Affairs.

Divisions	190	1908	1909	1910
Of crimes	12 996	31 831	37 139	40 716
Of less serious offences	9 725	9 177	9 152	7 71
Of misdemeanours	13 419	9 691	52 992	39 171
Number of prisoners in penal establishments (Strafanstalten) at end of year				
Males	7 214	7 184	7 303	7 ■
Females	929	745	761	69

Pauperism

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces. The funds first available are the public funds for the support of the poor (Localarmutskasse and Armenanstalt), the latter existing now only in Styria, Vorarlberg, Moravia, and Tyrol, derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's funds are augmented from other sources, e.g. theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies ■ a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds ■ exhausted, the ■ of origin (Heimatsgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly ■ partially unfit for work ■ be provided for ■ such ■ as the ■ judges propose. Besides poor houses and money relief, there ■ ■ many provinces the practice

of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession (Kinlegensystem).

In ■■■■ provinces unions (Verbande) have been formed by statute ■■■■ undertake certain burdens ■■■■ to poor relief. In Lower Austria the care of the poor is incumbent partly on the communes and partly on the District Unions (Bezirksarmenverbände). By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants ■■■■ their proper ■■■■ (Schubstationen), a great step ■■■■ taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

Finance.

Expenditure and revenue (24 crowns=£1) in 1,000 crowns:—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Expenditure .	2,158,971	2,470,929	2,796,034	2,406,554	2,693,499	2,881,768
Revenue .	2,303,932	2,354,863	2,700,330	2,404,647	2,619,450	2,681,709

Revenue and expenditure estimates for 1912 and 1913:—

Sources of Revenue	1912	1913
	Crowns	Crowns
Council of Ministers	3,193,300	3,447,100
Ministry of Interior	2,228,544	2,401,010
Ministry of Defence	1,547,501	1,719,511
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	17,229,662	18,828,490
Ministry of Finance	1,759,132,648	1,995,397,151
Ministry of Commerce	223,623,870	286,586,970
Ministry of Railways	822,584,010	887,714,940
Ministry of Agriculture	23,309,546	24,557,978
Ministry of Justice	4,625,966	4,763,188
Ministry of Public Works	47,453,101	50,557,681
Administration of Domains	729,906	820,804
New Buildings, &c.	468,822	487,422
Pensions	10,802,434	10,802,827
Total	2,016,090,344 (121,541,364½)	2,187,481,539 (136,724,897½)

Branches of expenditure	1912	1913
	Crowns	Crowns
Imperial household	11,300,000	11,300,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	191,650	198,519
Reichsrath	4,140,343	4,181,799
Imperial Tribunal	68,965	71,185
Council of Ministers	5,469,264	5,873,038
Contribution ■■■■ expenditure	346,187,987	427,634,787
Ministry of Interior	50,187,270	50,219,05
Ministry ■■■■ Defence	101,507,810	106,949,198
Ministry ■■■■ Worship and Instruction	118,318,687	131,677,048
Ministry of Finance	806,327,045	882,794,967
Ministry of Commerce	233,684,342	214,596,576
Ministry of ■■■■	762,184,710	840,724,220
Ministry of Agriculture	61,497,807	62,714,781
Ministry of Justice	60,838,260	60,667,541
Ministry ■■■■ Public Works	113,225,250	117,914,281
Administration ■■■■	4,500,080	4,873,914
■■■■ ■■■■, &c.	26,301,804	28,076,349
■■■■ of ■■■■	730,400	719,900
■■■■	120,530,044	137,018,988
Total	2,916,686,268 (121,628,562½)	2,187,202,666 (136,716,770½)

The general debt amounted ■ December 31, 1911, ■ 5,179,078,910 crowns; on June 30, 1912 it had fallen to ■ 167,835,680 ■

The special debt of Austria ■ December 31, 1911, consisted of consolidated debt, 6,711,294,745 crowns, floating, 350,383,563 crowns; total, 7,061,628,313 crowns. The charge for interest of the general and special debts ■ 1911, 484,220,289 crowns, of which 209,283,047 ■ for the general State debt, and 274,937,242 ■ for the special State debt.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The cultivation of the soil furnishes employment to nearly half the population. The proportion of productive land is greatest in Dalmatia, Silesia, Moravia, Bukovina, Bohemia, and Galicia; least in Salzburg and Tyrol.

An enumeration made ■ June 3, 1902, showed that there were at that date 2,856,849 holdings of land, of which 2,133,506 were for agriculture; 713,382 for agriculture and forestry; and 9,461 for forestry only. Of the agricultural holdings, 19,746 were vineyards, 3,445 were gardens, 112,067 (of 175,070 hectares) were under sugar-beet, and 27,767 (of 20,020 hectares) under hops. Of the holdings, 2,054,035 were owned by the occupier, 681,042 were partly owned and partly rented, 151,649 were rented and 19,023 were held in shares, or for service, or otherwise.

Size of holdings	Number of holdings of total area shown in cols 1 & 4	Number of holdings of productive area shown in cols 2 & 4	Size of holdings	Number of holdings of total area shown in cols 1 & 4	Number of holdings of productive area shown in cols 2 & 4
Under 1 hectare	690,876	713,324	100—200 hectares	2,211	5,000
1—5 hectares	1,902,386	1,954,912	200—500 "	6,251	6,000
5—20 "	680,171	625,024	500—1000 "	2,312	2,100
20—50 "	130,582	127,828	Over 1000 "	1,738	1,000
50—100 "	17,947	17,372			
			Total	2,856,849	2,856,849

Cultivated area, 1911 :—

	Hectares	Percentage of total area
Arable land	10,624,852	37.6
Gardens	371,242	1.3
Pastures and meadows	7,127,327	25.6
Vineyard	242,063	0.9
Woodland	9,777,935	34.6
■ fishponds	108,445	0.4
	23,249,864	

The statistic of ■ leading ■ (a hectolitre = 2.75 bushels = 22 Imperial gallons, a quintal = 220.4 lbs. avoird.).

1911	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 quintals	Produce per hectare in quintals		Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 quintals	Produce per hectare in quintals
Wheat	1,215	16,026	13.2	Hemp ⁵	22	121	5.5
Spelt	6	48	8.0	Tobacco	4	—	18.8
Rye	2,021	26,417	13.1	Hops	20	—	4.3
B barley	1,097	16,207	14.8	Potatoes	1,258	116,049	92.3
Oats	1,878	22,701	12.1	Sugar beet	240	42,498	170.4
Maize ¹	303	671	10.0	Beet	—	—	—
Mixed grains	31	567	18.3	(other) ¹	233	39,841	152.1
Buckwheat	66	107	9.7	(almonds)	62	6,680	108.5
	83	131	4.7	(lower hay & after-math)	1,170	1,100	10.4
Millet ¹	—	—	9.7	Mixed	—	—	—
Rape seed	15	152	12.3	Foodstuffs	230	3,75	25.4
Pulses	233	412	9.0	Meadows ²	1,140	92.5	77.1
Flax ³	34	177	11	Vineyards ⁴	222	1,997	17.110

¹ First and second crop

² Second crop

³ 960,000 h of them in dip meadows

⁴ 27,300 h of them in dip meadows

and 1,000,000 h of them in dip meadows

⁵ Produce per hectare in hectolitres

¹ First crop

² 211,740 dwt. per ha. 5.7

³ Besides 9,800 ha. are producing 107,400

⁴ clover seed per ha. 1.50

⁵ Produce in 1,000 hectolitres

In Austria in 1910 there were 1,802,848 horses, 9,160,009 cattle, 2,428,101 sheep, 6,482,090 pigs, and 1,256,778 goats.

The produce of silk-rearings in Austria was in 1905, 2,164,645, in 1910, 2,095,396, in 1911, 2,162,113 kilogrammes.

In 1900 of the 9,767,566 hectares under forest, 5,396,942 hectares under pines.

II. MINING.

Mines are worked for common coal in Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia and Lower Austria, for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Lower Austria, Carinthia, Upper Austria, Carniola, Coast Land, Tyrol, Silesia, Galicia, Dal matia, and Moravia; for gold in Bohemia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Galicia, Salzburg, Moravia, Carniola, and Silesia; silver in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper in Salzburg, Carinthia, and Tyrol; lead ore in Carinthia, Tyrol, Galicia, Bohemia, and Styria, zinc in Carinthia, Tyrol, Galicia, Silesia, Styria, and Bohemia; sulphur in Bukovina, Bohemia, Silesia, Styria, Tyrol; manganese in Bukovina and Carniola; graphite in Bohemia, Lower Austria, Styria, Moravia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, Styria, and the Coast Land.

In mining (exclusive of petroleum, &c.) there were employed in Austria in 1909, 138,091 men, 5,810 women, 6,308 juveniles; total, 150,209; in 1910, 136,628 men, 5,721 women, 5,518 juveniles; total, 147,867; in smelting, 1909, 8,377 men, 151 women, 410 juveniles; total, 8,941; in 1910, 7,926 men, 117 women, and juveniles; total, 8,409; salt works, 1909, 6,185 men, 290 women, 192 juveniles, total, 6,617; in 1910, 6,208 men, 273 women, juveniles; total, 6,557.

Value of chief mineral and furnace products in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = 12.) —

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

	Common Coal	Brown Coal	Raw Iron	Lead	Quick silver	Zinc	Silver	Copper
1890	60,802	55,278	54,621	2,799	4,193	2,988	6,305	1,304
1900	95,591	112,834	82,304	4,722	2,495	1,164	3,006	1,538
1905	157,716	140,150	117,159	4,716	3,085	1,910	3,414	1,060
1909	141,843	138,695	117,084	4,670	3,170	5,442	3,250	1,442
1910	139,438	136,117	120,271	5,610	3,423	6,041	4,320	2,018
1911	141,227	134,150	127,346	6,949	3,616	9,182	4,355	2,950

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years is as follows in Austria — crowns —

	1907	1910	1911
Mining products ¹	294,238,741	317,833,937	317,501,821
Furnace ¹	315,484,476	368,054,286	368,054,286
	132,807,655	136,920,722	137,235,740
	143,951,194	156,559,112	

¹ Exclusive of salt and petroleum, &c.

(Quantities and values of the leading minerals and metallic products, 1911)

Minerals	Ores, &c.		Metals produced	
	Metric centners	Crowns	Metric centners	Crowns
Gold	96,470	592,980	306 1	604 237
Silver	111 178	1,097,745	1,245 1	4,300,078
Copper	109,740	1,011,021	17,006	2,498,099
Quicksilver	1,119 184	2,400,190	7,041	9,810 4 2
Zinc	321,637	2,474,178	167,003	9,181,278
Iron	27,658,147	24,926,390	15,961,462	127,345 7 10
Lead	228 1 3	4,611,102	140,979	6,049,340
Graphite	415,993	1,641 0 2	—	—
Brown coal	252,653,438	134,119,042	—	—
Coal	143,796,172	145,227,628	—	—

¹ Kilogrammes

In 1912, 155,911,187 metric centners of coal were produced and 264,870 049 of brown coal

III SEA FISHERIES

Years	No of Boats		Value caught in crowns		No of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
1905-1909	5,204	4,343	6,263,894	2,858 600	18,412	10,224
1909-1910	5,263	4,743	6,626,019	1,225,153	19,049	10,562
1910-1911	5,766	5,324	6,642,730	2,212,527	19,483	16,504

IV. MANUFACTURES

The following statistics of manufacturing industries are for 1911 :—

Industries, &c.	Undertakings separate				Workers
	Principal	Subsidiary	Personnel	Horse-power	
Productive industries	429,309	22,615	2,869,457	1,568,582	463,564
Trade and Transport	370,392	29,110	716,299	—	—

AUSTRIA

Total dependent on these industries over 7 millions.

There are 1,183 breweries, producing in the year 1911-12 22,686,057 hectolitres of beer. In 1909-10 there were 45,384 distilleries which produced 1,571,009 hectolitres of alcohol. In 1909-10 there were 191 sugar factories with 72,205 work-people, and in 1910 11 tobacco factories with 39,757 work people, output 397,718 100 lb centners of 11 tobacco.

Shipping and Navigation.

Commercial marine of Austria, January 1 —

	Vessels 1910	Tonnage 1910	Crews 1910	Vessels 1911	Tonnage 1911	Crews 1911
Sea-going vessels	181	358,727	4,800	186	364,553	4,965
Coasting vessels	1,597	33,665	4,535	1,608	35,811	4,811
Fishing vessels, &c	13,695	26,906	32,706	14,435	27,966	34,082
Total	15,473	414,298	42,041	16,229	427,830	43,858

Of the total (1911) 382 of 390,487 tons were steamers, and 15,847 of 47,343 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for Austria alone —

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
1908	146 500	19 063 112	146 437	19 070 228
1909	162 112	24 104 134	161 99	24 115 626
1910	116 773	24 000 021	146 061	24,268 240

Of the vessels entered and cleared, an average of 11 per cent and 91 per cent of the tonnage are Austrian, Italy coming next, and Greece third. At Trieste in 1911, 12,484 vessels of 4,235,106 tons entered, and 12,405 vessels of 4,245,962 tons cleared. Of the former, 11 of 258,026 tons, and of the latter, 11 of 262,607 tons were British.

Internal Communications.

In Austria the total length of navigable rivers and canals for rafts only, 2,405 miles; for vessels and rafts, 1,643 miles; of which 1,000 miles are navigable for steamers.

The river traffic during five years is as follows —

Danube Steam Navigation Company					Vereinigte Elbeschiffahrts Gesellschaften Gesellschaft		
Year	Number		Passen- gers (including military)	Goods and Luggage shipped, in metric centners	Number		Goods carried in metric centners
	Steam boats	Tow- boats			boats		
1907	141	516	2,034,397	22,175,540	101	352	28,775,153
1908	125	516	2 197,423	22,175,540	101	1,106	29,547,616
1909	125	516	2 236,004	22,249,070	100	1,068	43,574,088
1910	125	566	2,149,000	21,650,300	103	1,000	43,516,094
1911	125	566	2,289,008	24,268,080	109		51,387,821

MONEY CREDIT

The following railway statistics of Austria in 1911: lines, 8,050 miles; companies' lines worked by the State, 3,585 miles; companies lines worked by companies, 2,465 miles; total, including short lines, 20,563

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian railways:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Passengers (in 1,000's)	228,265	241,956	227,800	276,643
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons)	155,102	152,186	132,560	135,777
Receipts (in 1,000/)	36,379	38,089	34,708	—
Working expenses (1,000/)	27,067	30,989	31,417	—

There were, in 1911, 9,692 post offices Work of the Post Office —

	1910 Number	1911 Number
Letters and post-cards	1,510,014,400	1,594,112,630
Samples and printed packets	287,078,780	314,842,430
Newspapers	285,933,700	308,865,939
Ordinary packets	71,665,270	79,545,870
Money packets	4,436,230	4,698,530
Money orders (paid in)	36,116,527	37,008,663
	Crown	Crown
Receipts (posts and telegraphs)	179,197,804	189,909,538
Expenses	176,545,712	184,083,680

In 1911 there were 7,039 telegraph offices, 47,076 km. of telegraph line and 287,847 km. of wire, number of messages 22,968,225 In 1911 there were in Austria 987 urban telephone systems with 411,729 km. of wire and inter urban circuits with 18,587 km. of line and 59,170 km. of wire; 320,650,240 conversations were held.

Money Credit.

The following table shows the issues from the Austrian mint and the value of notes in circulation:—

	1906			1909	
	Crown	Crown	Crown	Crown	Crown
Gold					
Four ducent					
Single-ducent	11,132,132	11,000,247	7,941,821	3,554,700	9,400,881
100 kronen					
Twenty					
ten-crown	10,511,610	—	11,774,940	8,2214,730	18,251,880
Lavantine	924,900	2,470,500	3,224,100	8,054,100	0,514,100
thalers.	(pieces)	(pieces)	(pieces)	(pieces)	(pieces)
Silver					
Single-crown	164,500	244,500	4,784,922	—	—
Five Kronen		1,055,500	25,448,500	17,422,985	—
Nickel					
Twenty & ten-	—	2,397,200	2,180,400	3,540,600	1,641,144
heller					
Two and single-					
heller	402,000	476,000	449,040	848,180	787,53
State notes in circulation					
(Dec. 31)	2,552,190	—	—	—	—
Austro-Hungarian bank-					
notes in circ	1,982,637,740	2,023,024,110	2,113,907,050	2,188,040,530	2,375,938,120

AUSTRIA

Statistics for December 31, 1909, of the 77 Austrian joint-stock and private banks —

LIABILITIES.

Assets	1908	1909	Liabilities	1908	1909
	1000	1000		1000	1000
	crown	crown		crown	crown
Cash	159,543	101,531	Share Capital	88,780	937 7
Exchange	731,977	1,401,596	Reserve	314,73	303,740
Stock, bills, &c.	319,10	89,889	Mortgages	237,670	3,418,085
Accounts current	2,385,581	2,303,713	Accounts current	107,188	8,865,601
Mortgage loans	3,264,940	1,425,518	Deposits	161,194	799,684
Advances	441,350	540,019	Acceptances, &c.	601,430	408,714
Various	880,069	1,717,177	Various	715,835	841,716
Total	9,317,370	10,135,111	Total	9,317 70	10,127 119

The following are the savings bank statistics —

	1908	1909	1911
No. of banks	(11)	(12)	(61)
Depositors at end of year	9,908,319	11,110,313	4,262,108
Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 crowns)	3,119,541	5,713,167	6,014,174

The following are the statistics of the Austrian Post Office savings banks —

	1908	1909	1910	1911
No. of banks	6,723	6,506	6,870	6,918
Depositors at end of year	2,104,000	2,235,292	2,908,277	2,971,792
Value of deposits at end of year, in crowns		589,559,088	622,148,723	671,197,500

HUNGARY.

Constitution and Government.

I CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary including Hungary Proper and Croatia Slavonia, dates from the occupation of the country by the Magyars about 1000. The first king, Saint Stephen, was crowned in 1000. The first charter—constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II. granted in 1222 which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849 it was declared to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860, and the present sovereign, on June 1 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution and was crowned king of Hungary.

The Hungarian Parliament (*Országgyűlés*) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary Proper. It consists of an Upper House (*Kisasszony*) and a Lower House (*Kezvezőtestület*).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, includes the archbishops who have attained their majority (18 years), those Hungarian princes, counts and barons—of age (24 years) and paying at least 6,000 crowns a year land tax—whose families possess the right of hereditary peerage (designated by Act of 1885—having received it since by a special Act), 38 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, 12 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions, life peers appointed by the Crown not exceeding 50 in number, life peers elected, once for all, by the Upper House, 17 members *ex officio*, being State Ministers (*Ministerpräsident*) and high judges, and lastly, 9 delegates of Croatia Slavonia, and the Governor of Banat. In the year of 1911 12 the number of archbishops was 15, and there were 229 hereditary peers holding the property qualification, and 60 life peers appointed by the Crown or chosen by the House of Magnates.

The Lower House—House of Representatives is elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 26 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation, but all classes low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. There were in 1911, 99,329. The number of the electorate was in 1911 in Hungary Proper, 1,197,726—24.9 per cent of the total civil male population over 20 years. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law now in force, the House of Representatives consists of 413 members, of whom 413—deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 11 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

Members of the Lower House receive 4,800 crowns (200l.) a year, with allowance of 1,600 crowns (66l. 13s.) for house rent.

The Parliament is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Parliament is Hungarian, but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

Lower House (June 1910).—"National party of work, 255; Independents (in their two sections—*Kossuthites*, 58, and *Justhites*, 38), 91; other parties (Social Democrats, Christian Socialists, Farmers), 111."

The executive power of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a presidency and nine departments, namely —

The Presidency of the Council — Dr Ladislas Lukacs, Privy Councillor, born October 24, 1850 appointed April 22, 1912

1 The Ministry of Finance — John Telezsky, Privy Councillor, born September 15 1868, appointed April 22, 1912

2 The Ministry of National Defence (Honvedelm) — Samuel Hazni, Privy Councillor, born 1851, appointed January 17, 1910

3 The Ministry of the king's person (*ad latus*) — The Premier

4 The Ministry of the Interior — Dr Ladislas Jula, Privy Councillor, appointed April 22, 1912

5 The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship — Count John Zichy, Privy Councillor, born May 30 1868, appointed March 1 1910

6 The Ministry of Justice — Dr de Balogh, Privy Councillor, appointed January 4, 1913

7 The Ministry of Industry and Commerce — Ladislas Scutty, born June 4, 1860, appointed October 18, 1911

8 The Ministry of Agriculture — Count Adalbert Serey, Privy Councillor, born June 16, 1866, appointed January 17, 1910

9 The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia — Gata Jospovich, Privy Councillor, appointed April 22, 1912

The provinces of Croatia and Slavonia have autonomy for home affairs, public instruction, and justice

The Croatian Slavonian Provincial Diet meeting annually at Zagreb (Agram), consists of 114 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of personal voters (not more than half). The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Personal voters are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnates) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 2,000 florins of land tax.

At the head of the autonomous provincial government, which has three departments (Interior, Public Instruction and Worship, and Justice), is the Ban, who is responsible to the Provincial Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister.

Ban — Edward Csanaky Privy Councillor, appointed January 19, 1912

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Hungary, a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for three years, and half of persons who pay the highest tax. The committee consists of members appointed for the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and cities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Their council constituted similarly is the representative body of the communes; 12 members are elected for three years. All electors for the communes are qualified to vote. In Budapest

they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council.

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same for the Diet. The municipalities within the county (except Zagreb and Eszék) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years, in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates, in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

I.—PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The Hungarian dominions, including Croatia and Slavonia, have an area of 324,857 square kilometres, or 125,395 English square miles. At the last four census enumerations the total (civil and military) population was as follows:—

Year	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent
1880	15,739,259	—	—
1890	17,463,791	1,724,532	0.99
1900	19,254,559	1,790,768	0.98
1910	20,886,787	1,631,928	0.85

The following table gives further details:—

Provinces	Area English square miles	Population, Dec. 31				Population per sq. mile
		1880	1900	1910	1920	
Civil population						
Hungary Proper	106,977	15,162,968	16,721,674	18,142,200	19,410	166
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,186,410	2,400,766	2,602,544	2,811,904	159
Hungary	123,395	17,349,378	19,122,440	20,744,744	22,221,904	165
Population in active military service						
Hungary Proper	—	98,476	116,681	122,393	128,410	—
Croatia and Slavonia	—	15,517	15,538	15,538	15,538	—
Hungary	—	—	132,219	137,931	143,948	—
Total population						
Hungary Proper	106,977	15,261,444	16,838,355	18,264,593	19,539,310	—
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,201,927	2,416,304	2,618,082	2,827,442	—
Hungary	123,395	17,463,371	19,254,659	20,882,675	22,366,752	—

The ethnical elements of the total population on the basis of language are as follows:—1890, 1890, and 1890 (in Hungary including Croatia and Slavonia):—

The executive power of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a presidency and nine departments, namely —

The Presidency of the Council — Dr Lúdvig Lukács, Privy Councillor, born October 24, 1850 appointed April 22, 1912

1 The Ministry of Finance — John Telezky, Privy Councillor, born September 15 1868, appointed April 22, 1912

2 The Ministry of National Defence (Honvédség) — Samuel Hauer, Privy Councillor born 1851, appointed January 17 1910

3 The Ministry of the King's person (*ad latus*) — The Premier

4 The Ministry of the Interior — Dr Lúdvig Fülöp, Privy Councillor, appointed April 22, 1912

5 The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship — Count John Zichy, Privy Councillor, born May 1865, appointed March 1 1910

6 The Ministry of Justice — Dr de Balogh, Privy Councillor, appointed January 4, 1913

7 The Ministry of Industry and Commerce — Lúdvig Beatty born June 4, 1860 appointed October 18, 1911

8 The Ministry of Agriculture — Count Adalbert Szevay, Privy Councillor born June 16, 1866, appointed January 17, 1910

9 The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia — Gisa Jorjosek Privy Councillor, appointed April 22, 1912

The provinces of Croatia and Slavonia have autonomy for home affairs, public instruction, and justice.

The Croatian Slavonian Provincial Diet meeting annually at Zagreb (Agram), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of personal voters (not more than half). The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Personal voters are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnates) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 2,000 crowns of land tax.

At the head of the autonomous provincial government, which has three departments (Interior, Public Instruction and Worship, and Justice), is the Ban, who is responsible to the Provincial Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister.

Ban — Edward Csáky Privy Councillor, appointed January 19 1912

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Hungary, a distinction is observed between communities which are large or small, which may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for five years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for five years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and cities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has a council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes; the members are elected for six years. All electors for the Parliament are qualified. In Budapest

they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council.

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same for the Diet. The municipalities within the county (except Zagreb and Bazar) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates; in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

1.—PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The Hungarian dominions, including Croatia and Slavonia, have an area of 824,857 square kilometres, or 125,395 English square miles. At the last four census enumerations the total (civil and military) population was as follows:—

Year	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent
1880	15,739,259	—	—
1890	17,463,791	1,724,532	0.99
1900	19,254,559	1,790,768	0.93
1910	20,886,787	1,631,928	0.85

The following table gives further details:—

Provinces	Area English square miles	Population, Dec. 31		Popu- lation per sq. mile
		1890	1900	
Civil population				
Hungary Proper	108,977	16,162,468	16,721,574	18,142,200
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,186,410	2,400,766	2,602,644
Hungary	125,395	17,348,798	19,122,340	20,744,744
Population — active military				
Hungary Proper	—	98,876	116,681	122,343
Croatia and Slavonia	—	15,617	15,538	19,410
Hungary	—	114,393	132,219	141,743
Total population				
Hungary Proper	108,977	16,261,344	16,838,255	18,264,543
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,201,927	2,416,304	2,621,954
Total Hungary	125,395	17,463,791	19,254,559	20,886,497

The ethnical elements of the population in the above of language was as follows in 1890, 1900 and 1910 (in Hungary including Croatia and Slavonia):—

	1900	1910		1900	1910
Hungarian (Magyar)	6,742,401	10,040,675	Ruthenian	429,447	479,587
German	2,115,181	2,037,435	Croatian	1,682,104	1,835,162
Slovak	2,014,641	1,967,470	Serbian	1,045,645	1,106,471
Romanian	2,799,479	2,949,032	Others	397,761	469,255

The Hungarians (civil population) in Hungary Proper in 1890 numbered 7,357,938 (48.61 per cent.), in 1900, 8,588,834 (51.4 per cent.), and in 1910, 9,944,627 (54.11 per cent.); persons speaking the Hungarian language in Hungary Proper, in 1900, 9,954,598 (59.5 per cent.), and in 1910, 11,820,416 (64.7 per cent.)

There were 278,130 foreign residents in Hungary at the end of 1910, of whom 235,475 were Austrian, 8,655 Germans, 10,612 Italians, 5,640 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1,053 French, 2,389 Russians, 1,000 Swiss, 1,042 British, 1,674 Turks, and 10,590 others.

Population (1900) according to occupations —

Nature of occupation	Unemployed	Supported	Total
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	6,003,390	7,119,694	13,123,084
Mining	57,270	106,424	163,704
Industry	1,127,110	1,476,742	2,603,852
Commerce	221,885	150,618	372,503
Finance	136,571	903,670	1,040,241
Public service and intellectual professions	217,910	955,399	1,173,309
Soldiers, gendarmes	132,336	18,060	150,396
Dry labourers	293,648	316,407	610,055
Living on their revenue or pensions	266,228	141,021	407,249
Other and unknown occupations	355,124	41,410	396,534
Domestic servants			
Total	8,530,095	10,423,964	18,954,059

The population in 1900 consisted of males, supporting, 6,162,198, supported, 2,667,781; females, supporting, 2,667,781, supported 7,004,627. The town population of Hungary numbered 2,821,568 in 1900, 3,431,641, and in 1910, 3,959,289.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Births, deaths and marriages:—

Year	Total Births (including Still-births)	Stillborn	Illegitimate (including Still-births)	Marriages	Deaths (including Still-births)	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1907	755,973	14,766	72,627	301,431	534,000	221,973
1908	771,130	15,238	70,935	311,000	531,000	240,130
1909	792,874	15,979	64,582	178,865	444,757	348,117
1910	748,000	15,667	70,608	179,587	506,356	241,644
1911	747,910	15,140	69,439	183,442	534,045	213,865

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is 2.1 in 1911. The rate of illegitimacy is 9.3 per cent. of the whole.

Emigration statistics to the United States —

Year	Through German ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin)	Through other European ports	Total	Through German ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin)	Through other European ports	Total
1907	100,464	77,706	178,170	61,641	67,646	129,287
1908	112,788	96,381	209,169	56,861	63,040	119,901
1909	22,682	26,683	49,365	39,008	34,646	73,654

III PRINCIPAL TOWNS, WITH POPULATION

	1900	1910		1900	1910
Budapest	732,322	860,371	Miskolc	43,096	51,459
Szeged	102,991	118,328	Ujpest	41,858	55,197
Szabadka	593	94,610	Kassa	40,102	44,211
Debrecen	75,006	92,724	Fiume	38,955	49,806
Pozsony	65,867	78,223	Bekesabad	37,547	42,599
Zagreb (Zagreb)	61,002	79,038	Biaso	36,646	41,056
Hodmevölgy-Vasarhely	60,883	62,445	Mako	38,722	34,918
Kecskemét	57,812	66,834	Sopron	33,478	33,932
Arad	56,260	63,166	Győr	37,543	44,300
Temesvár	59,229	72,555	Nyíregyháza	33,088	38,198
Nagyvárad	50,177	64,169	Székesfehérvár	32,167	36,625
Kolozsvár	49,295	60,806	Szentes	31,308	31,593
Pécs	43,982	49,822	Czigléd	30,106	33,942

Religion.

There is perfect equality among all legally recognized religions. These are — The Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augustine and Helvetian), the Unitarian, the Greek Oriental, the Gregorian Armenian, the Baptist (since 1906) and the Jewish. Each has the independent administration of its affairs.

The following figures relate to 1911 —

Persons secular (not including bishops, canons, vicars, provosts &c) —	Ministers of orders —	
Catholic Church	Roman Catholic (male)	34
Greek Catholic Church	Roman Catholic (female)	131
Greek Oriental Church	Greek Catholic (male)	3,799
	Greek Oriental (male)	1,795
	Protestant clergy	
	Jewish clergy	

The following table gives the division of the total population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1910 —

Religion	Number	Per cent of total
Roman Catholic	10,888,338	52.1
Greek Catholic	2,025,425	9.7
Greek Oriental	2,986,874	14.3
Evangelical Augustine	1,340,195	6.4
Evangelical Helvetian	2,621,501	12.5
Unitarians	74,298	0.4
Jews	322,406	1.6
	17,462	0.1
Total	20,836,457	100.0

Instruction.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades — (1) infant schools, (2) elementary schools and repetition courses, (3) middle or secondary schools, gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, realgymnasias), (4) preparatory and training institutions for infant school teachers and male and female teachers, (5) academies (high schools) of law, (6) institutions for religious education, (7) universities, (8) polytechnicum (technical high school). The schools for special subjects, such as agricultural, industrial, commercial, mining, and military schools, are for the greater part administered by the competent ministries, while the philanthropic and artistic schools are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The progress of elementary education in Hungary in two intercensal periods is shown in the following statement —

Civil Population	1890	1900	1910
Read and write	7,326,872	9,488,980	11,774,687
Read only	557,854	507,034	—
Neither read nor write	9,465,172	9,131,376	—
Total	17,349,898	19,122,340	—

¹ Civil and military population

² Not yet available

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years and repetition courses for children of twelve to fifteen years. The industrial law of 1884 requires special courses for apprentices, and by the law of 1891 children from three to six years of age may be sent to infant schools, unless otherwise provided for.

Every parish or commune is bound to maintain an infant school. There were in 1911 altogether 2,817 infant schools with 217,344 infants, and 10 training colleges for nurses.

Primary education is of three grades — (1) Elementary schools connected with a repetition school, (2) high primary schools for boys and girls separately, with, respectively, a three and two years' course for commercial or industrial education, and closely associated with the sixth class of the elementary school, (3) the so-called 'higher schools' (Polgári iskolák) for boys and girls separately, with, respectively, a six and a four years' course, and connected with the fourth class of the elementary school. There are also high schools for girls mostly supported by the State.

Every parish or commune is bound to have a school if the number of children of school age is thirty. For the support of the elementary schools every commune levies an additional tax of 5 per cent on the direct State taxes. There were in 1910-1911, 19,339 primary schools with 47,487 teachers, and 2,938,091 pupils. The number of the children of school age was 3,545,014, number of training colleges 96, with 1,201 teachers and 10,271 pupils. There were besides 200 'humanistic' schools, and 100 prison schools with a total attendance of 68,873.

In the gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, the realgymnasias) the curriculum extends to eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, with sometimes a subvention from the State. There were in 1910-1911, 187 gymnasia, with 3,852 teachers and 63,544 pupils, 42 real schools, with 1,020 teachers and 14,072 pupils.

There are five universities maintained by the State, each comprising

four faculties, viz., theology, law, medicine, philosophy (the university of Zágráb is without the faculty of medicine): the university of Budapest, with 422 professors, &c., and 6,858 students; the University of Kolozsvár (Klausenburg), with 139 professors and 2,107 students; the University of Zágráb (Agram), with 91 professors and 1,197 students in 1911, and the Universities of Pozsony (Presburg), and Debreczen—the last two having been founded in 1912. There are also 49 theological colleges, viz., 29 Catholic, 1 Greek Catholic, 4 Greek Oriental, 10 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 330 professors and 2,153 students; and 10 law schools with 122 professors and 1,380 students. The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 11 professors and 1,676 students. There were in 1911, 64 institutes for agriculture, 673 for industries of all kinds, 187 for commerce, 54 for art and music, 6 for mining, 15 for military training, with 143,290 students and 9,210 teachers. There were of the 673 industrial schools, 590 for apprentices, with 4,378 teachers and 101,990 pupils; of the 187 commercial schools, 111 for apprentices, with 522 teachers and 6,743 pupils. The number of pupils at elementary schools was 2,159,698; at middle schools, 577,324; at higher city schools (polgári iskolák), 91,709. Of the school children (in proper Hungary) 1,424,821 were Magyar (Hungarian). Of the 18,126 elementary schools, 13,094 were Magyar; 463 German; 422 Slovaks; 2,301 Rumanian; 1,769 Croatian and Serb; other languages, 77. The number of teachers in elementary schools was 86,053.

In 1911, 2,019 periodicals of various kinds were published in Hungary, 411 being political papers. Of the whole, 1,498 were in Hungarian (80·27 per cent. in Hungary proper), 71 in Hungarian with another language, 158 in German, the rest being in Slovakish, Croatian, Serbian, Ruthenian, French, Italian, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Hungary the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

The Royal Supreme Court (kir. Kuria) in Budapest and the Supreme Court of Justice (Tábla of Septemvirs) in Zágráb (Agram), of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters; 12 Royal Tables (királyi táblák) of second instance. As courts of first instance, 76 county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships; 458 district courts (járásbíróságok) with single judges; 15 jury courts, (sajtóbiróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

There are 11 penal establishments in Hungary for males, and 1 for females.

There have been convicted in Hungary proper for offences falling under the competence of the county courts and of the district courts 129,794 persons in 1908, 121,601 in 1909, 122,994 in 1910; and 125,465 in 1911; for offences within the competence of the administrative authorities, 625,948 in 1908; 682,113 in 1909; and 693,017 in 1910. In Croatia-Slavonia the number of the convicted at the county courts was 2,893 in 1908; 4,095 in 1909; 3,969 in 1910; and 3,223 in 1911; at the district courts 30,906 in 1908, 32,081 in 1909, 29,613 in 1910, and 30,368 in 1911.

Pauperism.

In Hungary poor relief is attached to the Ministry of the Interior, but in the main is left to communal administration. In the smaller towns orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and trustees while in the larger towns are poor-houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300. The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of florins are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.

HUNGARY

Finance.

Expenditure and revenue — thousands of crowns:—

	1906	1907	1911	1912	1913
Expenditure	1,610,245	1,721,541	1,901,006	1,672,457	1,832,694
Revenue	1,531,008	1,740,753	2,074,649	1,672,507	2,019,741

1 Estimate.

Budget estimates for the year 1912:—

REVENUE

Ordinary revenue	Crowns	Ministry of Justice	Crowns
Taxation	1,170	Ministry of National Defence	3,415,499
Penalties	300,000		704,211
Interest on the amortisation of loans of the various portfolios	201,461	Total of ordinary	1,607,001,211
Ministry of the Interior	1,051,404	Extraordinary revenue	150,650,450
Finance	1,041,278,218	Grand total	1,857,747,661
Commerce	538,476,723		(77,147,819)
Agriculture	50,808,201		
Instruction and Public Worship	8,766		

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary expenditure	Crowns	Ministry of Justice	Crowns
Civil list	11,300,000	Ministry of National Defence	178,211
Cabinet Chancery	101,650	Ministry of the Interior	110,700
Parliament	4,872,608	Ministry of Finance	101,128,804
Common expenditure	101,567,468	Ministry of Commerce	249,072,018
Pensions	64,023,067	Ministry of Agriculture	130,221,050
National debt	17,651,263	Ministry of Instruction and Public Worship	70,140,520
Debts on guaranteed railways		Ministry of Justice	95,008,024
by the State	24,282,565	Ministry of National Defence	53,361,421
Unsettled railway interests	8,877,486	Total of ordinary	1,560,878,406
Loans chargeable on separate Departments	8,602,112	Transitory expenditure	108,480,241
Administration of Croatia	28,000,000	Investments, total of	168,877,201
Accountant-General's Office	420,556		
Court Administration			
Minister-Presidency	1,806,810		

(77,185,625)

Debt of Hungary in thousands of crowns:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Consolidated debt	2,435,715	2,435,780	2,435,780	2,564,074	2,564,039	2,564,039
Annuities	1,067,000	1,070,104	1,067,000	1,078,768	1,048,812	1,038,770
Debts of various Ministries	179,846		196,985	179,572	193,126	194,580
Arrears outstanding:						
In cash	537,488	637,164	721,515	722,678	774,518	752,412
In papers of value	133,881	164,206	173,598	184,811	182,990	177,000
Total	5,425,880	5,554,764	5,647,787	5,712,088	5,763,475	5,728,802

Production and Industry.

I.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to 68·4 per cent. of the population. According to the census of 1900, 12,977,419 persons are supported by agriculture properly so-called; 11,864 persons by dairy work, sheep breeding, and poultry; 43,954 persons by market gardening and horticulture; 182,399 by forestry, the chase, and charcoal-burning, and 9,447 by other agricultural occupations.

The total area of all the holdings in 1911 was 32,496,701 hectares (81,241,752 acres), and the different branches of culture were distributed as follows:—

Branch of culture (1911)	Hectares	Percentage of area
Arable land	18,971,943	42·99
Gardens	430,327	1·32
Meadows	3,170,020	9·78
Pastures	3,968,430	12·17
Vineyards	316,091	0·97
Woodlands	8,885,072	27·34
Reed-bank	64,400	0·20
Infertile area	1,705,448	5·25
Totals	32,496,701	100·00

The following tables show the area in thousands of hectares (2·47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of meter-centners (1·96, or nearly 2 cwts.), and also the produce per hectare in meter-centners

	1911			1912		
	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 metric-centners	Produce per hectare in metric-centners	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 metric-centners	Produce per hectare in metric-centners
Wheat	3,708	51,731	13·94	3,477	50,251	14·46
Barley	3,171	16,594	5·23	3,116	15,702	5·04
Oats	1,174	13,826	11·78	1,067	11,623	10·89
Rye	1,306	12,783	9·79	1,240	14,393	11·61
Pulse	840	2,811	3·35	—	—	—
Buckwheat	181	791	4·37	—	—	—
Maize	2,879	41,005	14·24	2,808	42,324	15·07
Other Cereals	501	2,091	4·17	—	—	—
—	—	1,006	2·01	—	—	—
—	688	50,471	73·34	—	—	—
—	—	29,578	—	175	48,460	275·0
— beetroots	2,237	56,700	25·34	—	—	—
Vineyards	—	4,989	13·80	—	—	—
Tobacco	50	532	10·64	—	—	—
Hemp (grains)	63	214	3·40	—	—	—
Flax (grains)	16	48	3·00	—	—	—
Rape	21	281	13·38	—	—	—

- 1 Chief and secondary crops altogether, with corresponding area.
 2 Chief crops only.
 3 Produce in arable land and gardens altogether.
 4 Produce in arable land only.
 5 1,000 Hec. litres.
 6 Hec.

In Hungary there (in 1912) 1,960,000 horses, 968 mules, 15,986 asses, 6,036,945 cattle, 7,168,054 sheep, 7,709,801 pigs, 313,849 goats, and 607,986 beehives. The export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

In culture 96,971 families were engaged in 1911, compared with 1,059 in 1879. The produce of (1911) 1,878 metric tons, the value being 160,7791.

In Hungary proper the inhabitants of 13,223 communes were engaged (1911) in rearing bees, which produced 2,000 metric tons of honey, and 182 metric tons of wax, of the value of 116,6617.

There agricultural institutions in Hungary with (1911) 2,408 pupils.

The administration of the forests belonging to the State is the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture. The total area under forest was in Hungary (1911), 8,982,869 hectares, of which 2,358,181 hectares are under oak, 4,691,743 hectares under beech, and 1,932,943 hectares under pine.

The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians, and between the rivers Drava and Save. In 1911 the Hungarian exports of timber and chief forest products amounted to 993,251 metric tons, valued at 3,434,0007, and the imports to 734,807 metric tons, valued at 1,765,0007.

II.—MINING.

In Hungary were employed in mining and smelting works (1911) 78,575 men, 1,310 women, and 4,451 children, total, 79,336 persons; in salt works, 2,328 men, 1 woman, and 293 children, total, 2,622 persons.

Value of the principal mineral and furnace products in thousand crowns:—

Mineral and furnace products	Thousand crowns				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Gold . . .	11,479	10,787	8,933	9,980	10,469
Silver . . .	1,266	1,132	940	1,079	907
Iron . . .	11,489	13,287	14,526	13,628	13,334
Pig iron . .	36,329	43,557	42,730	40,987	43,848
Coal . . .	14,721	16,116	17,965	16,679	16,481
Lignite . .	51,887	62,540	68,842	71,494	77,200

III.—MANUFACTURES.

In Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) in 1900, there employed in the various industries (domestic and ambulant industries included) 1,127,780; 12·8 per cent of the earning population. Of these the most numerous were those working in clothing, 281,320; in food stuffs, 143,738; in iron and metals, 128,205; in building, 125,070; in wood and bone, 95,823; in personal services (hotels, inns, &c.), 95,858; in machinery, 72,428; in earthenware and glass, 44,887; in textile industries, 34,156; in leather and skins, 16,596; in polygraphical industries, 17,159; in chemical products, 14,494; in paper, 7,727. Domestic and popular industries gave occupation 43,081, ambulant industry to 6,828 persons. Including families and domestic servants the total number of those dependent on the industries 2,604,082; or 18·5 per cent of the population.

In 1910-11 there breweries which brewed 59,542,842 gallons of

beer; 62,411 distilleries, which produced 25,439,326 gallons of alcohol; 23 active sugar factories employing 19,384 workpeople, and yielding 347,445 metric tons of sugar. The number of tobacco manufactories (tobacco manufacturing being a State monopoly) was (in 1911) 22, occupying 20,341 workpeople and producing 602 million cigars and 2,564 million cigarettes. The number of mills (including Croatia and Slavonia) ■■■ (1906) 20,728, of which 2,040 ■■■ steam mills, 183 mills driven by steam and water, 16,590 water mills 562 motor mills, 700 wind mills, and 651 tread mills.

Commerce.

The special ■■■ of Hungary for five years ■■■ follows (in thousands of pounds sterling) :—

—	1907	1908	1909	■■■	1911
Imports	68,844	64,984	75,308	77,184	86,755
Exports .	67,418	66,019	70,842	71,531	76,270

Chief imports and exports (in thousands of crowns) :—

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
Cottons .	194,531	203,462	Flour (of corn)	214,827	253,982
Woolens	116,616	102,093	Wheat	81,049	115,464
Leather prepared	68,710	75,047	Oxen	122,456	108,636
Coal	42,072	54,630	Swine	97,456	56,894
Semi-woollen goods	29,347	33,072	Maire	56,821	77,198
Cotton yarn	36,217	38,483	Barley	42,174	78,821
Leather shoes and boots	26,193	30,807	Rye	47,492	62,182
Rice in husk	23,242	24,077	Eggs	11,062	30,524
Knitted cotton goods	22,340	22,494	Oats	25,068	87,514
Clothes (for men)	28,992	32,622	Wine	40,014	57,521
Fine furniture of wood	22,428	26,337	Hard wood sawn		
(Under) linen	27,007	21,192	■	26,421	35,010
			Leather, prepared	26,858	25,491

In Hungary ■■■ values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising merchants and a few representatives of industry and agriculture, with the approval of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Agriculture, and ■■■ authorities. ■■■ general, gross values are taken, and they are determined according to the price the goods represent ■■■ crossing of the frontier.

Of the imports in 1911, ■■■ per cent ■■■ value ■■■ material, ■■■ per cent were half-manufactured, and 64.57 per cent ■■■ manufactured; of the exports 52.18 per cent in value were ■■■ material, 10.10 per cent were half-manufactured, and 27.77 per cent manufactured. The imports into Hungary from Austria ■■■ 1,528,454,000 crowns, ■■■ 73.41 per cent; the exports ■■■ Austria ■■■ 1,392,421,000 ■■■ or 76.07 per cent. of ■■■ whole. The imports from Germany were 187,790,000 ■■■ (9.01 per cent); and the exports to Germany were 127,466,000 ■■■ (6.96 per cent). The imports from Great Britain (mostly woollen goods, steam vessels, and coal) ■■■ 42,406,000 ■■■ (2.04 per cent); and the exports ■■■ Britain (mostly flour, ■■■ sugar, and barley) were 38,502,000 ■■■ (2.10 per cent). Other ■■■ countries having considerable trade with Hungary ■■■ Turkey, France, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania.

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial marine of Hungary in 1911:—

	Number of vessels	Tonnage	
Sea-going vessels .	152	124,086	1,506
Coasting-vessels .	162	9,788	
Fishing vessels, &c. .	246	447	710
Total	466	134,299	2,905

Of the total number of vessels of 132,483 tons were steamers, and of 1,816 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows:—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1907	24,080	2,444,956	24,041	3,440,941
1908	25,481	3,481,665	25,488	3,502,111
1909	33,248	4,348,861	33,243	4,351,671
1910	35,120	4,552,114	35,113	4,566,755
1911	37,250	4,664,645	37,210	4,651,998

At the port of Fiume alone in 1911, 25,021 vessels of 3,815,463 tons entered, and 24,981 vessels of 3,802,816 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 184 of 260,000 tons, and of those cleared 99 of 164,295 tons, were British.

Internal Communications.

In 1911 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary was 3,087 miles, of which 1,922 miles were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic of Hungary during five years is as follows:—

Year	Number of steamboats ¹	Number of passengers ²	Tonnage ³ in tons
1907	141	1,916,748	3,862,270
1908	148	2,116,788	3,633,621
1909	148	2,207,450	3,947,802
1910	149	2,175,481	4,150,424
1911	151	2,443,353	4,744,130

¹ Inclusive of the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

² Inclusive of the Hungarian of the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

In 1911 the Fehérvár canal, connecting the Danube and the Tisza (Theiss) was frequented by 2,696 ships and rafts, the goods carried amounting to 312,282 metric tons. In 1911 the canal at the iron gates was frequented by 3,537 steamers, of which 2,311 were rafts carried 557,788 metric tons weight of goods.

MONEY AND CREDIT

In 1910, public roads of the Kingdom of Hungary had a length of 57,926 miles

The following railway statistics for 1911 —

Length of lines — State lines, 5 045 miles, Companies' lines worked by the State, 5,898 miles, Companies' lines worked by companies 2 091 miles, total length, 13,034 miles Capital expenditure (1,000/), 185,096, passengers (1 000 s), 153,800, goods (carried (1,000 tons), 78,760, receipts (1,000/), 21,942, working expenses (1,000/), 13,818

The following are statistics of the Hungarian post office for three years —

	1909	1910	1911
Number of offices	5,986	6,152	6,331
Letters and post cards (1,000 s)	523 159	549 218	586 329
Newspapers (1,000 s)	180 542	197 218	212 995
Samples and printed packets (1 000 s)	102,348	118 398	122 212
Money and postal orders (1,000 s)	28 245	29 214	30 214
value (1,000/)	68,176	70,860	74 882
Parcels and money letters (1 000 s)	84,243	76 417	90 940

In 1911 there were in Hungary 4,765 telegraph offices and 15,928 miles of telegraph line with 93,032 miles of wire, number of messages 12,673,000 In 1911 there were urban telephonic systems and 44 inter-urban circuits (joining the capital, and 43 other towns and neighbourhoods among themselves and to Vienna, besides connecting Budapest directly with Berlin), with altogether 222,457 miles of wire, by which 183 184,487 conversations were held

The united postal and telegraph receipts amounted (1911) to 92 775 thousands of crowns, and the expenses to 75 743 thousands of crowns

Money and Credit

Coinage of the Hungarian mint (in thousands of crowns) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910
Gold	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
10 crown	992	9 580	2 770	9 175
5 crown	7 522	600	736	18 764
Silver	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Nickel	250	4,036	1 722	
Bronze	63	330	389	

During the period 1867-1911 the total gold coinage amounted to 695,788 thousands of crowns, the silver coinage to 299,026 thousands of crowns, and fractional coinage (small silver, copper, nickel, and bronze) to 58,860 thousands of crowns

On December 31, 1911, there were in Hungary 1,984 savings banks and other banks with a total nominal capital of 1,409,649,000 crowns; 3 mortgage banks with nominal capital of 3,845 crowns, and 3,845 co-operative (alliance) banks The liabilities and assets of all the banks (1911) as follows (in thousands of crowns) —

BALANCE SHEET

	Paid-up	Reserve	Deposits	Deposits on account current, &c.	Mort-	Creditors	Total, including others
	1,000 cr	1,000 cr.	1,000 =	1,000 cr	1,000 cr	1,000 cr	1,000 =
Savings-banks and other banks	1,343,782	616,152	941,794	867,230	1,851,429	1,143,854	11,407,857
Mortgage-banks	300	54,571	7,909	21,061	633,666	3,451	860,961
Co-operative (alliance)	369,162	32,473	268,120	—	—	2,900	608,801
Total.	1,613,144	703,196	4,113,764	990,302	2,755,205	1,149,618	13,191,523

STATEMENT

	Bills of exchange	Credit accounts current	Hypothecary loans	Loans for public works	Effects and notes.	Debtors	Total, including others
	1,000 cr	1,000 cr	1,000 cr	1,000 cr	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr	1,000 cr
Savings-banks and other banks	2,419,281	1,443,307	2,977,361	959,271	901,110	548,662	11,407,857
Mortgage banks	12,689	11,534	650,676	74,040	21,197	7,155	860,961
Co-operative (alliance)	199,179	—	134,979	—	16,324	2,715	869,305
Total.	2,631,299	1,454,841	3,771,899	1,033,311	1,018,467	558,552	13,131,523

The following are statistics of the post-office savings-banks:—

	1905	1909	1910	1911
No. of banks	4,443	4,487	4,487	4,555
Depositors at end of year .	684,299	727,146	775,970	823,251
Value of deposits at end of year, in £	92,631,000	98,554,000	107,863,000	116,522,000

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—His Excellency Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, G.C.V.O.

Councillors.—Karl Count Trauttmansdorff and Baron G. Frankensteitz.

Secretaries.—Count A. Khuen-Hédervary, Dr. Oskar Freiherr Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Count George Festetics de Tolna, and Count J. Michalowaki.

Secretary Archivists.—Aurel Poppauer and Edward Poppy.

Naval Attaché.—Captain A. Accurti.

Military Attaché.—Captain Koloman Horváth.

Consul-General.—Theodore Ippen.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford,

Bristol, Cardiff-Newport, Cork-Queenstown, Dublin, Edinburgh-Leith, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Hull, Jersey, Limerick, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Newport-Mon., Northshields-Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth-Southampton, Sheffield, Swansea, Waterford, Weymouth-Portland, etc.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. Cartwright, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Appointed Nov. 1, 1908.

Councillor.—Hon. Theo Russell, C.V.O.

Secretaries.—Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, C. M. Palairat and Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. E. S. E. W. Eardley-Russell, M.V.O.

Naval Attaché.—Commander A. C. Stewart, R.N. (Resident in Rome).

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C.G.), Budapest (C.G.), Fiume, Trieste, Prague, Innsbruck (V.C.), Lemberg (V.C.).

Government.—The Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. By autograph letter of October 5, 1908, addressed to the Premiers of the two States, the sovereignty of his Majesty the Emperor-King was extended over these two provinces. The direction of their administration is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the common Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King.

Common Minister of Finance and Administrator.—Dr. de Bilinski, appointed Feb. 20, 1912.

The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (*Landesregierung*), in four departments, for internal affairs, finance, justice, and public works, and matters of political economy. For administration purposes there are 6 district (*Kreis*) and 54 county (*Bezirk*) authorities. The new Constitution was proclaimed on February 20, 1910. The Diet chosen by universal suffrage is competent to deal with provincial finance, taxes, railways, police, public works and civil and criminal law, subject to Austrian or Hungarian veto. There are three divisions of the electorate. The electors of the First Division are subdivided according to their qualification and the nature and amount of the tax paid, and in all three divisions the number of representatives in the Diet is fixed according to the number of the inhabitants professing each religion. The Jews have 12 seats, the Roman Catholics 16, the Mohammedans 24, and the Orthodox 31. The Government appoints, besides 12 members, 12 representing the authorities, 16 others being spiritual heads of the Orthodox, the Mohammedan, the Roman Catholic, and the Jewish religious organizations; total, 72 elected members and 12 nominated. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Assembly are appointed by the Emperor each Session, each religion being represented and holding the Presidency in turn.

Area and Population.—Bosnia and Herzegovina contain 11 districts (*Kreise*), with an area of 19,768 square miles. Population, 1910, 1,898,044 (994,852 males and 903,192 females). Population, Dec. 31, 1911, 1,928,838, of whom there were: Mohammedans, 618,317;

Servian Orthodox, 840,627; Roman Catholic, 442,707; Evangelical, 6,337; Greek Catholic, 8,136; Jews, 12,169; There was an increase in 1910 of 329,952 — the — of 1895, or 21·04.

The nationality is Croato-Servian, only in the greater towns there are Spanish Jews, and here and there gipsies and colonists of different nationality. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with 51,919; Mostar, 16,392; Banjaluka, 14,800; and Tuzla, 11,338 (1910).

In 1911, number of births (living) 76,693; (dead) 218; number of deaths, 49,622; net increase 27,071.

Instruction.—In 1910 there were 11 gymnasias, 2 *Realschulen*, 1 military college, 11 advanced schools for girls, 9 commercial schools, 458 elementary schools, 1,241 lower and 1 reformed Mohammedan schools, 1 Servian Orthodox, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, 41 Mohammedan schools for higher religious instruction, 3 training colleges for teachers, and 1 college for Mohammedan judges. Technical and industrial schools exist in most of the larger towns, and in the village schools the teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced. Education is free, and under certain circumstances compulsory.

Justice.—There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and 52 county (Bezirk) courts of first instance. In every district court (Kreisgericht) and county court (Bezirksgericht) there are 11 judges taken from the people to advise the judge in criminal causes.

Finance.—For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina the revenue and expenditure were estimated at 3,313,989*l.* in 1911, and 3,520,790*l.* in 1912.

The chief items of revenue in 1912 were receipts from tobacco (758,167*l.*), railways (481,500*l.*); and those of expenditure in 1912 were for railways (631,667*l.*), the service of navy (323,668*l.*) and troops (298,656*l.*).

Production and Industry.—The agricultural population in 1910 numbered 1,668,587 or 87·9 per cent. of the whole, but agriculture is still in a low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Forest land occupies 49·8 per cent. of the whole. Tobacco, an important crop, is a Government monopoly. In 1911, 3,000 metric tons of tobacco (value, 3,853,693 crowns; 1*l.* = 12*s.*), were exported. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, flax, and hemp, are cultivated. Both provinces have superabundance of fruit. In 1911 about 13,000 tons of dried plums and marmalade were exported, valued at 5,635,083 crowns.

The vine is grown, but the wine produced is of indifferent quality; the wine exported in 1910 was of the value of 344,381 crowns. Sugar-beet is cultivated, and there is a sugar factory at Usora, near Doboj. Silk-culture has been introduced. Timber was exported in 1910 to the value of 30,672,475 crowns. Cattle-grazing and sheep-farming are important; cattle were exported in 1910 to the number of 121,382; horses, 12,578; sheep, 68,892; goats, 46,868. Hides are not exported, but sheep-skins and goat-skins are sent in large quantities to Great Britain and the United States, as well as to Hungary; lamb-skins are exported to France. In Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1910 there were 221,971 horses, 1,308,930 cattle, 1,393,068 goats, 2,499,422 sheep, and 527,270 swine. Towards the agricultural development of the country Government gives assistance in many ways, by instruction, by importing horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry of superior breed, by distributing seeds, and by lending agricultural machinery to farmers.

Minerals are abundant; mining is carried on (mainly by the

Government) for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, quicksilver, and coal. In 1910 the output of coal was 706,669 tons, of iron ore 133,332 tons, of manganese 4,000 tons. The miners employed numbered 3,051. The output of metals in 1910 consisted of raw iron, 48,842 tons (8,493,070 crowns) and wrought iron, 27,363 tons, value, 4,367,220 crowns, cast goods, 5,090 tons (1,038,824 crowns). There are salt pits at Tuzla, and a soda factory. In 1910 the output of salt reached 23,579 tons, value 2,617,291 crowns. The petroleum refinery at Bosnian Brijuni has been amalgamated with the alkali works at Lukavac, Tuzla. There are factories for chemicals, sugar, timber, plum drying, matches, and sundry products.

Commerce and Communications. Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory, their export to Austria-Hungary and foreign countries in 1910 was estimated at 135,458,446 crowns, and their import at 144,538,617 crowns.

Since 1878 the metric system of weights and measures has been followed side by side with the Turkish system. A law providing for the exclusive application of the metric system after a transition period of five years passed through the Diet in November, 1910, and now only awaits the Imperial sanction.

There were in 1910 1,215 miles of railway. Large railway extensions were authorized by a law of December 3rd, 1912, by which a loan of 270,000,000 crowns (11,250,000 £) is to be raised for the purpose of completing the following lines within six years of the commencement of the work:—New normal gauge lines from Banjaluka to Jajce, Sumac to Doboj, Bugojno to Rama, and from Breko to Tuzla, with a branch to Bijeljina and Raca, a new narrow gauge line from Bugojno to Arzano, and the conversion from narrow to normal gauge of the existing lines from Doboj to Sarajevo, Jajce to Bugojno, Rama to Mostar, and from Doboj to Tuzla.

There were in 1910 2,007 miles of telegraph lines, and 4,582 miles of wire. Offices 173, messages (1910) 711,997. The telephone service had in 1910, 293 miles of line and 966 miles of wire.

In 1910 there were transmitted 23,291,915 letters and postcards, and 8,529,963 packets of printed matter, samples, and newspapers.

Military service is compulsory over 21 years of age. The native troops comprise 11 infantry regiments, 4 battalion cadres of reserve, 11 sections of train, 1 battalion of jagers, with a total of 7,200 men, 11 peace footing.

British Consul at Sarajevo—F. G. Fieldman.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 8, 1875, son of the late Prince Philippe de Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders (died November 17, 1905), and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (died Nov. 27, 1912); married Oct. 2, 1900, to Princess *de Bavaria*; succeeded his uncle Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.

Children of the King.—(1) Prince *Leopold*, born Nov. 3, 1901. (2) Prince *Charles*, born Oct. 10, 1903. (3) Princess *Marie-José*, born Aug. 4, 1906.

Sisters of the King.—(1) Princess *Henriette*, born Nov. 30, 1870; married Feb. 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orléans, Duke of Vendôme. (2) Princess *Josephine*, born Oct. 18, 1872; married May 28, 1904, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

Aunt of the King.—Princess *Charlotte*, sister of Leopold II., born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

Daughters of the late King.—(1) Princess *Louise*, daughter of Leopold II. and of Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, born Feb. 18, 1858; married Feb. 4, 1876, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Marriage dissolved Jan. 15, 1906. (2) Princess *Stéphanie*, daughter of Leopold II. and of Marie Henriette, born May 21, 1864; married to Archduke Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria, May 10, 1881; widow January 30, 1889; married March 22, 1900, to Elemér, Count of Lónyay de Nagy Lónya. (3) Princess *Clémentine*, daughter of Leopold II. and of Marie Henriette, born July 30, 1872, married to Prince Victor Napoleon, Nov. 14, 1910.

King Albert has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, and the Countess of Flanders has a dotation of 50,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands. The secession ~~was~~ decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels, on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians ~~on~~ ~~Jan.~~ ~~4,~~ 1831; he ascended the throne July 21, 1831. By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia. It ~~remained~~ until after the signing ~~of~~ the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the King ~~of~~ the Netherlands, that all the ~~States~~ of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of ~~1831~~ Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power ~~is~~ vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. ~~The~~ royal succession is in the direct ~~line~~ ~~in~~ the ~~line~~ of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by ~~the~~ King with the ~~consent~~ of the

two Chambers. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by ■■■ of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his ■■■■■ with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

The Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly and partly indirectly. Their total number is 120, of whom 27 are elected by the Provincial Councils. The number elected directly ■■■ equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, and is proportioned to the population of each province. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the ■■■■■■■■■ of electors is fixed at thirty years. In the election of members both of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives directly, the principle of proportional representation of parties ■■■ introduced by Law of December 28, 1899. In 1911-12 the number of electors for the Senate ■■■ 1,460,236, of whom 755,453 had each ■■■ vote, 394,123 two votes, and 310,660 three votes. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants, three for each with ■■■ population up to 1,000,000, and four for each with over 1,000,000. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been ■■■ member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age, those and elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs ■■■ direct taxes, or own immovable property ■■■ Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs. In provinces, however, where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed. Sons of the King or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family ■■■ by eight Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body. Their number at present, 136, ■■■ proportioned to the population, and increased one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They are for four years, ■■■ half retiring every two years, except that after ■■■ dissolution a general election takes place. Every citizen over twenty-five years of age, domiciled for not less than one year ■■■ the ■■■ commune, and not legally disqualified, has a vote. Every citizen over thirty-five years of age with legitimate issue, and paying at least 5 francs a year in house tax, has a supplementary vote, as has also every citizen ■■■ twenty-five years of age owning immovable property to the cadastral value of 2,000 francs, ■■■ having a corresponding cadastral income from such property, or who for two years ■■■ derived at least ■■■ francs a year from Belgian funds either directly or through the Savings Bank. Two supplementary votes are given to citizens ■■■ twenty-five years of age who have received a diploma of higher instruction, or ■■■ certificate of higher secondary instruction, ■■■ who fill ■■■ have filled offices ■■■ engaged in private professional practice, implying ■■■ average higher instruction. No person has ■■■ than 3 votes; failure to vote ■■■ misdemeanour, punishable by law. In 1911-12 the number ■■■ electors for the Chamber was 1,721,755, ■■■ whom 993,483 had ■■■ vote, 404,786 two votes, and 318,486 three ■■■. Deputies must ■■■ not less than twenty-five years of ■■■ and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 4,000 francs (160*l.*), and a free pass ■■■ the year

BELGIUM

Government and Companies' railways between his residence and the place ■■■■■

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for ■■■■ least forty days; ■■■■ King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously ■■■■ separately. In the latter ■■■■ a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and ■■■■ relating to the contingent for the ■■■■ originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

Senate, 1912 —Catholics, 70, Liberals, 35, Social Democrats, 15. Chamber of Representatives 1912 —Catholics, 101; Liberals, 44, Social Democrats, 39; Christian Socialists, ■■■■

The Executive Government consists of 11 departments, under the following ■■■■ —

President of the Council and Minister of War—Ch de Broqueville
Appointed November 11, 1912

Minister of Science and Art—P. Poulet, June 17, 1911

Minister of Interior—Paul Buryer. Appointed September 5, 1910,

Minister of Finance—M. Lorie. Appointed June 17, 1911

Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works—G. Holleputte, Appointed November 11, 1912

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. J. Davignon. Appointed May 2, 1907

Minister of Justice—H. Carton de Wiart. Appointed June 17, 1911

Minister of the Colonies—J. Renkin. Appointed October 30, 1908

Minister of Industry, and Labour—M. A. Hubert. Appointed May 2, 1907

Minister of Railways—A. Van de Vyvere. Appointed November 11, 1912

Minister of Marine and of Posts and Telegraphs—P. Segers. Appointed November 11, 1912

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there ■■■■ a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, called on special occasions by the sovereign.

The Ministry of Marine ■■■■ created in November, 1912

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,629 in 1910) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. The provincial electors ■■■■ the same as ■■■■ who elect the senators directly, the qualifications of the communal electors are also the ■■■■ except that these must have been domiciled ■■■■ least three years in ■■■■ and a supplementary vote ■■■■ owners of real property yielding an ■■■■ of at least 150 francs. No ■■■■ more ■■■■ 4 votes. In ■■■■ with over 20,000 inhabitants there ■■■■ councillors elected directly, by single vote, by citizens enrolled on the communal electoral lists, and ■■■■ the qualifications requisite for electors to the Councils of Industry and Labour, half ■■■■ councillors ■■■■ appointed by the working ■■■■ electors, ■■■■ half by ■■■■ electors who ■■■■ industrial heads (chefs d'industrie). In communal elections vote by ballot ■■■■ suppressed, except when ■■■■ a single mandate to be conferred. Candidates ■■■■ an absolute majority ■■■■ declared elected, others have seats allocated ■■■■ accordance with the system of "Proportional Representation." In the year 1911-12 there were 1,460,236 provincial, and 1,820,074

communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. The Provincial Council is renewed every four years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the control of the Council, as far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communal Councils are elected for eight years, half being renewed every four years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding almost to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population

Belgium has an area of 29,451 square kilometres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population in various years:—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	4,827,833	298,372	·65	1890	6,069,321	549,312	·99
1876	5,336,185	508,352	1·05	1900	6,693,543	624,227	1·03
1880	5,520,009	183,824	·85	1910	7,423,784	730,236	1·09

Area and population of provinces:

Provinces	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1911
		Census Dec. 31, 1910	Estimated Dec. 31, 1911	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	968,677	937,201	857
Brabant	1,268	1,469,677	1,494,416	1,158
Flanders	West	874,135	878,417	699
	East	1,190,335	1,125,814	967
Hainaut	1,437	1,233,867	1,239,712	857
Liege	1,117	888,341	890,618	797
Limbourg	931	275,691	279,170	299
Luxembourg	1,706	231,215	231,814	135
Namur	1,414	326,846	363,449	257
Total	11,373	7,423,784	7,490,411	652

In 1910 there were 3,680,790 males and 3,742,994 females, or 98 males for every 100 females. Of the population in 1900 (exclusive of children under 2 years of age), 2,574,805 spoke French only, 2,822,005 Flemish only, 28,314 German only, 801,587 French and Flemish, 66,447 French and German, 7,238 Flemish and German, and 42,889 spoke all three languages. Civil condition of the population in 1910:—

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	
Males	2,047,607	1,145,774	127,014	3,499
Females	1,963,383	1,143,483	352,202	4,646

In 1900 there were 206,061 foreigners (99,119 males and 106,942 females) in Belgium. Of these 63,923 were Dutch, 56,576 French, 53,578 German, 10,417 Luxembourgish, 5,748 British, 3,543 Italian, 2,991 Austro-Hungarian, 2,351 Russian, 2,231 Swiss, and 4,523 of other nationalities.

Returns for 1900 according to occupation, a certain number being tabulated under "other" than "head" :—

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries	367,436	17,839	385,275
Industries connected with vegetable products	260,551	45,699	306,250
Industries connected with animal products	43,178	14,895	58,073
Mixed industries	376,363	244,290	622,653
Commerce	248,336	136,900	385,236
Professions and official occupations	546,866	169,698	716,564
Various occupations and independent	472,039	354,064	826,103
Total	2,316,763	983,885	3,300,648
Without profession	1,201,762	2,420,483	3,622,245
Grand total	3,518,525	3,403,870	6,922,395

The number employed in agriculture, gardening, &c., is put at 449,802 (341,638 men and 108,249 women).

Births, deaths, and marriages :—

Year	Total Living Births	Still born	Illegitimate (Living)	Illegitimate per 100 Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1900	186,271	8,504	11,933	6.41	118,884	58,388	67,387
1907	185,198	8,311	12,004	6.43	115,347	58,660	69,791
1908	183,834	8,563	11,326	6.16	121,964	57,564	61,870
1909	178,431	8,269	10,832	6.15	117,571	57,126	60,855
1910	176,418	8,008	10,837	6.14	112,826	58,776	63,587

Divorces : 1906, 1,000 ; 1907, 841 ; 1908, 892 ; 1909, 1,039 ; 1910, 1,088.

The following table shows the immigration and emigration :—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Immigration	37,382	38,921	38,155	39,438	44,950
Emigration	32,858	32,350	32,294	39,190	38,854
Excess of immigration	+4,524	+6,571	+5,861	+4,298	+6,096

The most important towns, December 31, 1911 :-

Brussels and suburbs ¹	646,400	Verviers	46,485	Namur	82,444
Antwerp (Anvers)	308,618	Bruges	58,484	Ostend	42,686
Liège	167,676	Louvain	42,807	St. Nicolas	34,881
Ghent (Gand)	166,719	Seraing	41,889	Alost	35,272
Mechlin (Malines)	58,191	Tournai	37,108	Mons	27,904
		Courtrai	36,872	Charleroy	28,891

¹ The suburbs comprise 8 distinct municipalities.

Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority are Roman Catholic. But no inquiry on the profession of faith is made at the censuses, and therefore, the last available figures, those of 1891, are the only clue to the numbers of the three dominant faiths. According to these there were:—Protestants and Anglicans 27,900; Jews, 13,200. There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1912:—Roman Catholic higher clergy 85; inferior clergy, 5,635; Protestant pastors, 14; Jews (rabbi and ministers) 14. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. There is full religious liberty, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury; this amounted, in 1912, to 7,289,600 francs to Roman Catholics; 107,000 francs to Protestants; and 29,200 francs to Jews; subsidies for buildings devoted to Protestant and Jewish religious services, 10,000 francs. There are few endowments.

In 1910, there were six Roman Catholic dioceses, 190 deaneries, 6,443 Catholic churches and chapels, 6 large and 11 small seminaries. In 1900 there were 2,474 convents, of which, 291, with 6,237 inmates, were for men, and 2,183, with 81,668 inmates, for women.

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church is under a synod.

Instruction.

Of the four universities, Ghent and Liège are State, Brussels and Louvain free.

Universities 1910-11	Students of				
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences
Brussels	—	200	150	300	267
Ghent	—	179	35	148	11
Liège	—	430	209	226	—
Louvain	98	608	—	556	—

Attached to the universities are various special technical schools, 2,694 students in 1910-11. There are 6 commercial high schools; the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, 716 students in 1910; 11 schools of design, 17,108 students; royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 20,920 students in 1910. Public schools, 1910:—

	No.	Pupils		No.	Pupils
Royal Atheneums and colleges	—	7,775	Middle-class normal schools	—	188
Middle-class schools (male)	—	18,572	Primary normal schools	—	4,729
Middle-class schools (female)	—	—	Primary schools	7,525	929,347
	44	9,167	Adult schools	3,112	271,237
			Adult schools	4,732	—

BELGIUM

There are many private or XXXX schools—infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care; besides, 1908-09 88 communal industrial schools, 24,872 pupils, 71 communal and XXXX free professional XXXX commercial schools, 26,083 pupils.

Each commune must have at least one primary school. The XXXX of primary instruction devolves on the communes, with subsidies from XXXX XXXX and provinces. The total sum spent on elementary education in XXXX 54,312,000 francs.

The proportion of the population above XXXX years who could not read or write XXXX the XXXX of 1900 XXXX 22.1 per cent.; in 1890, XXXX per cent.; in 1880, 33.2 per cent. In 1911 of the 65,424 young XXXX called XXXX for military service, 5,066, or 7.74 per cent., could neither read nor write; in 1890 the corresponding percentage was 15.92.

Justice and Crime.

Judges XXXX appointed for life. There is XXXX Court of Cassation, three Courts of Appeal, and Assize Courts for criminal XXXX. There are XXXX judicial districts, XXXX with a Court of first instance. In each of the 222 XXXX is XXXX justice and judge of the peace. There are, besides, various XXXX tribunals. There is XXXX trial by jury. The Gendarmerie (8,353) and the G XXXX Civique (46,563) XXXX used for the maintenance of internal order.

Criminals sentenced:—

—	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
<i>Arrests</i>	25	22	20	20	25
Correctional Tribunals	43,110	46,806	47,194	45,718	44,712
	47,918				

The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons XXXX :—

—	XXXX	XXXX	1907	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Central prisons	118	746	746	734	738	XXXX
Secondary „	3,648	4,009	4,189	4,175	4,165	3,688
Reformatories ¹	118	190	168	142	144	136

¹ XXXX XXXX only XXXX of XXXX XXXX of the XXXX XXXX schools annexed XXXX Ghent central prison.

Pauperism.

There are XXXX private charitable associations, but the only public charity institutions XXXX refuges, *dépôts* XXXX mendicant, hospitals, and the bureaux XXXX *bienfaisance*, under XXXX Communal Councils, while the provinces contribute to maintain certain XXXX of hospitals, refuges, or almshouses, and asylums. The XXXX XXXX assistance XXXX their paupers. The charity institutions received XXXX donations and legacies 4,450,647 francs in 1910; Outdoor XXXX is provided under XXXX conditions. Statistics of *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults):—

Year	Total	Mean Population	Year	Total	Mean Population
1907	4,469	5,127	1910	4,751	5,724
1908	4,635	5,421	1911	4,597	5,676

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure in thousands of francs .-

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Special	Total
1907	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.
1908	618,986	82,434	699,420	618,021	157,430	770,451
1909	645,107	150,109	795,216	634,450	151,747	786,197
1910	662,487	132,918	815,405	672,954	156,502	829,456
1911	686,194	47,436	733,630	664,553	121,761	786,314
1912	708,883	—	—	703,445	—	—

Heads of the proposed budget for 1913 .—

Revenue	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Property taxes	20,000,000	Public debt	200,871,716
Personal taxes	26,562,000	Civil list, dotations	5,566,550
Trade licences	17,500,000	Ministries	—
Mines	680,000	Justice	31,865,783
Customs	67,270,650	Foreign Affairs	4,976,486
Ensales	87,396,500	Interior	7,830,205
Various receipts	1,612,500	Sciences and Arts	42,194,849
Registration, &c	44,000,000	Industry and Labour	27,845,600
Succession	23,000,000	Railways, Posts, Tele- graphs	384,266,863
Stamps	11,500,000	War and Gen darmenie	51,497,265
Fines, &c	2,512,000	Finance	25,287,150
Rivers, Canals, &c	4,280,000	Public works and Agri- culture	31,126,207
Railways	347,500,000	Colonies	11,421,453
Telegraphs & Telephones	21,200,000	Repayments, &c	2,620,000
Post office	36,278,250		
Boats	2,200,000		
Domains, forests, &c	6,196,000		
Profits (Bank, Mortgage, &c.)	24,079,625		
Repayments	9,144,124		
Total	757,634,649 (70,806,103L.)	Total	755,540,109 (70,221,904L.)

National liabilities on January 1, 1912 .-

Netherlands 1911	per cent	218,959,632
Loans 1911	per cent.	3,514,394,406
Total		3,734,354,038 (148,188,652L.)

Almost the entire debt was raised and devoted to works of public utility. It is a sinking fund for all descriptions of debt, except the

2½ per cent. ■■ debt. The debt charge amounted to 125,954,858 francs (4,998,208½) in 1912.

The total debt amounts to about 498 francs per head, and the annual charge to about 16½ francs per head; but the interest is ■■■ than covered by the ■■■■ from railways alone. The total exports of home produce in 1911 ■■■ 478 francs per head.

Local Finance.

In 1911 the total revenue for ■■ the provinces ■■ 31,566,258 francs, expenditure 26,872,836 francs; provincial debts, 1910, 35,563,988 francs.

Defence.

Maritime frontier, ■■ miles; Dutch frontier, north and east, ■■ miles; German frontier, in the east, 60 miles; Luxembourg frontier, in the east, ■■ miles; French frontier, south and west, ■■ miles. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, the fortifications of which, designed to shelter the whole army in case of need, are now being remodelled at enormous cost. There are also fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur ■■ the Meuse, where there is a strong line of defences.

The Belgian army was till recently recruited partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription of the old type with many exemptions, but in December, 1909, ■■ law was passed substituting "personal service" for conscription with substitution, and greatly reducing the number of exemptions. Voluntary enlistment is retained (for those who desire to make the army ■■ profession), first engagements being for 5, 4, ■■ three years, according to whether the recruits is 16, 17, 18, or over 18 on enlistment. The young ■■ of the contingent (compulsory recruits ■■ for 1 year and 8 months in the infantry, 1 year and 10 months in the garrison artillery and engineers, 2 years and ■■ months in the field artillery, and ■■ years in the cavalry. These terms will however be reduced, after 1912, to 15 months in the case of the infantry, engineers, and garrison artillery, 1 year and nine months in the case of the field artillery, and 2 years in the cavalry.

The total length of service is ■■ years in the first line, or "active army," and ■■ years in the second line, or reserve force. The first line reservists will be liable to be called up for training for 4, 6, ■■ ■■ weeks, according to the arm to which they belong, in the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th years of service, and the training period may be divided between the two years.

The authorised peace strength of the Belgian army ■■ 42,800 (exclusive of officers), and the number of ■■ men available in war, including depôts, should be about 180,000; but the actual peace strength in 1910 was only about 41,000.

The field army consists of ■■ divisions, and 2 cavalry divisions. The former are composed of two brigades of infantry (each consisting of two regiments of ■■ battalions), a brigade of artillery (12 ■■ batteries of ■■ guns each), ■■ battalion of carabineers, ■■ company of cyclists, ■■ squadron of gendarmes, ■■ company of engineers, &c. The strength of a division ■■ about 22,000 combatants. The cavalry divisions each contain 2 brigades of 2 regiments and ■■ batteries ■■ horse artillery. Strength about 4,000 combatants. The total strength ■■ the ■■ army should be close on 100,000 men, leaving 80,000 for the fortresses and ■■ positions, ■■ included.

■■■ Gendarmerie is ■■ semi-military corps of about 3,500 of all ranks, nearly ■■ of them mounted. ■■ furnishes ■■ squadron to each ■■ as divisional cavalry.

There ■■ ■■ ■■ ■■ Civique of 46,563 officers ■■ ■■ organised on

a military basis, and possessing a large reserve. In time of war it would be employed ■■■ the lines of communication, and would ■■■ in garrisoning the fortresses.

The Belgian infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle. The field artillery ■■■ the shielded Krupp 75 mm gun, calibre 7.5 cm.

Peace establishment of the army in 1912, by arms of the ■■■ —

	Officers	■	■
Administration	272	495	■
Staff	111	—	■
Infantry	1,745	2,070	■
Cavalry	204	962	5,580
Artillery	■	5,716	3,607
Engineers	114	1,545	■
Train	29	290	951
Medical and other Services	27	2,010	■
Total	3,513	49,081	10,108

The military budget of Belgium ■■■ 1912 (effective services only) amounted to 2,594,000/.

The army estimates for 1913 amounted to 81,497,265 francs (3,259,890/.) A portion of the total is assigned for aviation purposes. Belgium has ■■■ navy.

Production ■■■ Industry.

I AGRICULTURE.

In each province there is an official Agricultural Commission, delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture.

Of the total area, 2,945,589 hectares, 1,736,174 ■■■ under cultivation, 521,495 under forest, 190,444 fallow or uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for three years —

Crop	Acreage			Product in cwt.		
	1909	1910	1911	■	1910	1911
Wheat	990,680	950,990	977,910	7,521,111	6,667,100	7,828,194
Barley	97,448	79,010	81,21	1,978,807	1,605,771	1,969,841
■	618,079	617,00	605,170	12,948,900	11,561,161	11,812,007
Rye	696,129	629,850	629,850	11,578,731	11,639,679	11,541,111
Potatoes	340,703	469,900	—	2,419,618 1	2,804,108 1	—
Bet (sugar)	164,344	103,267	147,466	1,664,118 1	1,944,627 1	1,452,379 1
Tobacco	9,445	14,720	9,880	175,831	231,7 1	196,786

1 Tons.

■ average value of the total products of the forests is about 21,653,482 francs.

On December 31, 1909, there were 255,229 horses, 1,856,833 horned cattle, and 1,116,600 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There is a special department of Industry and Labour. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of specialists for advising the State on the interests of various industries.

Of the more important industries the following may be mentioned: artificial silk, motor cars, glass, iron and steel, lace (particularly hand-made lace), linen, and gloves.

1,522 quarries in 1910, workmen 35,711, value of products 66,418,720 francs; workmen engaged in metallic mines; iron ore produced in 1900 247,890 tons, valued at 1,320,100 francs; in 1910, 122,960 tons, valued at 566,260 francs. Coal mines in 1910, 217, of which 135 worked; work-people, 1910, 148,701; 1911, 142,580. Production of coal:—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Tons (1000)	23,569	23,705	23,558	23,517	23,916	28,125
Value in 1000 fr.	353,472	339,657	308,579	337,906	348,877	

Iron ore, from Luxemburg, was imported to the value of 9,048,809 francs in 1909; 9,224,891 francs in 1910; 8,231,724 francs in 1911.

Pig and manufactured iron produced:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Pig iron					
Tons	1,368,075	1,378,290	1,270,050	1,616,370	1,852,090
Value (1,000 fr.)	97,400	104,116	86,883	100,582	120,761
Manufactured iron					
Tons	358,250	358,500	306,650	316,990	299,500
1,000 fr.	53,303	57,708	41,584	45,653	39,494
Steel ingots					
Tons	1,895,140	1,466,715	1,198,000	1,580,850	1,892,160
1,000 fr.	133,110	150,562	107,095	128,950	161,606
Steel rails, &c.					
Tons	1,164,745	1,216,690	989,400	1,264,650	1,334,550
1,000 fr.	169,046	192,964	137,835	157,457	192,220

1911, 2,106,120 metric tons of pig-iron produced, and in 1912, 2,344,910 tons.

In 1910 there were 16 pig-iron works in activity and 2 unemployed; 40 furnaces active; 1 inactive; number of workmen, 4,214. For manufacture of iron, 1910, 36 works active; 1 puddling furnaces; workmen, 10,155; steel works, 25 active, 3 inactive; Martin and other converters, 70; workmen, 16,877; zinc produced, 27; 1911, 198,280 tons, value 119,668,000 francs; workmen, 7,999; lead, 13,464,000 francs; silver lead, 27,754,000 francs; workmen, 1,818.

1910 there were 11 manufactories, produce 271,282 tons of raw sugar; 22 refineries, output 114,658 tons; 125 distilleries, output 71,087 kilolitres of alcohol 50° G.-L.

In 1910 11 fishing vessels caught fish to the value of 6,541,399 francs.

COMMERCE

GENERAL COMMERCE

	Imports	Exports
1910	170,798,440	190,297,120
1911	180,738,920	143,224,000
1912	175,230,000	149,530,000

General imports, 1911, by **■** 3,261,700,000 francs, by land, railway, canals and rivers, 3,544,700,000 francs, exports, by sea, 2,551,500,000 francs, by land, railway, canals and rivers, 3,127,800,000

Imports for home consumption, exports of Belgian origin, and transit trade, in millions of francs -

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	8,068 8	8,140 0	8,773 6	8,827 4	8,704 3	8,365 0
Exports	2,388 8	2,719 8	2,846 1	2,508 4	2,609 7	2,407 4
Transit	1,922 2	2,208 6	2,848 0	3,021 0	2,290 3	2,298 9

The customs receipts amounted, in 1906, to **■** 267,941 francs, in 1907, 277,044 **■** 1908 27,328,988, in 1909, 20,900,545, in 1910, 67,376,134, in 1911, **■** 425,120 (2,617,004) The commercial treaty of 1862 provided for the "most favoured nation" treatment between Great Britain and Belgium. This treaty terminated in 1878, but since then the system in **■** under the treaty has been continued by an arrangement terminable after **■** months' notice.

The amount of revenue collected by **■** of a tariff on imported goods **■** very small, and when compared with the value of **■** entire imports it will be found **■** the **■** duty charged **■** relation **■** the entire imports amounts to less **■** 1 per cent **■** customs tariff is intended **■** a protection to home industries than **■** means of revenue production.

Leading articles of special commerce in year 1911 -

Imports	Exports
Wool	15,800,720
Wheat	17,850,500
Minerals (unclassified)	7,800,900
Silver (coined)	6,207,160
Rubber (raw)	4,852,760
Hides	6,250,080
Flax	2,830,830
Coal	4,630,600
Diamonds, cut and uncut	9,934,240
Cotton	5,830,840
Maize	4,077,760
Building wood (other than oak ■ walnut)	3,276,640
Linseed	3,776,520
Coffee, ■	2,901,400
■ of soda	7,041,120
■ y	8,018,260
Oil cakes	2,210,040
Chemical products	7,716,800
■ and turnip seeds	■
Petroleum	1,524,640
Iron ore	1,809,800
Machinery	1,285,880
■ (except ■ garine)	1,261,320
Dyes and colours	1,412,440
Peas, lentils, ■	1,170,620
Wool	13,469 ■
Rubber	8,812,360
■	4,952,120 ■
Flax	4,877,680
Rail and tram ■	4,825,800
Diamonds, rough ■ cut	8,961,900
■ and other yarns	4,087,760
Zinc	4,454,800
Hides	1,184,820
Coal	8,267,120
Iron and steel ■	■
■ (unclassified)	2,479,120
Iron and steel	8,221,800
Minerals (unclassified)	2,556,400
Dyes and colours	1,637,300
Linseed	2,543,800
Cotton timber	2,286,980
Machinery	1,068,800
Horses	1,521,000
Flax yarns (carded)	1,457,120
■ al products	1,492,680
Window glass	1,478,560
■ (except ■ garine)	■
Paper	1,890,120
Indigo	1,426,248
Maize	1,392,880

Special countries.—

	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	747,164	788,468	669,146	695,068
United States	231,186	341,423	117,145	118,982
Gt. Britain ■ Ireland	516,829	486,220	457,649	498,187
Netherlands	293,461	298,217	328,385	352,346
Germany	576,090	602,393	881,435	959,331
British India	188,351	267,614	31,973	34,967
Russia	364,053	318,136	67,015	66,904
Rumania	204,625	245,239	17,457	24,288
Argentine Republic	278,116	272,328	128,561	88,661
Sweden	33,416	41,464	12,498	12,789
Norway	35,902	30,528	13,458	15,785
Brazil	32,039	37,916	59,460	52,900
Italy	37,550	41,412	72,418	66,675
China	25,807	25,117	44,187	48,978
Australia	210,807	192,199	22,955	27,689
Spain	48,661	54,422	39,154	47,671
Chile	63,051	80,595	14,753	20,877
Egypt	4,206	8,150	22,011	24,803
Switzerland	14,829	14,620	44,787	51,598
Belgian Congo	79,067	57,675	23,970	26,552
Austria-Hungary	15,404	12,668	35,107	38,626

1 Diamonds ■ not included ■ the 1911 figures for Great Britain. Hence apparent falling off as compared with figures for previous years.

The principal imports into Great Britain from Belgian ports, and exports of British produce to Belgian ports (Board of Trade returns) were in the years mentioned:—

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
	£	■		£	■
Cottons	1,186,528	1,220,920	Cottons	1,430,322	1,255,281
Woollen Yarn	1,376,871	1,342,228	Woolens	631,925	708,548
Silks	169,901	163,098	Machinery	1,000,245	908,725
Ivory	172,873	171,776	Ships	18,026	176,701
Gloves	278,986	254,061	Holstea	300,878	456,961
Flax	1,138,655	1,053,964	Iron	810,378	785,027
Zinc	1,042,900	1,215,411	Coal	683,077	754, ■
Linen	711	709,907			

■ total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years ■ as follows:—

	1905	1909	1910	1911	■
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium to U.K.	16,241,919	17,072,418	19,195,974	20,525,726	18,634,000
Exports to Belgium from U.K.	9,571,377	10,666,995	10,886,701	11,378,409	12,246,000

Shipping and Navigation.

Merchant marine, December — :—

	1907		1908		1909		1910		1911	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing Vessels . . .	4	954	4	—	5	3,183	5	3,402	8	5,005
Steamers . . .	74	119,223	84	149,267	97	181,261	99	187,730	95	160,615
Total . . .	77	120,187	88	152,325	101	187,444	—	191,132	101	166,420

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows :—

	1907		1908		1909		1910		1911	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels—										
Entered 10,806	13,466,447	10,256	13,400,331	10,539	14,383,345	10,943	15,101,171	11,128	15,907,340	
Cleared 10,825	13,493,769	10,268	13,111,093	10,519	14,374,014	10,937	15,074,661	11,122	15,606,916	
Total	20,631	26,960,216	20,524	26,511,424	21,058	28,757,359	21,872	30,175,832	22,250	31,514,256

The vessels entered and cleared in 1911 were as follows —

Nationality	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Belgian	1,959	2,074,930	1,959	2,080,640
British	5,160	7,021,959	5,155	6,991,793
German	1,725	4,042,578	1,728	4,048,815

Internal Communications.

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1911) was as follows :— State roads, 5,072 miles ; provincial roads, 987 miles ; conceded roads, 140 miles ; by-roads, 19,347 miles ; total, 25,446 miles. The majority of the roads are paved with stone.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1911 was 1,288 miles.

The length of railways (1911) :— State lines, 2,697 miles ; private lines, 218 miles ; light railways, 2,420 miles ; total, 5,335 miles. Under construction, 464 miles.

Passengers conveyed by State railways in 1911, 180,840,189, by companies 18,049,567. Gross receipts 1911 for the State 318,872,749 francs ; for companies 93,909,926 francs ; expenses for the State 210,645,039 francs ; for the companies 14,151,463 francs. The first cost of State railways to end of 1911, 2,624,458,916 francs ; net receipts 2,854,876,425 francs ; financial charges 2,790,909,215 francs.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium in four years was as follows :—

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Private letters . . .	182,546,179	193,820,497	208,693,675	218,176,673
Letters	85,194,749	95,473,873	93,091,149	87,392,456
Post-cards	105,056,568	112,601,424	119,736,212	123,255,448
Printed matter . . .	207,562,821	220,865,628	246,988,121	251,797,474
Newspapers	155,721,476	160,521,278	171,964,993	180,198,608

On December 31, 1911, there were 1,658 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1911 amounted to 40,774,771 francs, and the expenditure to 22,182,110 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 22,084,097⁽¹⁾ despatches, private and official, in the year 1911. In 1911 the total length of public telegraph lines was 4,774 miles, and the length of wires 25,834 miles, exclusive of railways and canal telegraphs. There were in 1911, 1,659 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1911 (telegraphs and telephones), 19,252,911 francs, expenses (telegraphs and telephones), 16,074,468 francs.

In 1911 there were 118 urban telephone systems with 144,835 miles of wire, and the inter-urban systems 18,290 miles of wire; total number of conversations 121,951,280 in 1911.

Money and Credit.

No gold has been minted since 1862, and no silver franc pieces since 1878.

The bank of Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of March 26, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1905. Its capital and reserves amounted in 1911 to 89,622,440 francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry out the usual banking operations. Its situation in 1911, was—

	1900 francs
Cash in hand	246,707
Note circulation	969,768
Accounts current, creditors	133,541
Portfolio (commercial)	745,882
Advances on public funds	90,814

There are joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks—

Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of year	Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of year
			Francs				
1901	1,089	2,418,710	812,092,023		1,206	2,710,112	930,145,084
1907	1,137	2,538,207	847,791,835	1910	1,217	2,808,777	
1908	1,160	2,684,891	886,240,741	1911	1,266	2,901,793	

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The franc is the unit of currency. Par value 25·22½ to sterling. Belgium belongs to the Latin Monetary Union. The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Minister—Count de Lelaing: appointed May 30, 1911.

Councillor of Legation.—E. de Prelle de la Nieppe.

First Secretary of Legation.—G. Ramaix.

Consul-General—London.—M. E. Pollet.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns:—

Aberdeen, Arbroath, Belfast, Berwick, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cowes, Dartmouth, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth

(1) Including 14,379,250 telegrams in the administration of the railway system.

Glasgow, Goole, Grimsby, Guernsey, Harwich, Hull, Leith, Leeds, Limerick, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Milford-Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Queenstown, Ramsgate, Sheffield, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, Yarmouth, and other places.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM

Envoy and Minister—Hon. Sir H. Villiers, G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., C. B., appointed September, 1911.

Secretaries—H. A. G. Watson and I. W. R. Mackay.

Military Attache—Lt. Col. G. T. M. Bridges.

Naval Attache—Captain Howard Kelly.

There is a Consul General and three Vice-Consuls at Antwerp and Vice-Consuls at Bruges, Brussels, Charleroi, Ghent, Liege, Ostend, and Spa.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium

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BELGIAN

(CONGO BELGE)

Constitution and Government The Congo Independent State founded in 1882 by Leopold II, King of the Belgians, and the State was placed under his sovereignty, but its perpetual neutrality, in accordance with the provision of Chapter III of the General Act of Berlin (1885), was guaranteed [Concerning this Act, see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1908—p. 874.]

The annexation of the State to Belgium was provided for by treaty of November 28, 1907, which was approved by the Chambers of the Belgian Legislature in August and by the King in October 18, 1908. The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King, and is a member of the Council of Ministers. He is President of the Colonial Council, consisting of 14 members, 11 of whom are appointed by the King, and 3 chosen by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber of Representatives. One of those appointed by the King, and one chosen by the Legislative Chamber retire annually, but may be reappointed. The King is represented in the Colony by a Governor General, assisted by several Vice-Governors General. The budget is presented annually to the Chambers, and voted by them; the financial accounts have to be verified by the Court of Accounts. An annual report on the Congo Administration has to be presented to the Chambers along with the budget.

The Annexation has up to date been recognized by all the Powers with exception of Great Britain.

The Belgian Minister for the Colonies in October 1907 introduced his scheme of reform in the Congo. The natives would be granted the right to take the produce of the soil in the Domain. This would be accomplished in three stages. Since July 1, 1910 the Lower Congo, Middle Congo, Ubangi, Bangala, Kwango, Kasai, Katanga, the southern portion of the Eastern Province, Aruwimi, and the banks of the river as far as Stanleyville are open to freedom of trade. On July 1, 1911 the Domain of the Crown, and on July 1, 1912 the whole district would also be thrown open. Furthermore the Government would levy taxes in money, and the system of the provisioning of the agents would be abolished. (See map among the introductory matter of the YEAR BOOK for 1910.) In March 1910, various decrees ameliorating the condition of affairs were voted by the Colonial Council regulating taxation, abolishing the exploitation of Domain land by the State in July, 1912 and abolishing the powers of the Comité Spécial de Katanga.

Governor General—F. Iuché (appointed May 25, 1912)

The precise boundaries of the Congo Colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France, and Portugal.

The territory is divided into twenty-two administrative districts (March 28, 1912)—Lower Congo, Middle Congo, Kwango, Lake Leopold II, Equator, Lulonga, Bangala, Ubangi, Lower Uele, Upper Uele, Ituri, Stanleyville, Aruwimi, Lower Kivu, Manikema, Sankuru, Kasai, Lomami, Tanganyika, Moero, Lulua, and Upper Luapula. The last four districts form the sub-government of Katanga, with its capital at Elisabethville; the other eighteen districts forming the government general of Belgian Congo, with Boma as its capital. At the head of each district there is a District Commissioner. In 1911 there were, altogether about 350 posts and stations at which 1,987 European Government agents officiated.

Area and Population.—The area of the Colony is estimated at 909,654 square miles, with a population of Bantu origin officially estimated at 15 millions. Sir H. Johnston's estimate is 15½ millions, and another estimate is 9 millions. The European population in January, 1911, numbered

4,003 Of these, 2,432 were Belgian, 111 English, 197 Portuguese, 11 Swedish, 43 Norwegian, 11 French, 11 American, 215 Italian, 24 Danish, 64 German, 121 Dutch, 72 Swiss, 11 Russian, 19 Austrian, 10 Greeks, 35 from Luxembourg, and 29 others

The native languages comprise many dialects, every tribe having its own Kikwaha is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence Bangala is the commercial language in the upper Congo, Kikwa is used in the lower Congo The religion of the natives consists of gross fetishism, but work is actively carried on There are 138 mission stations, with 571 missionaries, of whom 350 are Catholic and 221 Protestant In education they cooperate with the Government, which has formed colonies where children are collected and taught

Finance In 1911, the revenue was 40,501,700 francs, and the expenditure 59,012,728 francs, in 1912, 45,377,639 francs and 66,538,970 francs respectively

For 1913 the receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows—

Receipts	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Customs	5,911,000	Interest	71,000
Direct taxes	10,141,000	Finance	5,124,000
Transports &c	75,000	Instruction &c	1,100
Taxes on land	2,500,000	Justice &c	3,400
Mines	1,500,000	Industrial &c	14,400
Various	6,000,000	Culture	1,400
Timber tax	9,000,000	Various	1,400
Posts and telegraphs	40,000		
		Total ordinary	10,934,000
		extraordinary	1,024,000
Total	40,415,000	Total	11,958,000
	(1,167,000)		(1,167,000)

The debt contracted at various dates is given as follows Under decree of February 7, 1888, authorising the issue of bonds amounting to a nominal capital of 150,000,000 francs, the amount of 97,262,000 francs was issued, under decrees of October 17, 1896, and June 14, 1898, 14,000,000 francs (nominal capital) was issued at 1 per cent interest, on July 5, 1887, bonds were created and delivered to the members and subscribers of the late "Comite d'Etudes du Haut Congo," amounting to 122,200 francs yielding interest at 2½ per cent from January 1, 1900

In October, 1901, a loan of 50,000,000 francs, at 1 per cent interest, was issued for the purpose of public works, including railways A decree of February 1, 1904, authorised the creation of bonds to bearer of the public debt for a nominal capital of 30,000,000 francs at 1 per cent interest Emprunt 1906, 1 per cent de 150,000 francs 1st instalment 10,000,000 francs, a second of 10,000,000 francs to be issued in December or January 1910, and a third instalment of 10,000,000 francs was issued on May 19, 1911 Loan, 1 per cent, 1909 6,800,000 francs The total public debt of the Belgian Congo amounts (1912) to 278,747,200 francs (1,149,886l)

—The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to 18,000 men They are all infantry and are organised in 11 independent companies The force is recruited by conscription and volunteering, the annual contingent being 3,375 in 1912 The officers (182) and 254

non commissioned officers, are Europeans, for the most part Belgians. The term of service is seven years, and the recruits are trained in camps of instruction before being drafted to their companies.

Justice.—There are 7 courts of first instance, 12 county courts and 2 courts of appeal (one at Boma and the other at Elizabethville). There are altogether 77 magistrates in the Congo.

Production, Commerce, Shipping.—The four chief products in the order of their importance are rubber, palm nuts and palm oil, white copal and cocoa. Ivory is also abundant. Coffee grows freely, and the cultivation of tobacco is successful. Tobacco is grown in all native villages. Plantations of rubber and coffee have been established by the Government. Cattle do not thrive on account of the deadly tsetse fly. There are no native industries and few skilled workmen. Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being gold and copper. Other minerals are known to exist—coal, iron, tin and manganese—but as yet these have not been obtained in paying quantities. The gold mines in 1911 employed some 3,000 natives, the output was 2,000 pounds and the exports 1,995 pounds. In 1911 the shipment of copper was 2,184,636 pounds (136,708 pounds in 1910).

The value of the commerce in 1895 was as follows:—Imports, special 427,480l., general, 473,440l.; exports special, 437,720l., general, 485,430l. The development in the last five years was as follows:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Special	General	Special	General
1907	1 007 70	1 317 800	1 414 90	1 201 110
1908	1 068 0	1 210 610	1 945 0	1 410 0
1909	1 100	1 131 10	2 441 0	1 020 70
1910	1 408 5	1 511 11	1 61 09	9 225 047
1911	1,468 315	1 344 602	1 113 69	1 108 25

In the trade of 1911 the chief imports and exports were:—

	Imports			Exports	
	Special	General		Special	General
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Arms ammunition &c	1 41,153	1 782 4	Rubber	31 420 506	80 424 211
Steamers and ships	1 920 91	1 422,116	Ivory	5 613,418	1 237 2,7
Machinery	6 000 544	1 12 072	Palm nuts	2,876 674	3, 04,17
Iron, steel, copper	2,464 137	1 129 729	Palm oil	1 731,898	2 032 30
Wines, spirits	3 377	9 248,118	Copal	3,448,117	8 315 724
Provisions	5 121 212	11 216 047	Cocoa	806	1 692
Cottons	3 117	3 031 120	Coffee	8 218	3 216
Clothing			Gold, crude	1 111,950	9 119,000
			Copper and crude	1 902 549	6 815

Of the special imports (1911) the value of 31,435,138 francs from Belgium, 5,882,230 francs from Great Britain, 2,454,173 francs from Germany, 2,177,246 francs from France, and 972,077 francs from Holland. The special exports the value of 47,566,266 francs went to Belgium, 468,732 francs to Great Britain, 3,413,896 francs to neighbouring Portuguese possessions, 429,000 francs to British East Africa, and 705,920 francs to Holland.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Congo State in 1911 amounted to the value of 35,891/ (rubber, 17 555/, gum, 922/), and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Congo State, to 256,551/ (cottons 158 961/)

At the port of Boma in 1911 of sea going vessels there entered 117 of 435,941 tons. In the coasting trade there entered 90 vessels of 9,378 tons. There is regular steam communication every three weeks with Antwerp and frequent steam communication with Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Lisbon, and Bordeaux.

The administration possesses 11 steamers on the Lower Congo, and 37 on the Upper Congo.

A special office, called the 'Office Colonial,' collects and gives information on all subjects relating to commerce and industry in the Congo.

Internal Communications—The Congo is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and in this section 11 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). Above the Pool there are about 1,200 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course.

A railway of about 250 miles in length, running at an average distance of 20 miles south of the river, connects Matadi with Stanley Pool. This railway is open for traffic in its whole length. There are four other short lines in the Congo, including two sections of the Cape to Cairo Railway, making a total mileage of 900. The distance from Elisabethville, Katanga, on the Cape to Cairo Railway, to Cape Town is about 2,300 miles. On January 1, 1911, the entire rolling stock in Congo consisted of 93 locomotives, 37 passenger coaches and 11 freight cars. Proposed lines include one from Elisabethville to Bakuma, 310 miles, Kambove to Lake Dilolo, 435 miles, and the extension of the Benguela Railway in Angola to Dilolo to connect with the second line mentioned. The last two lines would shorten the distance from Elisabethville to the sea by about 1,000 miles. From Leopoldville a public transport service on the Upper Congo has been organised by the Government, 37 steamers being employed for this purpose.

An important development in 1911 was the construction of a pipe line from Matadi to Leopoldville, 246 miles long for the purpose of transporting crude oil for the use of river steamers. It has a diameter of 18 inches, with 8 pumping stations capable of delivering 50,000 tons of oil at Leopoldville the terminus. The concession is for 25 years, at the expiration of which period all the pipe lines, with the material, except the vessels and stores of petroleum, will pass into the hands of the Congo Government.

In 1911 there were 39 post offices, 17 telegraph offices, and 1 telephone office. In 1911 in the internal 401,427 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted, and in the external, 2,079,652 were handled, and 15,984 passed in transit. The Congo included in the Postal Union. Telegraph lines connect Boma and Leopoldville, 110 miles, Leopoldville and the Equator, 110 miles; Katongo and Uvira (Lake Tanganyika), 110 miles; Stanleyville and Ponthusville, 110 miles, Boma and Banana and Moanda, 80 miles, and there are 110 miles of telegraph line in Mayumba: total length, 1,083 miles. There are 110 present stations in the Belgian Congo—at Banana, Boma, Coquilhatville, Luala, Stanleyville, Lova, Kindu, Kongolo, Kikondja, and Elisabethville. All these posts communicate with each other.

The installation of stations at Leopoldville, Eolo, and Lusambo along the Sankuru Valley — at present under consideration, for the purpose of connecting Boma and Elisabethville through the Kasai basin.

The legal money is — in Belgium, but on the Upper Congo the currency consists of brass coils, cowries, &c. The total money in circulation on January 1, 1912, amounted to 740,067*l*. (on January 1, 1911, it was valued at 355,418*l*.). The Metric System was introduced by law on December 2, 1912.

British Consul.—W. J. Lamont (at Boma). There — British Vice-Consuls at Katanga, Leopoldville, Stanleyville, and Kasai District.

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BHUTÁN.

A State in the Eastern Himalayas, between 26° 45' and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north and east by Tibet, on the west by the Tibetan district of Chumbi and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 20,000 square miles; population estimated at 250,000.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, ■ subjugated about two centuries ago by ■ band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages ■ British subjects committed by the Bhután hill ■ have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending ■ the temporary ■ permanent annexation of various *dhars* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *dhars* were thus annexed. Under a treaty signed in November, 1865, the Bhután Government was granted ■ subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year on condition of good behaviour. By an amending treaty concluded ■ January, 1910, under which the Bhután Government surrendered the control of its foreign relations to the British Government, the subsidy has been increased to Rs. 1,00,000 a year. This gives the Indian Government an effective control ■ the State, while the occupation of two strong positions ■

Rava and Diwángiri, within a few miles of their frontier, ■■■■ as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The form of Government in Bhután, which existed from the middle of the sixteenth century until 1907, consisted of a dual control by the clergy and the laity ■ represented by Dharma and Deb Rájás. In 1907 the Dol Rájá, who was also Dharma Rájá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., ■■ elected ■ the first hereditary Maharaja of Bhután.

Chief towns: Punakhá, the winter capital, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong (Tashichedzong), the summer capital, Páro, Angdumphorang (Wangdupotang), Tongsa, Taka, and Biaka.

The people ■■ nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong (Tashichedzong), the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. The State is now beginning to realise the necessity of encouraging foreign capital for industrial enterprises such as mines, tea gardens, and the working of its extensive and valuable forests. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

Imports into Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and exports from those Provinces to, Bhután :—

—	1900-04	1905-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	■
Imports	20,146	19,000	18,400	40,060
Exports	38,576	49,688	19,771	26,180

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BOLIVIA

BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia (so named in 1825) bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election; there is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 16 Senators (2 for each Department) elected for 6 years and 75 Deputies elected for four years. Both Senators and Deputies are elected by direct vote of the people. Of the Senators one-third retire every two years, of the Deputies one-half retire every two years. Senators receive a salary of 500 bolivianos (40*l*.) per month during the sittings, which, is a rule list for 15 days, but may be extended to 30 days, and Deputies receive £3 for each day they attend. Extraordinary sessions may be held for special purposes. There is a President, two Vice Presidents and a ministry, divided into six departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance; Government and Public Works; Justice and Industry; War and Colonisation; and Education and Agriculture.

President of the Republic—*Señor Eliodoro Lillo* on, elected for the term 1909-13 (18,000 bolivianos).

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into 9 departments, 55 provinces, and 487 cantons and 248 vice cantons, administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, corregidores and alcaldes. Prefects and sub-prefects are appointed by the President of the Republic, corregidores and alcaldes by the sub-prefects of the provinces. The capital of each department has its municipal council, the subdivisions have municipal boards, and the still smaller subdivisions have municipal agents. The territories in the north-east of the Republic and in the Gran Chaco are governed by two officials, called *delegados* and *zonales*.

Departments and Territories	Area square miles	Census 1900	Estimated 1910	Per square mile 1910
La Paz	9 900	271 616	311 114	310
Cochabamba	29 300	323,163	380,101	1299
Potosí	48 900	323,618	377 713	770
Santa Cruz	141 000	209 592	243 157	170
Oruro	21 000	204,434	237 143	103
Tarija	21 800	110 434	110 439	115
Oruro	18 000	86 081	91 834	51
El Beni	21 000	72 180	77 730	360
Los Chiriquitos	2 745	—	15 811	827
Territories	119,400	10 000	21 000	701
Total	708 10	744,563	822 119	115

The Indian population in 1900 was 920,864, or 50.9 per cent of the whole; the mixed was 486,018, or 28.9 per cent, the white was 281,088, or 12.7 per cent.; the negro, 3,945, or 0.2 per cent., and the unclassified,

170,936, ■■■ per cent. Of the population not under 7 years of age, 564,000 ■■■ engaged in agriculture 399,037 in the industries 55,521 in commerce, 49,647 ■■■ the liberal professions, 36,285 in domestic service, 12,625 in mining and 3,108 in artistic professions. The foreign population numbered 7,425, of whom 2,072 were Peruvians. The admission and settlement of immigrants are facilitated under the regulations published in March, 1906.

The boundary disputes of Bolivia with Brazil and with Chile ■■■ settled by treaties of November 1903 and October 1904. That with Peru was settled by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru.

The population of La Paz (the capital) estimated is 78 ■■■ Cochabamba, 24,712, Sucre, ■■■ 416, Santa Cruz, 20,535, Potosí, 7,817. Potosí 23,450. Oruro 20,670, Trinidad, 4,810. The temporary capital of the colonial territory in the north west of the republic is Riberalta; population, 2,134. The capital of the Great Eastern Chaco ■■■ Villi Montes, 1,653. In 1912, the Government founded the new town of Caracollo in the department of La Paz.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted. The religious orders have 18 convents (10 for males and 8 for females), the male members number about 241, the female 280, there are about 567 secular clergy. In 1900 the non-Catholic population numbered 24,245. The Church is under an archbishop (resident ■■■ Sucre) and 3 bishops. The maintenance of the Church costs the State about 200,000 bolivianos a year, 14,000 bolivianos being devoted to the propagation of the faith among the Indians. In 1911 ■■■ law was passed that all marriages must be celebrated by the civil authorities.

Primary instruction, free and nominally obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities. In 1912 (including industrial, parish, and private schools), there were 990 elementary schools with 3,960 teachers and 81,386 pupils. For secondary instruction there were 21 colleges, 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private lyceums with, in all, 180 teachers and 2,177 pupils. For superior instruction there are 19 establishments with 78 professors and 780 students. At Sucre and La Paz are the only two universities which possess ■■■ than ■■■ faculty at both degrees may be obtained ■■■ law, medicine, and theology, at La Paz there is also a faculty of commerce. In some department capitals are schools of commerce, and at La Paz the military college. At ■■■ places are rural schools for the natives, and ■■■ 1911 ■■■ normal college for training teachers of Indians was established at La Paz. A normal school for training teachers generally was established at Sucre in 1909, and has 60 students. In all the departmental capitals there ■■■ public libraries, at La Paz ■■■ ■■■ at Oruro and Potosí are mineralogical ■■■. The State spent 2,484/ ■■■ 1912 ■■■ educational purposes.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts, and in the courts of local justices. The Supreme Court sitting ■■■ the Capital of the Republic has 7 judges, the district courts (one ■■■ each department) have each 5 judges, except that in El Beni which has only ■■■, the local tribunals have judges of instruction and parish alcaldes. Public justice ■■■ directed by ■■■ Attorney General ■■■ by district and local attorneys. The administration of justice ■■■ free.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, tin and silver mining, rubber export, patents, and stamps. From

Jan 1, 1912 onward, a tax of 1 percent is imposed on the liquidated profits of all mineral enterprises the gross value of whose 'production and exportation' exceeds 8,000/ yearly. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works. The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 7 years were as follows (12½ bolivianos = 1/2) —

	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1904	832 00	13 000	1910	1 001 6 6	1 019 7 64
1907	1 098 0 0	1 16 50	1911	1 333 4 0	1 36 46 3
1908	1 24 0 00	1 21 400	1912	1 56 5	1 388 7
1911	1 013 000	1 53 3 0			

Until five years ago, Bolivia had no foreign debt. In December 1908, a loan of half a million sterling was negotiated in order to pay off some internal debts and to aid in the establishment of a gold standard, but this loan is now held by the Banco de la Nación Boliviana, which was established on January 1, 1911 with a capital of 1,275,000/ 1,000,000/ of which is to be subscribed by the Bolivian Government out of the loan of 1 500 000/ which was made in France at the end of November 1910. The 1908 loan now amounts to 400,000/. There is also an amount of 95,159/ issued in 3 per cent bonds indemnities decided by the Joint Arbitration Tribunal of Brazil and Bolivia. Total debt charge (1912) 136,989/.

The total internal debt amounts (1911) to 4,410,796 bolivianos.

The departmental revenues for 1911 were estimated at 2,570,216 bolivianos. These revenues are mainly from territorial contribution by natives (land taxes, taxes on tobacco, hides, inheritances imported and exported cattle, &c). The expenditure is chiefly on justice, police, public works, instruction, and worship. The municipal revenues amount to 224 000/.

Defence.

The law of February 5th, 1910, provides for a permanent force of 8,153 officers and men. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 20th to the 50th year.

The army is a militia with a total service in the first line of 1 year, of which about 1 year is spent in the ranks. For the next 1 years (from 25 to that of 30) the Bolivian soldier belongs to the 'ordinary reserve'. After this the soldier passes to the 'extraordinary reserve' for 10 years, and finally completes their service by 10 years in the Territorial Guard.

The permanent formations are 6 infantry battalions of about 300 men each, 2 cavalry regiments totalling about 600 each one field and two mountain batteries. But a considerable force of militia could be mobilised in event of war.

In addition to the above troops, there are small bodies of infantry, 80 strong (called *columnas*), at the chief towns of departments, which can be expanded to battalions, if necessary, also 1 squadrons which do duty in Gran Chaco.

The Bolivian infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1908. The material for 8 mountain batteries and 9 field batteries of 1 guns each has recently been obtained from Europe.

Military expenditure in 1912, 266,518/.

Production ■ Industry.

It is estimated that about 4,940,000 ■ ■ under cultivation, but agriculture ■ in ■ backward condition. Irrigation by means of artesian wells ■ being attempted in some regions. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced mostly for local consumption, and coffee, coca, quina, &c., are exported to Chile and Argentina. Cocoa and coffee ■ grown on the slopes of La Paz and Cochabamba; coffee and other products ■ grown in El Beni and Santa Cruz. Rubber is produced on 40,612,000 acres in the National Territorios, and in the Departments of El Beni and Santa Cruz, and parts of La Paz and Cochabamba. The quantity exported in 1911 was 8,645 metric tons, value, 18,921,619 bolivianos. The public lands of the State have an area of about 245,000 square miles, of which 104,000 square miles ■ reserved for special colonisation.

The number of cattle was (1912), 734,266; sheep, 1,499,114; horses, 98,846; mules, 44,584; asses, 172,959; goats, 467,950; pigs, 114,146; llamas, 414,047; alpacas, 112,033; vicuñas, 200; domestic fowls, 78,477.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. Bolivia produces one quarter of the total tin output of the world, standing next to the Malay Peninsula in the production of this metal. In 1911 the tin exports amounted to 37,072 tons; bismuth, 414 tons; copper ingots, &c., 2,950 tons; silver ore, 127,000 kilograms; other metals, 12,648 tons; gold, 55 kilograms. The chief silver mining company is the Huanchaca Company, which produces nearly all the silver obtained. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs, but its production is mainly limited to washings by Indians. The value of the tin and other minerals exported in 1911 was ■ follows (in bolivianos):—tin, 52,639,608; copper, 1,426,953; silver, ■ 587,746; bismuth, 2,106,162; various minerals: wolfram, antimony, borax, &c., 2,854,619. Large deposits of common salt are found ■ Lake Poopó and in the South of Bolivia. In 1911 large tracts of land were taken up for the production of petroleum, especially near Calacoto, on the Arica-La Paz railway.

Commerce.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the river-ports of Sucre ■ the Paraguay, Montes ■ the Iténez, Villa Bella, ■ the Madeira, and Bahía ■ the Upper Acre. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods ■ largely introduced. The chief exports are silver, tin and rubber. The value of imports and exports for four years are given as follows (12 ■ bolivianos = 1 £ in 1909):—

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports . . .	3,394,986	2,974,960	3,004,187	4,069,712
Exports . . .	8,770,624	3,643,680	6,049,771	6,611,493

The values of imports (dutiable and duty-free) ■ determined according to ■ appraisement in force; ■ of exports, by declarations of the exporters, based on current prices at the place and time.

The principal imports are cottons, woollens, cattle, provisions, machinery and hardware, wines, spirits, clothing. In 1910 the exports consisted of

tin, 2,960,000/, in 1911 (6 months), 2,012,000/, silver, 420,000/, in 1911 (6 months), 225,700/, copper, 143,000/, in 1911 (6 months), 70,200/, bismuth, rubber, 2,200,000/ (more than one third of the total exports), gold, cocoa, 35,000/, in 1911 (6 months), 26,400/, hides, 17,450/, in 1911 (6 months), 10,600/.

The (in order of value) with United Kingdom, Germany, United States, Chile, France, Belgium, and Italy.

Total trade between U and Bolivia for years —

	190	1905	1907	1910	1911
Imports from Bolivia to U K	14,105	15,211	13,433	14,815	15,567
Exports to Bolivia from U K	22,358	17,785	20,104	29,404	32,816

In July, 1912, a Commercial Treaty was ratified between Great Britain and Bolivia (Signed August, 1911).

Communications.

In 1912 the total length of line open in Bolivia was 778 miles, comprising 300 miles of the older railways, and the rest being operated provisionally by the contractors on lines now being constructed. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway, from Antofagasta, on the Pacific coast to Ollaguita, thence to Oruro, thence to Viacha, thence to La Paz (719 miles). Under the Bolivian-Chilian treaty of October 24, 1904, railway construction on a large scale is being undertaken. The Arica-La Paz line (208 miles, of which 186 miles are in Bolivia) is begun from La Paz via Lluta with Tacora and to Corocoro. It is expected that the proposed Pan American Railroad will follow the shore line of Lake Titicaca from Guayaquil to Viacha, and thence to the Argentine border by way of Uyuni, Tupiza, and La Quiaca, a total distance in Bolivia of 361 miles, of which 361 are already in operation.

Up to the end of October, 1911, 3,801,973/ has been spent on the various lines in the of construction. Length of lines being constructed, 413 miles. Length of lines projected, 1,169 miles.

Traffic on Lake Titicaca and the Bolivian rivers is carried on by steamers, which belong to private.

There are about 2,304 miles of cart roads connecting the important towns.

In Bolivia there are 111 post offices with 111 officials. In 1911, 6,486,572 pieces of postal matter were handled. The postal receipts amounted (1906) to 810,598 bolivianos and the expenses to 851,102.

In 1912 there are 2,500 miles of telegraph line, including private lines. All the departmental capitals are connected by telegraph. There is telegraph communication with foreign countries by the lines of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, the Southern railway telegraph lines of Peru; the West Coast of America Telegraph Company, and also by way of Tupiza and Buenos Aires. Despatches (1910) sent, 180,554, received, 360,053. Cost of administration, construction, &c., 331,270 bolivianos deficit, 132,648 bolivianos.

A contract has been made between the Bolivian Government and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company for the establishment of wireless telegraphy in Bolivia.

Money, Weights, ██████████

In Bolivia there ██████████ (1910) 17 ██████████ of issue, including the Banco de la Nacion (State bank). These banks are allowed to ██████████ 100 bolivianos notes for every 40 bolivianos gold in their reserve. The total available currency ██████████ (1910) ██████████ follows—Private banks—paper, 2,575,000/, gold 1,030,000/. Banco de la Nacion—paper, 4,625,000/, gold, 1,850,000/. Total—paper, 7,200,000/, gold, 2,880,000. There are ██████████ mortgage banks. The Bank of Chile and Germany, and the German Transatlantic Bank have branches in Bolivia.

On September 14, 1906, a monetary law was passed providing for the adoption of a gold standard. The unit of account is the gold peso of one fifth of a pound sterling weighing ██████████ 597½ grams, 916 fine, thus containing 1.464466 grams of fine gold. There are two gold coins struck, British and Peruvian pounds and half pounds, there ██████████ no Bolivian gold yet in circulation. Silver coins, 800 fine, are pieces of 50 and ██████████ centavos. Nickel coins, pieces of 10 and 5 centavos. Gold is legal tender to any amount and English and Peruvian gold coins of corresponding value have legal currency, the rate of exchange being fixed ██████████ 12.5 bolivianos = 1/. Silver is legal tender up to 10 pesos, and nickel up to 1 peso. Silver and nickel coins are being minted. In 1909 silver coins, the value of 1,000,000 bolivianos (50 and 20 centavo pieces) were coined for Bolivia at Birmingham. There are also paper notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivianos.

The metric system of weights and ██████████ is used by the administration and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed. The quintal is equal to 101½ lbs.

Consular Representative

1. OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Col Pedro Suarez
First Secretary—Dr Alvaro Arguedas

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Cecil W. G. Gosling
There are Consular representatives at La Paz, Oruro, Sucre, Santa Cruz, Uyuni and Cochabamba.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE BRASIL)

Constitution and Government

31 A/L became a Portuguese lieutenant in 1500. On the French invasion of Portugal, in 1807, the Portuguese royal family fled to Brazil, in 1818 the colony was declared a kingdom. The Portuguese court having returned to Europe in 1821 a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro and on May 12 1822 Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King John VI of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender of Brazil'. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by revolution he was deposed and he and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress on 24 February 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted — the United States of Brazil. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps rates of postage, and bank note circulation belong to the Union, but export duties are the property of the various States.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3d of May, without being convoked unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would involve the loss of the legislative services of a member, the president of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and remain at the same time then in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty five years of age and must have been citizens for five years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 111 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no province will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

■ Doni Pedro [redacted] died in 1891.

BRAZIL

The following table shows ■ number of Deputies from the different States and from the Federal district :—

Deputies		Deputies		Deputies	
Amazonas . . .	4			Rio Grande do Sul .	16
Pará . . .	7	Sergipe . . .	■	■ Gerais . . .	■
Maranhão . . .	7	Bahia . . .	22	Goyaz . . .	■
Piauhý . . .	4	Espírito Santo . .	4	Matto Grosso . .	■
Ceará . . .	10	Rio de Janeiro . .	17	Federal District .	10
Rio Grande do Norte	4	São Paulo . . .	22		
Parahyba . . .	5	Paraná . . .	4	Total . . .	212
Pernambuco . .	17	Santa Catharina . .	■		

Senators, 68 in number, ■ chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed ■ the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic ■ President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President ■ and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be ■ within six months.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but ■ communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers ■ not responsible to Congress or the Tribunals for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

President of the Republic.—Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, elected March 2, 1910. Assumed office November 15, 1910. Fourth term of office, (1910-1914).

There are 7 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments :—
1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine, 5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Communications and Public Works, 7. Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

■ State ■ be organised under the republican form of government, and ■ have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures ■ be elective; the magistrates ■ not be elective nor removable from ■ by judicial sentence. ■ Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. In cases of obstinate infringement of the Federal Constitution by ■ the only resource of ■ ■ power ■ an appeal ■ the Supreme ■ of Federal District. The Federal District ■ administered by ■ council ■ by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by ■ Prefect appointed ■ four

years by the President of the Republic. There are in Brazil 3,161 municipalities and 3,161 parishes.

Area and Population.

Following are the returns of 1900 and of 1900

States	Area sq miles	Population		
		1890	1900	Per sq mile 1900
Alagoas	22,583	511,440	642,249	28.7
Amazonas	732,439	147,915	249,756	0.3
Bahia	164,643	1,919,802	2,117,956	12.8
Ceará	40,247	805,687	849,127	21.1
Espirito Santo	17,312	135,997	209,782	12.1
Goyaz	288,536	27,572	255,284	0.9
Maranhão	177,561	40,851	459,509	2.8
Matto Grosso	532	92,827	118,325	0.2
Minas Geraes	221,951	3,184,099	3,594,471	16.2
Para	443,903	328,455	445,356	1.0
Parahyba	28,854	457,234	490,784	17.0
Pernambuco	85,451	249,491	327,130	3.8
Piauí	49,573	1,030,224	1,178,150	23.7
Praiahy	116,523	267,609	313,328	2.9
Rio de Janeiro	26,634	876,884	928,085	34.7
Rio Grande do Norte	22,195	208,273	274,317	12.3
Rio Grande do Sul	91,333	697,456	1,149,070	12.5
Santa Catharina	632	283,709	320,289	11.2
São Paulo	112,307	1,384,761	2,282,279	20.3
Sergipe	15,093	310,926	356,264	23.6
Federal District	538	522,651	780,951	1,359.2
Aggregate	3,218,991	14,398,917	17,818,556	5.4

In 1900 the population consisted of 8,825,636 males and 6,492,920 females.

In 1911 the population was estimated at 23,070,969, and the area 2,290,564 square miles.

The Acre Territory (not included in the census results) has an area of about 74,000 sq miles, and a population of about 70,000. For this territory Brazil paid to Bolivia 2,000,000/ in 1902, the revenue from the territory in 6 years, 1908-07, amounted to 2,118,401/. In 1907 the Territory petitioned to be received into the Brazilian Union as a State.

The next census was fixed for June 30, 1911, but owing to lack of funds it was postponed. In 1911 the population of Rio de Janeiro was estimated at 1,128,637; São Paulo (1911), 450,000; Bahia, 290,000; Pernambuco, 150,000; Belém, 200,000; Porto Alegre, 100,000; Manaus, 50,000; Niotheroy, 35,000; Santos, 35,000; Ceará, 33,000; Macaé, 33,000; Parahyba, 32,000; São Luiz, 32,000.

The number of immigrants into Brazil from 1820 to 1911 was 2,967,153. In 1911 there were 153,203 immigrants, as follows: Portuguese, 46,754; Spaniards, 27,007; Italians, 22,821; Russians (mostly Poles), 13,898; Syrians, 6,333; Germans, 4,223; Austrians, 3,327; French, 1,340; Swedes,

1,116, English, 1,045, and 5,852 of 32 other nationalities. These immigrants were classified as follows: 78,021 voluntary, and 55,595 subsidized, agriculturalists 99,811, and of various other professions, 38,805.

A boundary treaty with Colombia was signed on April 24, 1907, and a boundary treaty with Peru was signed September 8, 1909.

Religion.

The connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Government left to the Church all religious buildings and their properties and income. The Catholic Church is perfectly free; religious orders are allowed and are prosperous. All but about 100,000 of the population are Catholics.

There is a Cardinal whose seat is at Rio de Janeiro and who acts as an Archbishop at Bahia, one at Rio de Janeiro, one at São Paulo, one at Pará, and one at Mariana (Minas). There are 26 suffragan bishops. For instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

Instruction.

Education is not compulsory. The Republican Government undertakes to provide for higher or university instruction within the Union, leaving the provision of primary and training schools to the State Governments. There is in fact no university in Brazil but there are 25 faculties which confer degrees. In Rio de Janeiro are also the military college, the preparatory school of tactics, and the naval school. At the Capital are maintained by the Federal Government a school for the blind and another for the deaf and dumb. The Federal Government maintains also a School of Arts and a National Institute of Music in the Capital, there being similar academies of music in the States of Maranhão, Pará, São Paulo, and several in the State of Rio de Janeiro. In Manaus, Bahia, and Curitiba there are schools of Fine Arts. There are, besides, 28 industrial schools, 11 agricultural and 11 commercial institutions for tuition. There are faculties of law at Recife, São Paulo, Ceará, Goiás, Pará, Bahia, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, and Rio de Janeiro (2), faculties of medicine at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Porto Alegre, colleges of pharmacy at Ouro Preto, Belém, Juiz de Fora, and São Paulo, schools of odontology at Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and also attached to the colleges of medicine and pharmacy, engineering colleges at Rio, Ouro Preto, Bahia, Recife, Porto Alegre, and São Paulo.

There existed in 1910 in the States, 12,221 primary schools with 684,539 (352,418 boys and 282,121 girls) pupils and 8,064 teachers. Of the total number 6,918 were government schools, 2,608 municipal and 2,695 private. But on April 5, 1911, a decree was issued for the reform of the school system, a feature of which will be that a Board of Education will have entire control over all schools. There are also 327 secondary schools with 30,258 pupils. For teachers' diplomas there are 29 colleges in all Brazil, supported by the Union and 15 private. In recent years public instruction has made great progress.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme Federal court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro; and Federal judges in each State. Justice is administered in the States in accordance with State law, by State courts, but in Rio de Janeiro Federal Justice is administered. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected for four years, and whose chief function is to hear cases up to a certain amount.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (gold milreis—2s 3d, paper milreis = 1s 4d)

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	(Gold) £	(Paper) £	(Gold) £	(Paper) £
1905	1,121,100	1,121,100	6,450,000	3,411,100
1906	1,121,100	1,121,100	11,411,100	1,121,100
1907	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100
1908	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100
1909	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100
1910	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100
1911	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100
1912	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100	1,121,100

The Budget for 1913 fixed the expenditure at 451,371,055 milreis paper and 80,861,904 milreis gold and estimated the receipts at 125,792,996 milreis gold and 354,243,000 milreis paper (Expenditure, 37,865,128; receipts, 37,767,500)

The consolidated foreign debt of Brazil on December 31, 1911, amounted to 908,120/ and 300,000,000 francs, the internal paper debt, to 523,600 milreis. Paper money in circulation on March 31, 1912, 612,519,626 milreis.

The rate of interest on the Foreign Debt varies from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, that on the Internal Funded Debt from 1 per cent to 1 per cent, but this last has been to a large extent redeemed. The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds called *Apólices* inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by the annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortização*) independent of the Government, directed by a committee presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

State Finances

Each of the States of Brazil has its own receipts, expenditure and debt. The last available figures are those of 1907. For these see THE STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK, 1912, p. 676.

On July 24, 1912, a bill was introduced into the Senate making it necessary for the States to obtain the Federal authorization before contracting any loan.

Defence.

Under the military law of January, 1908, military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from 21 years of age to 45. The terms of service are 2 years in the ranks, 7 in the reserve, 7 in the Territorial Army, and 8 in the National Guard. The reservists are called up for training annually for 1 week, besides which there is rifle practice once a month. The Territorial Army also have an annual training of 2 to 4 weeks. The army consists of 12 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 12 battalions of rifles of 12 regiments of cavalry of 1 squadron and 5 regiments of 1 squadron, 5 regiments of 1 artillery of 9 batteries each with 4 guns, 1 howitzer batteries, 6 mountain batteries, 5 battalions of engineers, and 8 battalions of garrison artillery. The country is divided into 13 territorial districts, each generally containing one rifle battalion. They also supply 10 for 5 "strategical" brigades and 3 cavalry brigades, all stationed in the south of the frontiers of the three southern republics. Each "strategical"

BRAZIL

brigade of 2 infantry regiments, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 field artillery regiment, 1 howitzer battery. A cavalry brigade consists of from 2 to 3 regiments. The total peace strength is at present 32,000. There are also gendarmes 20,000 strong. Infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, the field and horse artillery have 2 Krupp 12 in.

Ships of the Brazilian navy are as follows —

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armament	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H 1	Normal speed
			Belt Gun				
1907	Great Brazil (Mina Geracao) (Sao Paulo)	19 50	12	13-12 in 2. 17 in	—	28 00	1
1911	Rio Janeiro	27 00		14 12 in, 50 0 in			
1915	Old Battleship (Deodoro) (Florianopolis)	1 00	14 5	2 1 in, 4 4 7 in		1 400	11
PROJECTED CRUISERS							
1907	Bahia (Rio Grande do Sul) (Ceara)	3 00	—	10 4 7 in	—	18 00 in	
1915	Baturo	3 4 0		6 6 in 4 4 7 in	—	7 500	
1915	Imperial	3 00		10 6 in 3 4 7 in	—	7 500	17

There are 5 torpedo gunboats (*Tupy, Timbira, Tamayo, Gustavo Sampaio*, and *Trondontes*), 10 Yarrow destroyers, 4 first class torpedo boats, 4 destroyers, a mine ship, and 2 submarines are building or projected to complete the naval programme. A fourth new battleship is projected.

There are three naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis, and Ladario de Matto Grosso (this latter a river arsenal).

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Agricultural industries are encouraged by the State governments. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that sugar, tobacco, and cotton, mate (Paraguay tea), india rubber, timber, cocoa, and nuts. The four states of San Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and Minas Gerais, the combined of which are about one eighth of the entire area of the Republic, are the principal districts for coffee growing. Four fifths of the coffee of the world comes from these parts, more than half of the world's supply from San Paulo alone. The average annual crop of Brazil may be estimated at about 12 million sacks (1 sack = 137 6 pounds). India Rubber is the other great natural product of the country. The 1911 crop produced 28,807 tons. About half of the world's supply comes from Brazil, the principal rubber growing districts being Ceara, Matto, and Para. Cocoa is produced in many States but chiefly in Espirito Santo, and Bahia, where also the tobacco industry flourishes. In Pernambuco there are sugar factories, in Campos (Rio de Janeiro) 40, in Bahia 12, and in other parts of Brazil 15. The cultivation of rubber is extending. Cattle breeding is important in San Paulo which has 3,738,000 cattle, 1,200,000 swine, 136,000 sheep, 220,000 horses; 124,000 mules.

Both the forests and mines of Brazil are of value, but little has been done to make ■ of them. The mines, with certain reservations, belong ■ the proprietors of the soil. Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Parana, and São Paulo, much of the coal being of inferior quality. Gold ■ found, amount produced ■ 1910 was valued at 394,577, in 1911 (nine months), 353,804. Diamond districts are Diamantina, Gias Mogul, Chapada Diamantina, Bagagem, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and other States. Petroleum also exists ■ workable quantities. Manganese ores ■ worked in Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais. The greater part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil. Other mineral exports ■ mica and talc, copper ore, platinum, rock crystal, agate, but all of these ■ found in small quantities. In Brazil in 1910 there were 194 cotton mills. There were in ■ 761,816 spindles, and 27,958 looms, steam power 24,064 horse power, and water, 8,163 horse power. The consumption of cotton ■ 34,607 tons (metric). There ■ important woollen factories for cloths, flannels, rugs, felts, &c., at Rio de Janeiro, Niteroi, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, and Rio Grande do Sul. There are ■ silk mills at Petropolis near Rio. In Rio de Janeiro flour milling is important, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics, but the imports of wheat flour are very large, mostly from the Argentine Republic. Brewing, being protected, is prosperous. Altogether there are 1,258 manufacturing establishments in Brazil, with a capital of 685,676,000 milreis, an annual output of 741,536,000 milreis, and 151,841 employees. Efforts are being made to establish a fishing industry.

In the southern States of Brazil there are prosperous German, Russian, and Italian colonies. In Rio Grande do Sul there are about 200,000 Germans, in Paraná, 180,000, and in Santa Catharina 85,000.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) conversions at current rates varying from 11½ to 16d. per milreis (paper) —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Imports	£ 391,410	£ 471,354	£ 475,971	£ 524,916	£ 618,071
Exports	411,520	617,140	631,947	894,200	74,647

Principal exports ■ 1912 and 1911 were (metric ton — 2,204.6 lbs.) —

	Quantity 1911	Quantity 1912	Value 1911	Value 1912
Coffee (Bags)	11,257,882	12,060,301	10,300,000	11,300,000
Rubber (Metric tons)	34,547	43,266	15,007,015	16,000,000
Tobacco	18,449	24,705	9,500,000	14,400,000
Sugar	30,306	4,728	40,000,000	60,000,000
Tea	61,834	62,880	9,500,000	1,100,000
Cocoa	24,924	30,464	1,641,581	1,520,842
Cotton	16,647	16,773	978,000	1,037,300
Leather	81,982	46,356	1,798,781	2,011,820
Hides	2,796	3,199	647,504	758,167

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1910 and 1911 was as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Germany	7,497,411	8,362,411	2,257,154	9,142,904
United States	4,040,753	7,107,280	22,484,513	23,140,257
France	1,453,211	4,671,533	5,241,437	5,144,116
Great Britain	13,417,213	17,048,406	14,789,115	9,774,271
Portugal	2,620,778	3,341,198	164,813	297,112
Austria Hungary	1,199,862	777,703	1,461,790	3,948,239
Belgium	2,131,018	2,302,754	1,122,126	1,536,669
Argentina	4,021,614	4,024,678	1,122,620	2,578,875
Uruguay	1,220,441	1,111,905	1,114,494	857,816

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil (Board of Trade statistics) in two years were —

Imports into U.K. from Brazil	1910	1911	Exports from U.K. to Brazil	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Caoutchouc	14,444,251	13,111,111	Coal, cinders, &c.	1,944,390	1,441,116
Raw cotton	800,127	901,240	Cottons and yarn	9,174,292	9,213,321
Coffee	6,155	904,051	Machinery	1,648,214	1,201,127

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil for 5 years —

1911

Imports from Brazil into U.K.	1,991,977	2,290,126	17,196,365	10,544,001
Exports to Brazil from U.K.	5,114,197	8,479,742	16,426,98	11,075,47
				12,610,000

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1911 there entered the ports of Brazil 16,837 foreign steam vessels of 12,557,819 tons and cleared, 16,836 steam vessels of 22,572,488 tons. Of those entering, 2,541 with a tonnage of 7,445,203 were British; 1,024 with a tonnage of 2,915,255 German, and of those clearing, 2,553 with a tonnage of 7,467,787 were British and 1,844 with a tonnage of 3,919,638 were German.

The merchant navy in 1911 consisted of 130,582 tons net, and 60,728 tons net. All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian. The Brazilian Lloyd, for coasting trade, maintains a monthly service between Rio de Janeiro and New York, and has also inaugurated a service between Liverpool, Portugal and Brazil.

Communications.

Brazil possessed on December 3, 1911, railways of a total length of 18,750 miles open for traffic, besides 2,450 miles in process of construction on the different State systems, and 3,128 miles for which plans have been approved. During the year 1911, 471 miles were added. About 1,878 miles of railway were owned and administered by the Government. The private

lines are being taken up by ■■■ two large companies, the most important of which ■ the Brazil Railway Company. This controls a system, which when complete, will join up the railways of Brazil with those of Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay. On April 1, 1911, the total length of this line ■ 3,102 miles, 233 miles are under construction and 1,540 miles are being planned.

The telegraph system of the country ■ under control of the Government. In 1911 there were 20,716 miles of line and 72,962 miles of wire. There ■ 16,204 telegraph offices. The number of messages was 2,835,970 (2,811,850 in 1910). Telegraph revenue ■ 000 milreis gold and 6,500,000 paper expenditure, 14,943,935 paper and 328,888,949 gold.

The Post Office carried (1911) 198,514,000 letters, 12,475,000 postcards and 77,498 other postal packets. There were 2,216 post offices.

A wireless system is now in process of completion. Fifteen new stations were erected along the Amazon ■ Paraguay rivers, and 5 on the coast.

Money and Credit

The metallic money in circulation at the end of 1907 amounted to 114,000 milreis gold and 904,158 milreis silver. The amount of paper money in circulation is being gradually reduced. The amount in circulation on December 31, 1911, was 204,173 ■ milreis. A law is to be proposed (1913) creating two new coins: one of gold value one pound sterling, and one of silver value about 10d., the gold piece to be exactly divisible by 25 of the silver ones. This will mean reducing the par standard from 27 pence to 16 pence. Under decree of December 10, 1905 the Bank of Brazil was ■ organized. It has a monopoly of the issue of gold cheques for payment of duties, preference given to it for the substitution of paper money by bank notes, and after satisfactory liquidation of the old account it will have the right to issue interest-bearing ■ notes. Its revenue for the year 1911 amounted to 11,867,570 milreis (791,171 £), and its reserve fund was 1,672,579 milreis. A decree was issued in November 1907 for the establishment of a Central Agricultural Bank with a capital of 30,000,000 milreis.

The value of the currency milreis fluctuates. In 1909 the average rate of exchange was 17½d.

Money, Weights, and Measures

MONEY

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* is of the par value of 2s. 2 984d (practically 27d.). The Government was authorized ■ December, 1905, to purchase bar silver for the coinage of 2, 1, and ■ milreis pieces 900 fine, weighing respectively 20, 10, and ■ grammes.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The French metric system, which became compulsory ■ 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used ■ in all official departments. But the ancient ■ ■ still partly employed. They are —

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1 012 lbs avoirdupois
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	32 38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129 54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	=	■ imperial bushel,
„ <i>Cátana</i>	=	55 84 ■

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BULGARIA

Reigning King

Ferdinand, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the late Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orléans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born February 26, 1861, elected Prince of Bulgaria by vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887, assumed the government August 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated September 7, 1886. His election was confirmed by the Porte and the Great Powers in March. Married (1) April 20, 1893, to Marie Louise (died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma issue Boris, born January 30, 1894, Cyril born November 17, 1895. Rudoxia, born January 17, 1898. Nadejda, born January 30, 1899. (2) On February 28, 1908, to Princess Eleonore of Reuss-Kostritz.

The Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. The princely title is hereditary. In May 1893, the Grand Sublime confirmed the title of 'Royal Highness' to the Prince and his heir, and this style was recognised by the Porte and by Russia in April, 1896. On July 10, 1911, the Grand Sublime confirmed the title of 'King'. According to the Constitution the Sovereign must profess the Orthodox religion, excepting the case of the present king.

The civil list is fixed at 1,250,000 leva (francs) besides 850,000 leva for the maintenance of palaces, &c.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with a Christian Government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria should be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers, but no member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers should be elected. On October 5, 1908 Bulgaria declared her independence. The difficulty as to compensation to the Turkish Government in respect of railway claims has been arranged by an understanding between the Turkish Government and the Oriental Railways Company, and the Powers have recognised Bulgarian independence, and the title of "King of the Bulgarians" assumed by Prince Ferdinand.

Eastern Rumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan under conditions of administrative autonomy, with a Governor General nominated by the Porte. On September 18, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria proclaimed. As the result of the Conference held at Constantinople by the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty during the latter months of 1885, the Sultan, by Imperial Firman, April 6, 1886, agreed that the government of Eastern Rumelia should be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria. Governor General, the Mussulman districts of Kirjali and the Rupchus (Rhodope) being ceded to the Porte. The rectification of the Organic Statute—chiefly as concerned the questions of the tribute and the customs—was undertaken by a Turco-Bulgarian Commission sitting at Sofia, but its labours were abruptly brought to a close by the events which overthrew Prince Alexander on the night of August 20, 1894. The province for all purposes forms part of Bulgaria. It is under the administration of Sofia, which is now the only recognised capital, Philippopolis being merely the seat of a prefecture.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1898, and June, 1911,

legislative authority is vested in a single Chamber, called the *Sobranje* National Assembly. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member for every 20,000 of the population. Those residing in the city where the National Assembly sits receive 15 leva (12s.) a day (including Sundays and holidays) during the session; others, 20 leva (16s.) a day with travelling expenses. All over 50 years of age who are read and write (except the clergy, soldiers on active service, persons deprived of civil rights, &c.) are eligible as representatives. The duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the king, when new elections must take place within two months. Laws passed by the *Sobranje* require the assent of the King. Questions concerning the acquisition or loss of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy in the throne, the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a *Grand Sobranje*, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary *Sobranje* is elected, but with double the number of members. For the Fifth National Assembly (1911), 1,038,048 electors were entitled to vote but only 556,782 actually voted.

Sobranje (elected September 19, 1911), 190 Nationalists, 5 Agrarians, 7 Liberals, 6 National Liberals, 1 Young Liberal, 1 Democrat.

The executive power is vested in a Council of eight Ministers nominated by the King—namely, 1 Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, 2 Minister of the Interior and of Public Health; 3 Minister of Public Instruction; 4 Minister of Finance; 5 Minister of Justice; 6 Minister of War; 7 Minister for Commerce and Industry; 8 Minister of Agriculture; 9 Minister of Public Works, Ways and Communications; 10 Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

Area and Population.

The estimated area of Bulgaria is 33,647 English square miles.¹ By a census taken on December 31, 1910, the population of the whole kingdom was ascertained to be 4,337,516 (2,206,691 males and 2,130,825 females), against 4,036,575 (2,057,092 males and 1,978,483 females). Bulgaria is divided into 12 districts (including the 3 districts of Eastern Rumelia).

Area and population of districts, according to census of December 31, 1910 —

	Area		Population	
	sq. miles			
1 Bourgas	540	31,404	9 Rousse (Rustchuk)	2115 106,309
2 Varna	2554	329,612	10 Sofia	1892 451,04
3 Vidin	3,255	237,571	11 St. Zagora	6540 442,969
4 Vratsa	774	312,460	12 Turnovo	202 44,194
5 Kustendil	847	231,122	12 Choumen	2081 282,001
6 Plovdiv (Philippopolis)	3,298	447,009	Total	33,647 4,337,16
7 Plevna	1,651	365,408		

The population, divided according to nationality, is as follows in 1910, 3,203,810 Bulgarians, 488,010 Turks, 75,778 Rumanians, 63,487 Greeks; 98,004 Gipsies, 37,663 Jews, 3,863 Germans, 3,275 Russians, and 61,690 of other nationalities. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population (census, 1910) of 102,312. The other principal towns, with population in 1910, are Philippopolis 47,981; Rustchuk, 86,255; Varna, 41,419; Shumla, 22,225; Sliven, 50,598; Plevna (Pleven), 28,049.

¹ See note under Area and Population of Turkey.

The census returns of 1905 referring to callings (issued in 1912) shows the following distribution of the population—Agriculture, 3,109,270 (1,552,240 men and 1,557,030 women); mining, 2,064 (1,348 men and 716 women); industry, 358,846 (200,775 men and 158,071 women); transport workers, 64,408 (34,170 men and 30,238 women); commerce, 165,806 (92,390 men and 73,416 women); public defence, 49,336; public service, 48,596 (26,767 men and 21,829 women); liberal professions, 78,566 (39,985 men and 38,581 women). Total, 1905, 4,035,575—2,067,092 men and 1,978,483 women.

The movement of population in the principality in five years has been:—

Years	Marriages	Living births	Still-births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1907	40,540	181,139	1,002	49,207	87,519
1908	37,016	170,248	979	102,753	67,600
1909	38,917	172,583	1,544	113,904	59,270
1910	—	—	—	—	—
1911	41,508	176,000	—	74,860	—

Religion and Instruction.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox communion. The church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. There are 11 Eparchies or Bishoprics. The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c. Of the population in 1905, 3,845,619 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 603,867 were Mahomedans, 37,656 were Jews, 29,684 were Catholics, 12,622 Gregorian Armenians, 5,644 Protestants. The Mahomedans are mostly in the northern and eastern provinces.

There is a university at Sofia, with three faculties—History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, and Law. In 1908-09 it was attended by 1,569 students, of whom 217 were women, and there were 58 professors and lecturers.

In 1909-1910 the Bulgarian and other secondary schools are shown in the following table. The non-Bulgarian schools are Turkish, Greek, Jewish, Armenian, American, French and German:—

Description of Schools	Schools	Teachers		Pupils	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Gymnasias	27	456	71	4,992	8,607
Lower Class	292	1,306	—	33,458	15,141
Special Technical and Other Schools	13	—	—	4,740	4,744

In 1909-10 there were 3,786 elementary schools with 8,697 teachers and 430,011 pupils (262,394 boys and 167,717 girls).

For education the State grants a yearly subvention which provides for half the cost (two-thirds in the case of the elementary schools), the remainder being provided in towns by the municipalities and in villages by the communal authorities. Education is free and nominally obligatory for a period of four years (8-12). The richer parents are, however, required to pay 20 leva (16s.) a year for each of their children attending the higher schools. There are public libraries at Sofia, Philippopolis, Varna and Rustchuk.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 11 years will be as follows (25 leva = £1) —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Revenue	£ 4,430	£ 4,670	£ 4,981,940	£ 5,137,511	£ 5,619,100
Expenditure	£ 4,430	£ 4,670	£ 4,981,940	£ 5,137,511	£ 5,619,100

For 1912 the chief sources of revenue are direct taxes, 1,593,640/ indirect taxes 2,741,600/. The chief branches of expenditure were Public Debt 1,605,880/, War, 1,620,000/, Interior, 441,280/, Instruction, 906,640/, Finance 343,000/, Public Works (including railways, posts and telegraphs), 1,120/.

Debt in 1911 24,107,976/ as follows 6 per cent loan of 1892, 3,470,700/; 5 per cent loan of 1902, 4,064,200/; 4 per cent loan of 1904, 3,884,700/; 4 per cent loan of 1907, 5,738,400/; 4 per cent loan of 1909 (to the Russian Government) 3,271,976/; 4 per cent loan of 1909, 4,978,000/.

Defence.

Service is universal and compulsory. Mahomedans are exempted, but like all others exempted, pay a tax. Service in the ranks commences at the age of 20, and is now for 2 years in the infantry, and for 3 years in the other arms. Reserve service is for 18 years in the infantry, and 16 years in the other arms. The reservists are liable to be called out for 3 weeks training annually.

After completion of his reserve service, the Bulgarian soldier passes to the Opolchenie (Territorial Army), serving in the first ban for 1 year (infantry), or 1 year (all other arms). Finally the men of all arms pass for 2 years to the second ban, thus completing a total service of 26 years.

The Bulgarian infantry is organised in 36 regiments of 2 battalions, each of 4 companies, and the artillery in 11 regiments of 2 divisions each, of 3 battalions of 12 guns, 12 mountain battalions, and 3 battalions of fortress artillery. Every infantry regiment has also a *harka* company, which permits of a company being constantly detached to the frontier. These companies are relieved half yearly. While on frontier duty they receive no recruits. On mobilisation each infantry regiment expands to four battalions, and each artillery regiment forms a third division of 11 batteries. Further, from the large number of reservists of each regiment is formed a reserve regiment of 11 battalions, and a depot battalion.

There is one guard cavalry regiment of 11 squadrons, 11 line regiments of 11 squadrons, and 6 of 11 squadrons. On mobilisation, all regiments are raised to 11 squadrons and 11 depot squadron. There further are 3 battalions of pioneers, 1 railway battalion, 1 pontoon battalion, 1 telegraph battalion, etc.

Opolchenie forms 11 mobilisation 11 battalions of the first ban, and 36 battalions of the second ban.

The reservists not required to complete the field units join the depots and are available to make good the waste of war.

Bulgaria is divided into 9 military districts, each of which has a complete division of the field army, besides a pontoon, an independent cavalry, fortress artillery and mountain artillery, etc.

strength of the divisions ■ peace ■ battalions, 6 batteries, etc.) is small, but in war, besides the expansion above mentioned, ■ third (reserve) brigade ■ added, raising each division to 24 battalions 3 squadrons, ■ batteries, 1 battalion of pioneers, &c., to ■ total strength, including divisional troops, of 28,500 ■

The peace strength of the Bulgarian army is about 3,900 officers and 56,000 all other ranks, but the field army, consisting of ■ divisions and 1 cavalry division, with the remainder of the reserve troops (available for the communications), and the mountain and howitzer artillery regiments should amount to about 285,000 combatants.

The Bulgarian infantry ■ armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, calibre 315. Cavalry have the Mannlicher carbine. The field gun is the Schneider Q F gun of 75 cm calibre. The mountain batteries are armed with the light Krupp 75 cm Q 1 guns.

Production and Industry

The State is theoretically the ■■■■ of the land: the land holder has a perpetual lease descending to heirs, and pays one tenth of the produce by way of rent (paid still to a great extent, in kind). The communes hold pasture land and wood land in perpetuity and pay no rent and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood cutting rights.

About five sevenths of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The total area of Bulgaria comprises ■ 570,450 hectares, of which, in 1911, 3,927,571 hectares ■ cultivated, and 3,041,324 hectares is under woods and forests. About 2,506,137 hectares is under cereals, 7,789 under tobacco, and 79,406 under vines. The principal agricultural product is wheat, of which there was a yield of 17,176,164 cwt. in 1909, 22,628,386 cwt. ■ 1910, and 88 ■ 167 cwt. in 1911. The yield of rye was 7,381,778 cwt. in 1911, oats, 5,840,078 cwt., barley, 8,708,935 cwt., maize, 28,881,121 cwt. The total yield of cereals of all kinds in 1910 was 2,688,127 tons, in 1909, 2,010,000 tons, valued at 18,764,000/. Wine, tobacco and silk are also produced, that of ■■■■ largely manufactured (cotton and rice are grown). In 1912, 1,120,500 hectares (1,118,409 in 1911) was estimated ■■■■ under wheat cultivation, with an expected yield of 17,350,000 quintals (19,596,000 ■ 1911), rye, 215,000 hectares (220,721 in 1911), yielding 3,150,000 quintals (3,761,176 in 1911), barley, 260,000 hectares (251,178 in 1911), yielding 4,000,000 quintals (4,425,593 in 1911), oats, 160,000 hectares (180,797 in 1911), yielding 1,750,000 quintals (2,967,735 in 1911), maize, 650,000 hectares (631,935 ■ 1911) yielding 14,000,000 quintals (7,770,240 in 1911), rice, 3,000 hectares (2,319 ■ 1911), yielding 30,000 quintals (30,238 ■ 1911), sugar beet, ■ 000 hectares (2,967 ■ 1911), yielding 460,000 quintals (620,000 ■ 1911), tobacco, 10,600 hectares (12,123 in 1911), yielding 80 ■ quintals (106,472 in 1911). In 1905 there ■■■■ Bulgaria 8,081,816 sheep, 1,370,201 goats, 2,167,275 head of cattle, and 463,241 ■■■■ 536,816 horses, 124,216 asses, and 11,528 mules.

All minerals belong by law ■ the State. Besides the coal ■■■■ ■ Pernik, worked by the Government, coal of good quality has also been found in Balkans ■■■■ Trevena, and several working ■■■■ have been granted. About 1,000,000 cubic ■■■■ of stone ■■■■ quarried annually. ■■■■ found ■ large quantities, gold, silver, lead, manganese ■■■■ copper. ■■■■ ■■■■ country. The chief manufactures are woollen goods, cottons, cord, and cigarettes.

Imports and exports.—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	4,335,970	4,867,000	4,802,000	4,417,160	7,092,200	7,894,000
Exports	3,422,000	3,287,000	4,414,200	4,457,317	5,164,088	7,387,800

The following table shows the trade by countries for 1911 —

Countries	Imports	Countries	Exports
U Kingdom	1,199,000	U Kingdom	420,000
Austria Hungary	2,165,000	Austria Hungary	123,000
Belgium	202,000	Belgium	215,000
Germany	1,590,000	France	145,000
France	957,000	Germany	911,000
Italy	36,000	Turkey	116,000
Turkey	630,000	Greece	00,000
Other countries	1,027,000	Other countries	507,000
Total		Total	

The chief imports in 1910 were coal, 132,389/; iron, 981,040/; building timber, 279,720/; machinery, implements, &c., 791,078/; cottons, 1,975,310/; hides, skins, leather, &c., 367,500/. The chief articles of export were wheat, 1,505,510/; maize, 539,618/; live stock, 292,973/; silk cocoons 144,931/; hides, skins, &c., 154,298/; attar of roses, 281,718/. Other exports are fruit, timber, and tobacco.

A commercial convention, specifying maximum rates of duties leviable on British imports into Bulgaria, fixing the duties leviable on merchandise, &c., landed at Bulgarian ports and providing for the most favoured nation treatment between Bulgaria and Great Britain, signed at Sofia on December 9, 1909.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Bulgaria into U K	30,424	83,093	114,040	130,353	317,000
Exports to Bulgaria from U K	364,400	658,618	836,734	707,002	940,000

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at ports of Bulgaria in 1910 was 16,930 of 3,895,880 tons, and 16,898 of 3,891,868 cleared. The chief ports Varna and Bourgas on the Black Sea, and Rustchuk, Sutor, Vidin on the Danube.

In 1911, Bulgaria (including Rumelia) had 1,200 miles of railway open, and 187 miles under construction. Railways connect with general European system. There were, in 1910, 3,679 miles of State telegraph lines with 6,711 miles of and 350 telegraph offices; the messages in 1910 1,966,358. There were, in 1910, 27 telephone systems with 177 miles of line. There were 2,203 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried in 61,960,916.

Money and Credit.

There ■ ■ National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters ■ ■ ■ and branches ■ ■ Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Varna, Burgas, Tirnovo and 59 agencies in the different towns of Bulgaria; its capital ■ 10,000,000 leva, provided by the State with ■ reserve fund of, 1911, 7,323,671, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes. The latter ■ ■ issued for the first time ■ December, 1899, in September, 1911, the note issue amounted to 94,512,000 gold, and 28,600,000 silver. Three foreign banks, ■ ■ German (Banque de Credit, capital 9,000,000 fis), one Austro-Hungarian (Banque Balkanique, capital 4,000,000 fis), and the other French (Banque Generale de Bulgarie, capital 2,000,000 fis) have been founded, having their headquarters at Sofia and branches ■ Varna, Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Burgas. There ■ 120 agricultural banks for making advances on personal security, with an aggregate capital of 42,845,408 leva on December 31, 1910, and ■ ■ to borrow from the National Bank. There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 20, and 10 leva (francs), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver ■ ■ of $\frac{1}{2}$ lev, and 1 lev, 2, and 5 leva (francs), nickel coins of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and ■ ■ stotinki (centimes), the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

Minister in London — M. Michel Madjaroff (February, 1912)

Charge d'Affaires. — M. Constantin C. Mincoff

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, and Consul-General —

Sir Henry G. O. Baz Ironside, K.C.M.G.

Secretaries. — W. O. Killy and E. Overy, M.V.O.

Military Attaché. — Lt. Col. F. Lyon, D.S.O.

Vice Consul. — W. B. Heard

Hon. Attaché. — K. E. Digby

There ■ Vice Consuls at Philippopolis and Varna, and Consular Agents at Burgas and Rustchuk.

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CHILE.

(REPUBLICA CHILI)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18 1810 finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818. The Constitution voted by the representatives of the nation on May 25 1833 with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 27 members popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies, while the Chamber of Deputies composed of 118 members chosen directly by departments for a period of three years consists of one representative for every 40 000 of the population, or a fraction not less than 15 000, the present number of deputies was determined in 1910 on the basis of the results of 1905. Both bodies are chosen by the electors. Electors must be 21 years of age, and able to read and write. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballot, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto, a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present, be sustained and passed). The day of a Presidential election is June 25 of the last of the five years of a President's, and the inauguration takes place on September 18 of the same year.

President of the Republic—Señor Dr. Ramon Barros Luco, assumed office December 28, 1910.

The salary of the President is fixed at 1,384*l*, with [redacted] for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of [redacted] of five members nominated by the President, and [redacted] members chosen by the Congress, and a Cabinet or Ministry divided into six departments viz, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Public Instruction, Finance, Defence, Industry and Public Works.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided by *Intendentes*, and [redacted] Provinces into Departments, with [redacted] chief [redacted]. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 9 members, inhabitants popularly elected for three years. The police of Santiago and

of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided into 23 provinces, subdivided into 78 departments, and 1 territory. Departments and territories are subdivided into sub-delegations and 3,068 districts.

In 1884 the provinces of Tarapacá and Tacna were ceded to Chile by Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a plebiscite of the province would decide to which country it should belong. The provinces, however, are still occupied by Chile.

Area and population of the provinces at the end of 1910:—

Provinces	Area : Sq. Miles	Popu- lation 1910	Pop. per Sq. Mile	Provinces	Area Sq. Miles	Popu- lation 1910	Pop. per Sq. Mile
Tacna	9,248	42,925	3.1	Nuble	3,406	169,816	49.8
Tarapacá	15,125	115,040	7.6	Concepcion	3,500	245,074	69.7
Antofagasta	46,397	118,716	2.6	Arauco	2,446	62,359	25.4
Atacama	20,799	65,116	3.1	Biobío	5,245	100,495	19.7
Coquimbo	13,457	178,731	13.3	Mallico	2,973	113,020	38.0
Aconcagua	5,485	152,780	27.9	Cautín	5,690	161,086	28.3
Valparaíso	1,953	290,466	148.3	Valdivia	4,302	131,751	30.6
Santiago	5,663	546,599	96.4	Llanquihue	31,340	113,285	3.6
O'Higgins	2,389	94,377	40.3	Chiloé	8,500	91,617	10.8
Colchagua	3,855	159,421	41.3	Magallanes			
Curico	2,976	108,139	36.3		14,174	13,030	0.9
Talca	3,689	182,798	49.6				
Linares	3,941	111,775	28.3				
Maule	2,474	115,564	46.7				
				Total	202,540	3,415,000	11.1

Many islands to the north, west, and south, belong to Chile. The coast line is about 2,435 miles in length.

In 1885 the population numbered 2,527,320; in 1895, 2,719,145; in 1905, 3,399,928. In 1907, 3,249,279 (1,624,221 males and 1,625,058 females).

The population of the principal towns in 1910 was:—Santiago, 332,724; Valparaíso, 179,815; Concepcion, 55,654; Iquique, 44,171; Talca, 38,040; Chillán, 42,500; Antofagasta, 32,496; Viña del Mar, 26,262; Curicó, 18,313; Temuco, 16,037; in Serena, 24,425; Talcahuano, 16,261; Valdivia, 17,681. The great majority of the population is of European origin. The indigenous inhabitants are of three branches, the *Purians*, mostly nomadic, living in or near Tierra del Fuego; the *Araucans* (101,118) in the valleys — the western slopes of the Andes; the *Changos*, who inhabit the northern coast region and work as labourers.

Births, marriages, and deaths, exclusive of still-births:—

Year		Marriages		Surplus of
1906	117,032	18,507	104,890	12,142
1907	126,104	21,286	96,534	29,570
1908	129,733	21,483	104,226	25,507
1909	129,333	19,687	104,707	24,626
1910	130,052	19,326	106,073	28,979

Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government. The number of immigrants in 1910 was 2,543, in 1911, 1,711. Colonies (agricultural settlements) are encouraged, and their number and importance are increasing.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. There is an archbishop (Santiago), three bishops, and two vicars apostolic.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, but is not compulsory. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the Universities (one belonging to the State, the other a Catholic university) and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. In the State University the branches included are theology, law, and political science, medicine and pharmacy, physical and mathematical sciences, philosophy, literature, and the fine arts. In 1911, in the Universities there were 2,685 matriculated students studying law, mathematics, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and nursing. In the same year 41 *liceos* for boys and 11 for girls had 1,038 teachers and 20,329 matriculated students (12,052 males and 8,277 females). There are 15 normal schools with 262 teachers and 2,322 students, besides one belonging to the Archbishopric with 74 students. There are many institutions for technical instruction. The Agricultural Institute has 94 students and there are 6 other schools for different agricultural subjects. There are mining schools at La Serena, Santiago, and Copiapo. Ten commercial schools have 2,296 pupils. There are schools of industry, of design, of electric work, of hygienic work, of mechanics, of modelling. Among the professional schools are 29 for girls with 11 teachers and 4,084 students. The Society for the Development of the Textile Industries maintains 11 schools with 11 pupils. There were in 1911, 2,896 public primary schools, with 375,274 pupils, an average attendance of 138,326, and 4,829 teachers. In addition the private schools receiving assistance from the Government had 36,577 scholars, and those receiving no assistance had 30,385 teachers. Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory, School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, School for the Blind, and public libraries. The National Library contains 185,494 volumes. The cost of maintaining the public primary schools in 1910 was 7,317,885 pesos. There were 11 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 11 dailies and 113 weeklies.

Justice, Crime, Pauperism.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, several Courts of Appeal distributed over the Republic, Tribunals of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. In 1910, 11 children (448 boys and 105 girls) were sent to the 11 correctional schools, 11,827 offenders (6,632 women) were sent to prison:

1,280 criminals ■■■ sent to houses of correction (prosidios) ; and ■■■ sent to the 2 penitentiaries.

At 99 hospitals in Chile in 1910, there were admitted 96,550 patients ; on December 31, there were 7,082 in hospital ; at the imbecile asylum at the end of 1910 there were 2,593 patients.

Finance.

The public ■■■ is mainly derived from nitrate duties, customs duties, the alcohol tax, the railways, post office, &c., while the chief branches of expenditure ■■■ for the national debt and public works and salaries.

In recent years the revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) in gold and in currency pesos was as follows (gold pesos = 18d.) :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Gold	Currency	Gold	Currency
1908	65,230,892	160,428,470	39,102,517	198,311,785
1909	123,008,021	245,267,030	135,169,887	300,459,758
1910	82,764,423	152,975,645	60,677,704	234,143,253
1911	71,908,379	213,214,928	60,775,635	204,191,707
1912	101,050,000	189,200,000	71,358,378	281,128,726

Estimated expenditure for 1913 in pesos is 237,401,000 currency and 55,746,000 gold. The estimated income is 194,900,000 currency and 108,000,000 gold.

On June 1, 1912, the external debt amounted to 35,163,620%, equivalent to 336,781,600 gold pesos. The internal debt stood at 180,598,372 pesos paper, of which 150,366,408 represent issues of paper money.

Defence.

The Chilean Army is a national militia in which all able-bodied citizens ■■■ obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 18th to the 45th year, inclusive. Recruits ■■■ called up in their 20th year, and ■■■ trained for ■■■ year. And they afterwards ■■■ for 9 y ■■■ in the ■■■ of the active army. After that they belong till completion of their 45th year to the second reserve. The latter is organised ■■■ second-line army.

■■■ is divided into ■■ zones, or military districts, each of which furnishes ■■ complete division on mobilization. There ■■■ battalions of infantry, 6 regiments of cavalry, ■■ batteries of horse artillery, 8 batteries of field artillery, ■■ batteries of mountain artillery, ■■ battalions of fortress artillery, and ■■ battalions of engineers. The total strength of the active army is 18,000 officers and ■■■.

The infantry ■■■ armed with the ■■■ Mauser rifle (1895), calibre 7 mm., and the cavalry have ■■ carbine of similar pattern. The ■■■ artillery are armed with Q. F. Krupp guns.

Military expenditure about 1,220,000%. The peace establishment for 1912 was fixed ■■ 19,360 ■■■ 1,737 gendarmes.

The principal vessels of the Chilean Navy are as follows:—

Name	Launched	Displacement, tons	Extreme Armament, inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-Power	Normal Speed
<i>Pre Dreadnoughts</i>							
Capitan Prat	1890	6,966	12	6 4-in ; 8 4 7 in	4	12,000	21
<i>Dreadnoughts</i>							
Valparaiso Almirante Cochrane	1904	28,000	—	10 11 in 12 6 in	—	37,000	25
<i>Armoured Cruisers</i>							
Esmeralda	1896	7,030	6	3 8 in , 16 6 in	—	19,000	23 0
O'Higgins	1896	8,400	7	4 5 in , 10 6 in	3	16,000	21 2
<i>Protected Cruisers</i>							
Blanco Encalada	1893	4,420	—	2 8 in , 10 6 in	—	14,500	22 0
Pres Errazuriz	1890	3,060	—	4 6 in	8	5,400	19 0
Chacabuco	1897	4,300	—	3 9 in ; 10 4 7 in	5	15,000	24 0

There are also 11 torpedo gunboats, 13 destroyers, 5 modern torpedo boats, and 11 submarines. Also a 11 ship, and 11 hospital ship. Total strength of navy, 6,084 officers and men.

Agriculture and Industry.

Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. In 1910, 2,285,820 bushels were under wheat and 129,970 acres under barley. The principal crops of the harvest 1911-12 were estimated as follows:—Wheat, 248,460 tons; potatoes, 101,240 tons; barley, 26,281 tons; oats, 18,002 tons; maize (corn), 15,510 tons; beans, 18,518 tons; peas, 8,743 tons; wine, 26,004,394 gallons; chicha, 5,591,782 gallons; cordials, 4,794,980 gallons, spirits, 781,241 gallons. On December 31, 1912, the live stock of Chile comprised 415,000 horses and mules, 1,640,322 oxen, 3,587,738 sheep, and 159,000 pigs. Dairy farms and the production of butter and cheese are the principal occupations in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego large tracts of country are devoted to sheep-farming. Extensive natural forests are found, the largest being found in the provinces of Valdivia (1,885,406 acres), Llanquihue (1,406,024 acres), and Chiloé (1,188,572 acres). The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapaca.

The number of work-people employed in mineral workings in 1905 was 58,600, of whom 6,500 worked at coal mines, 15,500 at metalliferous mines; 30,600 at nitrate of soda workings, and 1,000 at other works. In 1911, it was 73,130.

The metals obtained are gold, silver, copper, cobalt, and manganese; the non-metallic substances being coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur, and guano. In June, 1912, it was reported that iron-ore deposits had been found in the province of Coquimbo, estimated at over 200,000,000 tons. The value of mineral output in 1909, was 19,583,918L; in 1910, 22,527,927L; in 1911, 24,880,000L. (nitrate alone, 20,320,000L.)

The total exports of nitrate and of iodine in recent years — stated as follows :—

Years	Nitrate	Iodine	Years	Nitrate	Iodine
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
1907	1,065,976	804	1909	1,057,065	—
1907	1,049,624	789	1910	5,075,148	—
1908	2,033,612	130	1911	5,323,741	—

The more important of the industries of Chile (after the chemical and metallurgical) are those concerned with the manufacture and preparation of food substances, beverages (beer, wine, spirits), textiles, clothing, leather, wood-work (including furniture and carriages of various sorts), pottery.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (including re-exports) (special trade, including bullion and specie) (1 peso = 18d.) .—

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	22,025,140	20,044,510	19,676,207	22,811,427	20,170,000
Exports . .	20,584,140	28,570,515	12,541,967	23,701,099	27,500,000

The following table shows the principal imports and exports for 1911 (1 peso = 18d.) —

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Gold pesos		Gold pesos
Cottons and Woollens . .	75,661,863	Minerals	291,411,547
Coal and other Minerals .	68,565,951	Vegetable products . .	12,320,501
Oil, &c	12,038,474	Industrial articles . .	7,791,831
Machinery	42,529,527	Animal products . . .	788,947
Paper materials	11,104,362	Timber	318,148
Animal products	34,538,576	Live animals	127,691
Chemicals	7,194,594		

Foreign trade of Chile (in gold pesos each equal to 18d.) .—

Imports from	1910	1911	Exports to	1910	1911
Great Britain	94,088,762	111,767,889	Great Britain	127,957,288	145,918,102
Germany	72,044,029	49,576,563	Germany	63,408,225	71,760,194
United States	39,629,574	43,221,833	United States	67,618,814	53,566,980
Argentina	15,007,992	21,410,348	France	14,348,724	16,068,883
Peru	14,020,519	20,848,781	Belgium	9,420,514	9,681,111
France	19,208,025	18,990,996	Netherlands	6,714,687	9,429,511
Belgium	6,758,263	10,507,008	Spain	5,452,771	5,511,870
Italy	8,843,432	8,681,299	Argentina	2,878,356	3,284,006
India	11,008,908	6,164,646	Peru	2,657,209	1,074,477
Australia	7,468,868	6,086,240	Italy	1,214,817	979,371

The foreign trade is distributed over about 15 ports, the principal of which are Iquique, Valparaiso, Pisagua, Coquimbo, Coronel, Talcahuano, Corral, and Antofagasta.

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) from and to [] in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities [] really from Bolivia).—

Imports		1910	1911	Exports		1910	1911
		£	£			£	£
Nitrate		1,112,011	1,157,239	Cottons		1,891,941	1,400,684
Copper		743,613	1,015,152	Woolens		604,846	716,496
Copper ore		804,009	438,037	Ironwork		703,143	910,815
Nitrate		335,761	294,401	Coal		704,766	201,311
Wool		533,311	660,441	Machinery		382,777	639,465
				New ships		9,760	11,780

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U.K.	6,603,450	5,508,584	1,181,747	4,390,878	4,953,000
Exports to Chile from U.K.	3,866,346	3,612,022	4,479,106	6,139,414	6,165,000

Shipping and Navigation

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, in 1911, of 84 steamers of 69,604 tons net and 91 sailing vessels of 52,918 tons net. The shipping entered and cleared the ports of Chile in 1911 was as follows:—Entered 14,698 vessels of 26,164,068 tons; cleared, 11,649 of 25,941,888 tons.

The Chilean 'South American Steamboat Company,' with [] steamers for general navigation and 7 for [] navigation, receives [] annual subvention. The vessels of the company ply between South American Pacific ports, but do not [] go to San Francisco in California. Other steamship lines [] the coast are those of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British), with [] steamers, and the lines of 6 other British companies, the Kosmos Steamship Company (German), and the Roland line (German), the Italian Lloyd del Pacifico has begun a service between Genoa and Chilean ports.

Communications.

In 1910 there [] in Chile 15,000 miles of public road, and [] miles of navigable river.

In 1911 the total length of railway lines open for traffic [] 3,952 English miles, of which 1,979 belonged to the State. Mileage under construction, 1,828. Number of passengers carried (1911), 11,164,444. The trans-Andine railway has been completed by a [] from Los Andes to the summit of the Cordillera, joining [] of the same gauge (1 metre) from Mendoza. The whole line was opened for traffic in April, 1910. The Arica to La Paz railway [] opened on Aug. 6, 1911. It [] length of [] miles, [] which 127 [] in Chile and 139 in Bolivia. The cost was 2,450,000.

The post-office in 1911 dispatched 73,383,296 postal packets, of which

4,494,895 were sent abroad. There are 1,104 post offices, besides letter boxes. Revenue (1911-12), 3,426,946 pesos gold, expenditure, 4,269,960 pesos gold.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1910 was 22,884 miles, of which 16,518 miles belonged to the State. In 1911 there were 867 telegraph offices, 2,225,000 messages sent. The Telephone and railway companies have 8,000 miles of telephone line.

There is also a wireless telegraphy system with 13 stations.

Money and Credit.

In 1912 a law was promulgated establishing a Bank of Issue (Caja de Emisión). There are a number of joint stock banks of issue with agencies in Chile. Their joint capital amounted on September 30, 1911, to 188,199,628 pesos, and their reserve funds to 44,145,074 pesos. The largest of the banks is the Bank of Chile with a paid up capital of 1,000,000 pesos. The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury. There are also land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. Several savings banks are established in the large towns. The 19 principal ones continued on July 1, 1912 deposits to the amount of 2,108,668. The public savings banks number 72, and on December 15, 1912, had 301,858 depositors.

The currency is mostly paper, the time fixed for the conversion of legal tender paper money has been deferred till January 1, 1915. Under the law which came into force on September 12, 1907, the President in 1907 issued 30,000,000 pesos in legal tender paper money. The paper peso in 1910 fluctuated between the value of 11½¢ and 10½¢.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows.—Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5 peso pieces, called respectively *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo*. The 10 peso gold piece weighs 5.99103 grammes .916 fine and therefore contains 5.49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the 1 peso, weighing 20 grammes, 400 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 5 of nickel) are the centavo and 2½, 2-, and 1-centavo pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a condor or the (uncoined) gold peso, of the value of 1s. Its use is obligatory in transactions with the Customs Department of the Government, and serves, too, as the basis of perhaps the larger half of the trade in imported merchandise, though the actual gold coin is not usually tendered. A forced paper currency is in general use, the paper peso varying considerably in relative value, and representing (1918) about 10½¢. The English sovereign has a legal value of 134 pesos.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister — Agustín Edwards.

First Secretary — Enrique Cusvas.

Secretary — Ricardo Peppes.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Alfredo Schomneyr.

Naval Attaché.—Lieut.-Commander Alfredo Santander.

Financial Attaché.—Luis Waddington.

Attaché.—Julio Rittencourt.

Consul in London.—Vicente Echeverría Larraín.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Nottingham, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Envoy and Minister.—Vacant.

Secretary.—John C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.

British Consul-General at Valparaíso.—E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo (C), Antofagasta (C), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C.), Lota, Junín (V.C.), Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.O.), Tocopilla, Tomé.

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CHINA.

(TA CH'ING KUO—CHUNG KUO.)

Government.

Up to February 12, 1912, China was a Monarchy; on that day it became a Republic.

The Chinese Imperial family was of Manchu origin, dating from 1644, and was styled *Ta Ch'ing Ch'ao* ('Great Pure Dynasty'). The last Emperor, P'u-yi, was the tenth of the line; but the official genealogy is carried back six generations earlier than the real founder, and P'u-yi's will be the sixteenth in the canonized series of Ta Ch'ing Emperors. He was born on February 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle the Emperor Tsai t'ien on November 14, 1908, and abdicated on February 12, 1912. He retains the title of Manchu Emperor, but with his death the title will cease. For account of the Revolution of 1911, see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1912, pp. 699-701.

In the abdication edict (published February 15, 1912) the Emperor directed Yuan Shih-K'ai to set up a Provisional Republican Government.

The Provisional Government is composed of a President, a Vice-President, and a National Council, and the administration is carried on by the following Ministries:—(1) Foreign Affairs (*Wai Chiao Fu*). (2) Interior. (3) Finance. (4) Education. (5) War. (6) Marine. (7) Industry and Commerce. (8) Agriculture and Forestry. (9) Posts and Communications, and (10) Justice. The affairs of Mongolia and Tibet, formerly under the control of the Ministry of the Colonies, are now under the 'Department for Mongolia and Tibet.'

Provisional President of the Republic.—Yuan Shih-K'ai.

Provisional Vice-President.—Li Yuan-Hung (resides at Wuchang).

The Provisional President was elected on February 15, 1912, and on March he took the oath of office. His tenure of the Presidency will continue until the meeting of the National Convention, i.e. the Upper and the Lower Houses sitting together. In September, 1912, laws were promulgated governing the elections. The final elections for the Lower House were to have taken place on January 10, 1913, and the Parliament to meet on April 8, 1913.

The Parliament consists of a Senate (the Upper House) and a House of Representatives (the Lower House). One member of the House of Representatives nominally represents 800,000 head of population, but pending the taking of a complete census the number of members returned by the Provinces, including Mongolia and Tibet, is 596. The members of the Senate, elected by the Provincial Assemblies and various Electoral Colleges, number 274.

The Cabinet (*Kuo W'u Yuan*) is composed of the Premier, the heads of the various Ministries and the heads of the General Offices. On August 1, 1912, Dr. G. E. Morrison was appointed Political Adviser to the President of the Republic, and in March, 1913, Mr. F. J. Goodnow Constitutional Adviser.

The following are the members of the Cabinet (January, 1913) —

Prime Minister — Ping Chun

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Liang Ju hao

Minister of Finance — Hou Hsueh hai

Minister of Education — Fan Yuan lun

Minister of War — Tuan Chi jui

Minister of Justice — Hsu Shih yang

Minister of the Interior — Chao Ping chun

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry — Chen Ch'ou huen

Minister of Industry and Commerce — Lau K'uei yi

Minister of Communications — Chu Ch'ih Ch'ien

Minister of Marine — Liu Kuan hsung

Considerable discussion as to the seat of Government has resulted in the retention of Peking as the capital for the time being. The Government has not yet been recognised by the Powers.

The Republic has adopted a new flag which the old yellow dragon has been replaced by five stripes—red, yellow, white, blue and black—to denote the five races comprised in the Chinese people, Mongol, Chinese, Manchu, Mohammedan, and Tibetan.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under the monarchy each of the 22 provinces was ruled by a Viceroy placed over one, two, or three provinces, or by a Governor over a single province, either under a Viceroy depending directly on the central government. He was assisted by various other high officials, such as the Treasurer, the Judicial Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Education. In August, 1910, in addition, a Commissioner for Foreign Affairs was appointed to each of the more important provinces, to rank immediately after the Treasurer—a step which marked the growing importance of foreign relations in Chinese eyes. Each province was subdivided into prefectures ruled by prefects, and each prefecture into districts, each with a district magistrate. Two or more prefectures were united into a tao, or circuit, the official at the head of which being called a Faotai. Each town and village had also its unofficial governing body of 'gentry'. An Edict of July 22, 1908, instituted Provincial Assemblies, and the first meetings were held on October 14, 1909.

The question of the system of Provincial Government to be adopted is the subject of much irritation, the provinces demanding a degree of autonomy which the Central Government is not prepared to grant them. Actually each of the Provinces is under a *Taipei* or Military Governor, who controls only a province (unlike the Viceroys of the late régime). Most of the *Taipei* are upstarts of the Revolution, whose occupation of the positions was formally recognised by the President in July, 1912. In each of the provinces of Shansi, Hupai and Szechuan there is also a Civil Administrator, who ranks with the *Taipei*. The other high offices in the Provinces are for the time being in a state of utter confusion, but in most Provinces the following officials are found under the title of another Civil Commissioner, Financial Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, Commissioner of Education, Industrial Commissioner, and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

Regulations have been issued to the Provinces for the election by popular ballot of Provincial Assemblies to take the place of the old unrepresentative bodies, but there is great difficulty in enforcing them.

Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest Chinese estimates —

	Area	Population
	Sq. miles	
China Proper	3,592,420	407,253,029
Dependencies—		
Manchuria	849,610	10,000,000
Mongolia	1,367,000	2,600,000
Tibet	41,200	1,000,000
Chinese Turkestan &c	750,740	1,200,000
Total	4,277,170	488,553,090

In 1904, Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister at Peking, after a careful inquiry, came to the conclusion that the number of the inhabitants of China Proper at the present time is probably less than 270,000,000. The Chinese Imperial Customs in 1911 put the total population at 437,996,000. The figures in the following table are those issued by the Chinese Government as the results of an estimate made for the purpose of the apportionment of the indemnity to the Powers. In the last column the seat of the Viceroy or Governor is named under the heading of Capital —

Provinces	Area English square miles	Population	Pop. per sq. mi.	Capital
Chihli	115,600	20,937,000	172	Pootungfu ¹
Shantung	55,970	18,247,000	325	Chi-nan
Shansi	81,830	12,370,456	141	Tai-yuan
Honan	67,940	21,316,300	312	Kai-feng
Kiangsu	16,600	13,980,176	842	Soochow ²
Anhui	54,810	23,670,314	431	Anch'ing
Kiangsi	69,480	26,552,125	384	Nanch'ang
Chichiaing	36,670	11,680,692	318	Hang-chow
Fukien	41,520	22,376,540	539	Fu-chow
Hupeh	71,410	35,280,686	492	Wu-chang (Hankow)
Shensi	88,380	22,100,672	250	Ch'ang-an
Shanxi	75,270	8,460,182	111	Hai-an
Kanai	120,470	10,885,376	90	Lan-chow
Szechwan	218,480	68,724,890	314	Cheng-tu
Kwangtung	99,870	81,806,251	819	—
Kwangsi	77,300	5,142,370	67	Kwei-in
Kweichow	67,100	7,650,382	114	— yang
Yunnan	140,680	12,924,574	92	Yunnan
Total	1,572,420	407,253,029	—	—

¹ While Pootungfu is provincial capital, the Viceroy has since 1870 had his seat at Tientsin.

² Hankow is the capital of the Tchang-kiang Viceroyalty, consisting of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhwei.

On February 27, 1911, the Chinese Government published the results of the second National Census as follows:—

Enumeration group	Number of families	Approximate number of inhabitants ¹	Enumeration group	Number of	Approximate number of inhabitants ¹
Peking . . .	13,570	692,550	Kwangai . . .	3,439,878	17,109,885
Shuntienfu . . .	692,906	3,461,960	Hupei . . .	4,982,533	24,662,685
Fongtien . . .	799,836	3,999,180	Hunan . . .	4,286,184	21,440,820
Kirin . . .	739,461	3,697,305	Szechwan . . .	3,378,421	16,392,105
Helungkiang . . .	241,911	1,205,055	Kwangtung . . .	5,041,780	25,208,900
Chihli . . .	4,164,229	20,821,145	Kwangai . . .	1,174,544	5,872,720
Kiangning . . .	3,218,483	16,067,415	Yunnan . . .	1,648,014	7,740,070
Kiangsu . . .	2,170,128	10,850,640	Kweichow . . .	1,771,533	8,857,665
Anhui . . .	3,141,184	15,705,920	Total . . .	62,088,061	310,168,805
Shantung . . .	5,177,872	26,889,260	Monglia and Borderlands . . .	125,451	627,265
Shensi . . .	1,040,035	5,260,175	Total . . .	62,190,112	310,795,560
Hunan . . .	1,061,586	5,307,930	Military . . .	321,000	1,605,030
Shensi . . .	1,07,444	5,037,220	Grand Total . . .	62,190,118	312,400,690
Shensi . . .	1,041,049	5,239,195			
Heilungkiang . . .	444,779	2,243,805			
Fukien . . .	2,376,555	11,884,275			
Chchkiang . . .	3,683,311	18,441,555			

¹ Calculating = average of 5 persons to each family.

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoski ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

In November, 1897, the Germans seized the Port of Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of Shantung, and in March, 1898, obtained from the Chinese a 99 years' lease of the town, harbour, and district. By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Talienswan and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, with option of extension by mutual agreement. In 1900, in consequence of the 'Boxer' uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria. Japan, after long and unsuccessful efforts to induce Russia to withdraw, broke off diplomatic relations, and on February 8, 1904, commenced hostilities. The war, in the course of which Japan proved victorious both on land and at sea, was brought to an end by the Treaty of Portsmouth signed September 5, 1905. Under this Treaty Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of Kwantung (or the Liao-tung Peninsula), where Japan succeeds to the leasehold and all rights of Russia. The exclusive administration of Manchuria (with the exception mentioned) was to be restored to China. By treaty of December 22, 1905, China leased to Japan the Liao-tung Peninsula, conceded to Japan the control of the railways as far as Chang-chun (Kwanchengtze), and the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden, and agreed to open 16 Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce. In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co-operate and maintain the "status quo" in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made. For such period as Japan should occupy Port Arthur, Great Britain was, by agreement with China, April 2, 1898, to lease Wei-Hai-Wei, in the province of Shantung. For defensive purposes Japan has, in addition, secured a 99 years' lease of territory on the mainland opposite the island of Hong Kong. The Chinese Government granted a 99 years' lease to France in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease to Germany in March, 1898, and a 99 years' lease to the United States in April, 1898.

lease of the Bay of Kuang-Chau-Wan, on the coast of the peninsula, between Hong Kong and the Island of Hainan, and in November, 1899, the possession of the two islands commanding the entrance of the bay. This territory has been placed under the authority of the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

Peking, the capital of China, according to a census undertaken by the Minister of the Interior (1912) gives the total population ■ 1,300,000. Tientsin, from 750,000 ■ 900,000; Canton and Ningan, each doubtfully credited with 1,000,000.

The Chinese population of the treaty ports is (1911) estimated ■ follows, mostly from Imperial maritime customs, partly from Consular returns:—

Ports	Population	Ports	Population
Antung	161,000	Hankow	850,000
Tatungkau	3,000	Ningpo	360,000
Nuchwang	61,000	Wanchau	100,000
Chinwangtao	3,000	Amoy	8,000
Tientsin	900,000	Fuchau	124,000
Chefoo	54,000	Amoy	114,000
Kiauchau	34,000	Swatow	60,000
Chungking	508,000	Canton	1,000,000
Changsha	250,000	Kongmun	82,000
Yochau	30,000	Sanichu	8,000
Ichang	41,000	Kiungchau	48,000
Shasi	90,000	Paihoi	20,000
Hankau	820,000	Wuchau	54,000
Kinkiang	36,000	Nanning	37,000
Wuhu	122,000	Lanchow	18,000
Nanking	267,000	Mengts	11,000
Chunkiang	184,000	Ssemao	15,000
Shanghai	651,000	Tongyueh	10,000
Szechau	500,000		

According to ■ estimate of the Imperial Customs authorities, in 1911 the total number of foreigners resident in China ■ 153,522, the nationalities most numerously represented being:—

Japanese	78,306	American	3,470	French	1,926
Portuguese	71,221	Portuguese	3,224	Other nationalities	2,362
British	10,266	German	2,756		

Religion.

Three religions ■ acknowledged by the Chinese ■ indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The police authorities of Peking, about the end of 1908, made a census of the temples in Peking and of their inhabitants. The totals ■ follows: Temples of all descriptions, 1,049; Buddhist priests, 1,568; Taoist, 138; Nuns, 102; Students (Tu-ti), 934; Servants, 795; Lodgers in temples 15,445.

Under the monarchy the Emperor was considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and could alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy ■ maintained ■ the public expense, nor ■ priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. ■ Confucian is the ■ religion, if the respect paid ■ the memory of the great teacher can be ■ religion at all. But distinct and totally separate from the stated periodic observances of respect offered to the memory of Confucius as the Holy ■ of old (who ■ deified by Imperial

decreed of December 30, 1906), totally unconnected therewith, there is the distinct worship of Heaven (t'ien), in which the Emperor, the 'sole high priest,' worshiped and sacrificed to 'Heaven' every year at the time of the winter solstice, at the Altar of Heaven, in Peking. With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist. Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial. The arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Probably all Chinese (not Mahometans or Christians) profess and practice all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, is Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 32 vicariates apostolic besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, and Mongolia. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at about 150,000. Most of the aboriginal hill tribes are still nature worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Instruction.

For many centuries education of a purely Chinese type was general, and led through an intricate system of public examinations to all classes of employment under the State. Being confined in its scope to the study of Chinese classical literature, this form of education was gradually undermined by the influence of increasing intercourse with other countries, until it was completely swept away by an Imperial Decree of September 8, 1905, abolishing the historic system of examinations.

Since that date an enormous impetus has been given to the new educational movement, schools for the teaching of western learning springing up in every town throughout large portions of the Empire.

The Imperial University at Peking is a Government institution, where the English, French, German, Japanese, and Russian languages, and law, mathematics, chemistry, physiology, &c., are taught by European and Japanese professors (6 in 1910), the Chinese education of the pupils (200 in 1910) being entrusted to Chinese teachers (13 in 1910). By the energy of a British medical missionary an important medical school was founded at Peking in 1906 for the training of Chinese medical students. The expenses of the foundation were met by public subscription among Chinese and foreigners. The Government has undertaken to recognise the diplomas to be issued by this school of medicine, which is known as the Union Medical College, and has given an annual grant towards its expenses. At Tientsin there is a Chinese University with 5 foreign and Chinese professors, an Anglo Chinese College, an industrial school under Japanese tuition, general medical colleges, and private and public schools. In 1911 a scheme was set on foot in London to establish a modern university in Central China (at Wuchang). The scheme was promoted by committees representative of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London in this country, of the Universities of Harvard, Columbia, California, and Toronto in the United States of America. At Chefoo is an imperial college, and in the province are 10 other higher schools with 1,900 students and 78 teachers (63 being

Chinese) There are also private schools and mission schools with medical missionaries and hospitals, all of which are successful. In the provincial capitals colleges have been founded, while primary and secondary schools, mechanical, agricultural, police, and military schools are springing up all over China. In the Wuchan prefecture about 60 Government schools have recently been opened, local Buddhist temples having been confiscated and adapted to school purposes. There are numerous Catholic and Protestant mission schools and colleges at Shanghai and other ports, where the French and English languages and lower branches of western science are taught. It is estimated that altogether there are 38,000 educational institutions of all grades (military and naval schools included), to be found in China, with an aggregate enrolment of 880,000 students.

The engagement of America to return to China the surplus of her indemnity of 1900, amounting to about 10 million taels, produced an undertaking from China to spend an equal amount in sending students to the United States. Three such batches of students have already been sent.

Translations of foreign standard works are gradually reaching the most distant parts of the Empire, with the effect that the desire for western knowledge becomes year by year more evident among the people. The Chinese Government has of late years established schools with and without foreign instructors in connection with the different arsenals and military establishments at Tientsin, Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, and Fuchau, and steps are being taken for the gradual reorganization of military instruction.

Ten Chinese newspapers are published at Shanghai, and some 20 at Peking, while the number of native papers and the influence they wield is growing rapidly. Altogether there must be well over 200 daily, weekly, or monthly journals in China.

Justice.

Under the old system justice was very badly administered, so much so that the Treaty Powers had to claim the right of extra territorial jurisdiction over their citizens in China. The new regime has brought changes in the judicial system. For the present four kinds of courts are established: (1) The High Court of Justice (*Tu Li Yuan*) which is the Supreme Court of Appeal; (2) Provincial High Courts (*Kao Tung Shen Pan Ting*) in each of the provincial capitals; (3) District Courts, and (4) Courts of First Instance.

Great Britain and the United States have special courts in China, the one, His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai (established 1865), and the other, the United States District Court for China (established 1906).

The first trial by jury in the annals of China took place on March 28, 1912.

Finance.

A comprehensive statement of the revenue and expenditure of China is published officially, and such estimates as have been formed by Europeans are founded on financial reports of provincial governors published from time to time in the *Peking Times*.

According to the Budget for the year 1911 (China's first Budget), published (October, 1910) by the Ministry of Finance, the total revenue was to 297,000,000 taels, while the expenditure is 376,000,000 taels, leaving a

deficit of 64,000,000 taels. This was however, ruthlessly cut down by the Senate till a deficit of 80,000,000 taels converted into a surplus of 3,500,000 taels.

Chief Sources of	Taels	Chief Items of Expenditure	Taels
Land tax estimated produce	49,000,000	Repayment loans	56,600,000
Sea and salt taxes	47,000,000	Army and navy	88,000,000
Government lands	000	Communications	37,000,000
Likin	44,000,000		
Customs	42,000,000		

The tax in different provinces from 10 to 60 more per incidence theoretically fixed, but under other additional tax imposed on land Salt Government monopoly, all producers being required to sell to Government agents, who a price which the duty, re sell to merchants provided with 'salt warrants'.

Budget for 1912 — Revenue 268,000,000 taels, expenditure 268,311,000 taels.

The collection of the the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China under the management of the Imperial Customs Service, which has a large staff of European, American, Japanese, and Chinese subordinates, the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. By Imperial Decree of May 9, 1906, the customs service, hitherto supervised by the Board of Foreign Affairs, was placed under the control of two Chinese high officials, forming a new department known as the Shui Wu Ch'u, or Revenue Council. Since November, 1901, the Native Customs at the Treaty Ports hypothecated for the service of the indemnity, have been under the Imperial Maritime Customs.

On November 22, 1912, an Audit Bureau was established, charged with auditing the expenditures and revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments. On Jan. 15, 1913, an inspectorate-general was established for the Salt Gabelle.

The receipts from maritime customs and from opium likin in the last 5 years were (in Haikwan taels).—

Year	Customs	Opium likin	Total	Total	Exchange
	Taels	Taels	Taels		Pence
1905	24,060,473	3,471,422	32,531,895	4,386,919	81½
1909	31,639,951	3,905,406	35,545,357	4,627,598	82½
1910	32,732,506	2,899,424	35,631,930	4,799,214	82½
1911	32,615,660	3,504,136	36,119,796	4,871,085	82½
1912	—	—	36,050,112	4,090,629	82½

The foreign debt secured on Imperial revenue outstanding December 31, 1911 is shown in the following table:—

No	Nature of Loan	Interest	Original Amount	Principal outstanding Dec. 1, 1911
1	(Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	7%	10,400,000 Tls	2,180,000
2	Gold Loan of (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	6%	3,000,000	900,000
3	"Cassell Loan" of April, 1895 (Chartered Bank)	6	1,000,000	286,786
4	"Arnhold Karberg Nanking Loan, (Three German Banks)	6%	1,000,000	286,700

	Nature of Loan	Rate of Interest	Original Amount	Principal outstanding Dec 1, 1911
5	"Russian Loan of 1898 (French Group)	4%	15,820,000	11,367,473
6	Gold Loan of 1898 (Hong Kong, Shanghai, and German Banks)	5%	10,000,000	12,897,425
7	Loan of 1898 (Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and German Banks)	4 1/2%	16,000,000	14,022,625
8	Imperial Railways of N China Loan 1899 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	5 1/2%	2,300,000	1,697,500
9	Railway Loan, 1902 (Russian Chinese Bank)	5	1,000,000	1,000,000
10	Kaifeng Honan (Pien Lo) Railway Loan, 1903 (Belgian)	5	1,000,000	1,000,000
10A	2nd of same, 1907 (Belgian)	5	1,400,000	640,000
11	Shanghai Nanking Railway Loan, 1903 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	5	1,250,000	900,000
12	Gold Loan, 1903 (Hong Kong and Shanghai, and German Banks)	5	1,000,000	1,000,000
13	Hankow Canton Railway Redemption Loan, 1905 (Hong Kong Govt)	4 1/2%	1,100,000	440,000
14	Honan Railway (Pekin Syndicate) Loan of 1905	5	700,000	700,000
15	Canton Kowloon Railway Loan, 1905 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	5	1,500,000	1,400,000
16	Tientsin Pukou Railway Loan, 1905 (Hong Kong and Shanghai, and German Banks)	5	5,000,000	5,000,000
17	Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Kai'wei Loan, 1905 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	5	1,500,000	1,500,000
18	Gold Loan of 1905 (Peking Hankow Railway Redemption) (Hong Kong and Shanghai, and French Banks)	5	5,000,000	5,000,000
19	Hupeh Provincial Loan of 1905 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	7	500,000	400,000
20	Kirin Changchun Railway Loan, 1905 (Yen 2,150,000)	5 1/2%	250,000	220,500
21	Hennmintun Mukden Railway Loan, 1905 (Yen 920,000)	5 1/2%	125,141	24,180
22	Buchai Peking Hankow Railway Redemption Loan 1910 (London City and Midland Bank for Hunn, Fischer & Co)	7	150,000	150,000
23	Loan to Nanking Viceroy, 1910 (British, German, French)	7 1/2%	2,000,000	1,000,000
24	Loan to Shanghai Maotai, 1910 (All Foreign Banks)	5	3,500,000	3,500,000
25	Tientsin Pukou Railway Supplementary Loan, 1910 (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank)	5 1/2%	3,000,000	2,000,000
26	Yokohama Specie Bank, Railway Supplementary Loan, 1910 (Yen 10,000,000)	5	1,020,012	1,020,012
27	Currency Reform Loan, 1911 (10,000,000) (American, British, German, French)	5 1/2%	10,000,000	10,000,000
28	German Railways Loan, 1911 (German, British, French, American)	5	6,000,000	6,000,000
29	Hupeh Prov Silver Loan, 1911 (British, German, French, American)	7	2,000,000	2,000,000
30	Kuangtung Silver Loan, 1911 (British, French, German)	7 1/2%	5,000,000	5,000,000
31	Various Loans, 1912 (British, Belgian, German, French, American, etc.)	5 1/2%	7,500,000	7,500,000

Total principal outstanding December 31, 1911 72,242,250, 11,080,000 taels and 5,000,000 dollars approximately equivalent to 74,446,750

In February, 1912, "The Chinese Government 5 1/2 per cent Reorganisation Loan of 1912" was issued. The amount was 25 millions sterling

Defence.

The task of erecting an army on modern lines was inaugurated by Imperial decree in January, 1905, and in October, 1907, an edict was issued ordering the formation of 36 divisions in the various provinces of the Empire by the principle of modified conscription (which in many provinces amounts to the voluntary principle owing to the dense population and the readiness to serve). The terms of service are 3 years with the colours, the first and 4 in the second reserve, 10 years in the first reservists called out for 3 days training every year, and men in the second reserve for a like period every other year.

These divisions, of about 10 combatants apiece, will eventually be comprised in two armies, a Northern and a Southern. In 1909 recruitment was furthermore commenced for a division of Imperial Guards. Fourteen divisions understood to be complete and the formation of 16 has been begun, a mixed brigade existing to represent each of them. A division consists of two brigades of infantry of 3 battalions, a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of artillery of 4 batteries, and a sapper battalion. Although the Guards Division, the 14 other divisions and the 16 mixed brigades ought to number about 250,000 men, it is estimated that the present strength does not exceed 180,000. The northern troops appear to be superior to the others both in training and armament. No organisation is as yet contemplated for the second reserve, which is supposed to form an army in second line. Besides the Lu Chun there are provincial troops still in existence which are the remains of a force which the Lu Chun is superseding, these provincial troops are being reorganised to form a police, they are under the control of the Viceroy of provinces and consist only of mounted troops and infantry.

At the present time the army administration consists of the General Staff and the Ministry of War in Peking and Military Councilors in various provinces. The total force, including provincial troops, police troops, &c. is variously estimated as 300,000 to 500,000 and it probably is nearer the latter figure. Pay is considerably in arrears, efforts at disarmament are met with great opposition and in many districts the army occupation has turned to its own profit the local sources of revenue.

The Chinese navy consists of the 4,300 ton cruiser *Hai Chi*, (29 in guns) of 47 knot original speed, three 3,000 ton cruisers *Hai Feng*, *Hai Sheng* and *Hai Shen* (36 in, 84 in guns) and 195 knot original speed, a few miscellaneous vessels, some old torpedo boats, and some modern gun boats built in Japan. Two submarines of 2,750 tons each (*Ying Wei* and *Chao Ho*) built in England in 1911, and (*Fer Hung*) in America. Principal armament of all 26 in and 4 in. Also 2 gunboats (displacement 780 tons) built in Japan in complement to 12 others constructed there 1905-08. Various more extensive naval programmes have from time to time been mooted but none of them have as yet materialised. The number of the personnel cannot be exactly stated, but it is worthy of mention that both the French and the Japanese who have fought against them, are unanimous in considering the Chinese blue-jacket to be a very high asset.

Production and Industry.

China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is in the hands of the peasant. The land is held by families on the payment of an annual rent. The holdings are in general small; the implements are primitive, irrigation is in a backward state. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Wheat, barley, and millet and other cereals, with peas and

beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar, indigo, and cotton are cultivated in the provinces. Cotton production is the basis of the middle and lower Yangtze, the quantity produced cannot be estimated. At the end of 1910 there were 38 mills in China, of which half were in Shanghai, with a total of 903,416 spindles, 3,805 looms, and their annual output given as 273,000,000 lbs. of yarn and 45,600,000 yards of sheetings and drills. Under restrictive measures introduced in 1911 the cultivation of opium poppy is being gradually contracted. Other decrees followed with the purpose, and the anti-opium campaign culminated on May 8, 1911 in the signature of an agreement with the British Government whereby the import of Indian opium into China was to be reduced in the proportion of the diminution of the cultivation of native opium, the importation and cultivation to cease in 1917. A clause inserted providing that Indian opium shall not be conveyed into any province which shows that it has effectively suppressed the cultivation and import of native opium. A further important concession to the desire of the Chinese Government to restrict opium made by the British Government in the provision for ear-marking a restricted number of chests of Indian opium for shipment to China, the number of permits being limited in 1911 to 30,600 and progressively reduced by 5,100 in each successive year during the remaining six years. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Kien, Hupoh, Hunan, Kiang-si, Cheh-Kiang, Nankwei, Kwangtung, and Szechwen. The exportation of tea (especially black leaf), which fell off owing to the competition of Ceylon and Indian teas, has tended to increase in recent years. In 1911, 1,950,404,000 lbs. (valued at £5,161,800) were exported. The culture of silk is more important than that of tea. Silk culture in China, however, is not in a prosperous condition. Still 37 per cent. of the world's supply of silk is from China, the serious rivals being Japan with 28 per cent. and Italy with 25 per cent. An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton and wool mills, and of filatures for winding silk from cocoons in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. At Shanghai a new cotton-spinning and weaving factory with 20,592 spindles, was opened by a Japanese company. It is reported that a total of 11 mills with 932,506 spindles and 4,635 looms were established in China on January 1, 1912. At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. At Hanyang, near Hankau, are large Chinese iron-works, supplied with iron from mines at Ta-yeh, about 100 miles distant. These works are turning out about 100 steel rails a day, but a large amount of machinery was destroyed during the Revolution, and the works are not yet in proper running order.

Many of the 18 provinces and the 13 provinces of Manchuria contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the great coal countries of the world. The principal collieries worked by foreign methods are the following:—Kaiping-Lanchow mines (joint Japanese and Chinese), 1,452,546 tons in 1911; Fushan mines (Japanese), 830,300; Peking Syndicate mines (British), 417,196; Pinghsiang mines (Chinese), 640,000; Hungshan and Fangtze mines (German), 466,553; Ching Ching mines (Chinese), 150,000; total (1911), 9,897,973 tons. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is ancient, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. The Ta-yeh mines have (in consideration of a loan of 3,000,000 yen at 6 per cent.) been mortgaged to a Japanese syndicate for 20 years, the Han-yang foundry engaging to buy from 70,000 to 100,000 tons of iron annually during that period at prices already fixed in 1915. On the Upper Yangtze a

foreign syndicate is working for petroleum. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan, where the copper-mining industry has long existed; Kinkiang rich veins of copper being worked, and the city of Mengtaz tin, lead, and silver found. Antimony exported from Hunan. In Tam Ohiu (Hainan) mining for tin and gold has been begun under the Chinese Board of Works; silver, copper, and lead are known to exist in the island. Many mining concessions have been granted, but the majority of cases, the foreign concessionaires have failed to make any practical use of the concessions granted to them, although the first 3 mines named above are all foreign enterprises.

The mineral exports of China in two years are given as follows:—

Exports.

	Tons		Tons
Antimony			
Regulus and refined	6,345	83,403	6,375
Ore	5,670	60,171	6,704
Iron:			
Pig and manufactured	64,346	213,097	69,705
Ore	180,140	77,704	110,531
Lead:			
Ore	5,004	16,968	5,325
Quicksilver	44	9,297	15
Tin in slabs	6,407	46,921	5,960
Zinc	300	2,604	699
" Ore	3,641	1,581	4,700

Tin is the most important mineral export. It is mined in Yunnan, and through Mengtaz it reaches Hong Kong, whence it is shipped to foreign countries. Coal exports are increasing rapidly, amounting in 1911 to 326,610 tons, value 256,640*l*. as against 318,124 tons, value 229,602*l* in 1910.

Commerce.

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion):—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports	57,664,222	52,630,730	54,477,600	62,191,472	63,415,180
Exports	12,061,409	26,348,650	11,179,000	51,278,634	50,808,081

Trade by countries in 1911 —

	Imports from	Exports to	Total Trade
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	12,110,791	2,338,409	14,449,200
Hong Kong	19,059,611	18,057,614	37,117,225
India	4,986,098	762,190	5,748,288
Amoia and Siberia	2,324,671	6,828,114	9,152,785
France	466,876	1,264,154	1,731,030
Germany	3,023,468	1,897,779	4,921,247
Belgium	1,463,143	811,680	2,274,823
Italy	90,694	1,254,202	1,344,896
United States	5,490,302	4,573,988	10,064,290
Japan	10,704,661	8,953,937	19,658,598

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from the colony are further carried to, Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The share of the British Empire in the foreign trade of China in 1911 was 43.47 per cent, Japan coming second with 19.47 per cent, and Germany third with 11.78 per cent.

The chief imports and exports are as follows (1911) —

Imports	£	Exports	£
Opium	1,497,064	Beans and beancake	6,462,091
Cotton goods	19,360,511	Cotton raw and waste	2,408,104
Woollen goods	2,470,994	Grain, vegetable	1,554,461
Metals	2,500,511	Synthetic goods	1,580,461
Cereals etc.	2,171,067	Silk raw & manuf'd	12,477,429
Cigarettes	1,023,000	Cow and buffalo hides	1,175,551
Coal	1,129,303	Skins and furs	1,048,176
Oil kerosene	4,441,111	Wool	1,355,511
		Ten	161

Of the tea in 1911, 15,541,466 lbs. were exported to Hong Kong, 19,698,993 lbs. to the United Kingdom, 110,246,465 lbs. to Russia and Siberia, and 17,486,000 lbs. to the United States. The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows — 1885, 283,833,466, 1895, 248,767,333, 1905, 182,573,064, 1911, 195,040,400 lbs.

China has besides extensive coasting and river trade, which, by treaty, is largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels.

The commercial treaty of 1858 provided for most favoured nation treatment in the case of Great Britain, that of 1902, in the case of British possessions, and also made provision respecting investments by Chinese in Chinese companies, and by British in Chinese companies. Dairen is the customs port for all the leased territory and has out stations at Kinkow, Pulantien, Pitswo, and Port Arthur. Net Value of Trade at each Port in 1911 —

Port	Net Foreign Imports	Net Native Imports	Total Exports
	Hk Taels	Hk Taels	Hk Taels
Aigun	321,403	113,936	77,042
Beiping	276,641	445,097	1,781,032
Manchouli	9,087,243	1,030,823	1,653,523
Harbin	—	—	3,079,041
Suifenho	224,586	—	19,466,117
Hunchun	209,289	104,811	263,275
Lungehungtau	127,280	—	19,466
Antung	4,000,576	1,007,661	4,472,844
Tatungchow	34,505	14,146	337,560
Dairen	26,071,664	2,259,261	38,730,976
Newchwang	21,089,839	10,360,955	28,722,787
Chinwangtao	3,175,240	2,955,309	3,872,806
Tientsin	52,725,906	24,515,738	39,204,949
Chefoo	5,175,486	3,478,538	13,016,518
Kinkow	20,894,830	5,383,158	18,868,689
Chungking	12,558,459	6,511,136	10,069,575
Iohang	1,965,872	1,842,222	1,617,692
Shan	1,716,455	252,892	979,804
Changsha	6,425,501	1,004,179	1,570,785
Yochow	1,191,187	804,458	1,450,825
Hankow	33,966,394	9,016,543	74,074,547
Kiukiang	12,709,511	2,651,429	19,071,686
Wuhu	3,242,687	2,651,866	10,686,102
Nanking	3,866,046	2,138,967	2,070,523
Chinkiang	11,741,466	6,195,719	6,242,502
Shanghai	41,118,206	26,082,890	80,115,866
Soochow	2,687,702	882,627	8,826,398
Hangchow	7,626,447	4,489,586	9,682,064

Net Value of Trade at each Port in 1911—continued:—

Port	Net Foreign Imports	Net Native Imports	Total Exports
	HK Tael	HK Tael	HK Tael
Ningpo	4,102	6,255,026	7,609,141
Wenchow	1,177	462,021	1,008,870
Santiao	131,440	62,067	2,022,871
Koochow	74,140	463,674	4,859,07
Amoy	1,027	4,643,902	7,741,124
Swatow	10,110	19,770,39	17,320,180
Canton	2,113,000	18,064,27	54,627,044
Kowloon	2,154,23	4,301,711	14,119,945
Lappa	12,411	797,651	2,013,570
Kongmoon	4,191,180	—	1,309,802
Banshui	3,783,137	560,970	1,315,140
Wuchow	1,701,495	1,148,300	3,807,867
Nanning	1,663,798	461,130	3,575,589
Kiungchow	3,076,704	30,137	2,108,679
Pakhoi	1,460,216	1,20	978,187
Lungchow	1,04,938	—	102,208
Mengtru	1,014,766	—	8,750,804
Szeinso	312,449	—	92,259
Tungyuh	1,235,411	—	445,602
Grand Total	473,117,685 (63,762,2517)	160,714,617 (24,835,974)	440,159,319 (72,724,5801)

In recent years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, —

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs	£		lbs	£
1906	13,176,410	493,021	1909	17,421,011	618,839
1907	14,776,952	761,885	1910	18,914,730	650,463
1908	21,394,900	730,640	1911	24,701,844	680,472

Other important articles of import into, and of export from, Great Britain from and to China (according to the Board of Trade returns in 1911) —

Imports	£	Exports	£
and waste silk	960,241	Cottons	10,194,994
Skins, furs & manufactures	120,009	Iron wrought, &	702,025
Bristles	256,046	Woolens	604,607
Wool & camels hair	250,450	Machinery	319,503

Total trade between United Kingdom and China for 5 years —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from China into U K	3,175,857	4,870,056	5,171,672	8,923,744	4,963,000
Exports to China from U K	9,316,112	8,445,832	9,171,672	12,132,448	10,739,000

Shipping and Navigation.

During 1911, 193,398 vessels, of 85,771,973 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 1,373 of 712,161 tons, were American; 28,885 of

37,712,440 tons, British ; 2,602 of 3,154,157 tons, French ; 4,348 of 6,849,069 tons, German ; 21,259 of 19,172,727 tons, Japanese ; 1,744 of 1,237,027 tons, Russian ; and 130,828 of 17,881,542 tons, Chinese. Of vessels engaged in foreign trade only the entrances during the year numbered 86,418 of 12,833,667 tons, and the clearances 35,748 of 13,035,443 tons.

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) ■■■ mainly as follows :

Nationality 1911.	Entrances		Clearances	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	4,067	4,885,872	4,779	5,023,402
American	811	394,683	319	294,850
French	459	555,891	467	560,027
German	743	1,311,498	760	1,400,220
Japanese	2,215	2,583,245	2,148	2,805,120
Norwegian	357	359,123	■	308,300
Russian	480	368,246	533	405,629
Chinese	27,001	1,960,875	30,833	1,047,701

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, ■ vast internal trade is carried ■ partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. In February, 1898, the Chinese Government agreed that all internal waterways should be open both to foreign and native steamers.

In 1911 there were 1,020 vessels registered for inland water navigation ; of these, 189 ■ foreign and ■ were under the Chinese flag.

In 1911 an Edict was issued commanding that all trunk lines of railway should revert to Government and that provincial control should ■■■ The construction of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow lines is ■■■ in the hands of the Central Government, and ■ loan of 3,000,000*l.* has been raised specially for this purpose. At the end of 1911 there ■■■ open to traffic about 5,500 miles of Chinese railway, not including the Russian and Japanese systems ■ Chinese territory in Manchuria, while ■■■ than 2,800 miles of ■■■ trunk lines ■■■ under construction. The following statement shows the nationality of the companies which have financed various lines, the approximate length of projected railways, and the length of main line open :—

	Total projected. Miles	Line open. Miles
■■■ Railway ■■■		
■■■ frontier to Dalny (Russ. and Jap)		1,180
■■■ Pograditchnala (Sustanho) (Rumanian)		462
Total		1,642
Imperial ■■■ China. British Engineers. Mortgaged in part ■■■ bondholders.		
Peking to Newchwang and Mukden .		■
Peking to Kaigan and Suifu (completed to Kaigan) (Chinese Engineers)	275	■
Peking ■■■ (French and Belgian engineers).		■
Total	275	1,584

	Total projected Miles	Line open.
Belgian capital and engineers:		
Kai-feng to Honan-fu	140	
Honanfu-Tung-Kwan, Chinese Cap.	—	
Financed by Russo-Chinese		
Cheng-ting to Tai-yuan	151	151
Imp Shantung Ry. Co. German capital and engineers:		
Tientsin to Tai-yuan	—	256
Total	677	447
Wuhu-Kwangtehchow (Chinese)	150	—
Kiukiang-Nanchang (Chinese)	53	20
Anglo German capital:		
Tientsin to P'uk (Nanking) (N. Section) (German)	400	400
(S. Section) (British)	175	
Peking Syndicate Ry. Redefined by 1901. British engineers:		
(Honan) to Ching hua (Shapui)	—	19
Brit. Chinese Corp'n. British capital and engineers:		
Shanghai to Wu-tung	—	102
Shanghai to Nanking	216	115
Shanghai to Ningpo (under construction Chinese Co.'s)	111	111
Canton to Kowloon	30	10
Amoy-Changshew	—	
Chinese:		
Canton-Hankow Ry. (open to Pashang from Canton)	750	60
Hankow-Szech'uan Ry.	400	0
Ping-mang to Siang river (Ping-siang coal mines)	50	
to Chau-chau (Japanese engineers)	24	
Sunning Ry. (Chinese capital and engineers)	—	
French capital and engineers		
Lao-kai to Yunnan-fu	291	291
French:		
Langson-Lungchow (Open to Namkwan)	40	16
Japanese capital and		
Changchun-Kirin Ry.	50	50

The imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. They now connect all the principal cities of the Empire, and there are lines to all the neighbouring countries. The telegraph lines (end of 1910) had a length of 45,260 kil., with 80,407 kil. of wire; there were 1,000 offices. The administration is completely under government control, partly Imperial and partly provincial.

The postal work of the Empire, formerly carried on by the Government Courier service and the native posting agencies, was gradually taken in hand by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, begun in 1897 under the management of the Maritime Customs. By 1906 of November 6, 1906, the control of the Postal Service was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and the transfer was actually effected in July 1911. The work of the Post Office extends over the 22 Provinces and Manchuria, which have been divided into postal districts, or sub-districts. In 1911 there were 6,201 post offices in the country. The number of letters, cards, &c., was 321,000,000, and parcels 3,037,000; total 324,037,000, as against 358,768,000 in 1909. China has postal conventions with India, France, Japan, Germany, Hong Kong, Natal, Russia, through intermediary postal communities with postal union countries, the disadvantage of not belonging to the union being diminished.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China has been hitherto the copper cash, of which about 1,220 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 35 = 1 penny. A coin recently issued in great numbers by the provincial mints is the 'hundredth of a dollar.' This coin, of which the issue to the end of 1906 is computed to have been 12,500,000,000, has been readily accepted, but latterly at rates corresponding closely to the intrinsic value of the metal in it. The face value of the coin is about $\frac{1}{100}$ d.; the intrinsic worth about $\frac{1}{100}$ d. The $\frac{1}{100}$ of silver bullion, or sycee, is the medium of exchange, is not now much less common, but the circulation of the dollar is certainly extending. The haikwan (or customs) tael is equal in value in 1911 to 82 $\frac{1}{100}$ d.

The dollar (of the same weight and touch as the Mexican dollar) is now current in all the provinces, even in out-of-the-way districts. Notes for cash are also much in use.

In the treaty of September 5, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire, and an Imperial Decree was issued in October 1908, commanding the introduction of a uniform tael currency, of which the unit must be a silver tael coin of '98 touch weighing 1 K'up'ing or Treasury-scale tael or ounce. This decree was cancelled by a further decree of May 25, 1910, establishing the silver dollar (yuan) of '90 touch and weighing '72 Treasury-weight tael as the unit of currency. The touch and weight of the silver subsidiary coins (50c., 25c., and 10c.) was also definitely specified, while provision was made for further subsidiary coins (5c. nickel, 2c., 1c., $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and $\frac{1}{10}$ c. copper) of touch and weight to be laid down later. The minting of these silver coins has begun, but very few are yet in circulation. By the law of May, 1910, the several mints have been brought under the Central Government, and longer practically private ventures of local viceroys. All coins are now minted at the Imperial Mint in Tientsin and at branch mints in Hankow, Chengtu and Mukden. The K'up'ing tael weighs 575.642039 grains, somewhat less than the Haikwan tael which weighs 581.47 grains. A decree for uniform weights and measures was issued Oct. 9, 1907, whereby the K'up'ing or Treasury scale was made the standard weight.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>Sai</i>	= 1 <i>Hu</i> .
1 <i>Hu</i>	= 1 <i>Hao</i> .
10 <i>Hao</i>	= 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash).
1 <i>Li</i>	= 1 <i>Fên</i> (Candaren).
10 <i>Fên</i>	= 1 <i>Chien</i> (Mace).
1 <i>Ch'ien</i>	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = $1\frac{1}{16}$ avoirdupois by treaty.
1 <i>Liang</i>	= 1 <i>Chin</i> (Catty) = $1\frac{1}{16}$ lbs. " "
100 <i>Chin</i>	= 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = 133 $\frac{1}{16}$ lbs. " "

CAPACITY.

10 <i>Ko</i>	= 1 <i>Sheng</i> .
10 <i>Sheng</i>	= 1 <i>Tou</i> (holding from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and surging from 1.13 to 1.63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by weight.

LENGH.

10 <i>Pi</i>	= 1 <i>Ts'un</i> (inch)
10 <i>Ts'un</i>	= 1 <i>Ch'ih</i> (foot) = 14 English inches by treaty
10 <i>Ch'ih</i>	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 2 fathoms
1 <i>Li</i>	= approximately 3 cables

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Ch'ih* of 14½ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the *Ch'ih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Ch'ih*) in proportion, but at the treaty ports the of the foreign treaty standard of *Ch'ih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

I OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister—Liu Yuh lin
Councillor of Legation—Sir John McLeavy Brown, C. M. G.
Secretary—P. C. Tyan
Second Secretary—Yuen Ksh Shuen
Attache—Tung Chen lin, Lao Tu ch ung, Lao Ming vi
Commercial Attache—Tung Y. huau

II OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA

Envoy and Minister—Sir John Jordan, G. C. I. E., K. C. B., K. C. M. G.
 Appointed October 26, 1906
Councillor of Legation—Vacant
Secretaries.—Hon. F. S. Scott, M. V. O., T. H. Lyons and Sir S. Head, Bart.
Naval Attache—Capt the Hon. H. G. Bland, M. V. O., R. N.
Military Attache—Major D. S. Rolleston
Chinese Secretary—S. Barton
Commercial Attache—William P. Kai
Judge—Sir H. W. de Saumarez (at Shanghai)
Assistant Judge—F. S. A. Bourne, C. M. G.
 There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C. G.), Changsha, Cheloo, Cheng-tu (C. G.), Chinkiang, Chungking, Fanchau, Hangchau, Hankau (C. G.), Harbin, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kuangchau, Mukden (C. G.), Newchwang, Nanking, Pakhoi, Shanghai (C. G.), Swatan, Tung-Yueh, Tien-tsin (C. G.), Wuchau, Wuhn, Yunnan-fu (C. G.).

Chinese Dependencies ■ Frontier Provinces

Manchuria, lying between the province of Chihli and the Amur river, and extending from the Hingan mountains eastwards to Korea and the Ussuri river, has an area of about 365,610 square miles and a population probably of about 20,000,000, but variously estimated from 5,750,000 to 29,400,000. It consists of 11 provinces, Sheng-Kung or Feng (area, 56,000 sq. miles, pop. 10,312,241), capital Mukden, Kirin (105,000 sq. miles, pop. 6,000,000), capital Kirin, and Heilung-chiang on the Amur province (203,000 sq. miles: pop. 1,500,000) with Tartarbar for its capital. The population given above for Fengtien provinces is from an Chinese statement of November, 1908, which also gives its agricultural population as, 2,520,145, and its cultivated area as 4,333,333 acres.

The chief towns — Mukden, the capital, with about 158,132 inhabitants; Newchwang (50,000) standing about 30 miles up the Liao river, the mouth of which is the port of Ying-tse (60,000) often called Newchwang. Besides Newchwang, Mukden, An-tung, Tatung-kau, Tiehling, (28,492) Tungchiangtsu, (7,299) and Fakumen, (19,432) are open to commerce. Other important towns — Hsin-min-fu (20,000), Liao-yang (40,000), Feng-hwang-cheng (25,000). In Kirin province is the town of Chang-chun (Kwangchengtze), with 80,000 inhabitants. The chief town in Heilung-chiang province is Tsitsihar (30,000). In Manchuria, however, there are many other populous towns situated on the old trade routes.

The Manchu population, especially in the south, has been largely absorbed by Chinese immigrants, so that the southern provinces, being now connected with China by railway as well as by maritime trade, has become closely identified with distinctively Chinese interests. The lease of the southern extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula, containing Port Arthur, Talien-wan and other ports with the adjacent waters and islands, by treaty of December 22, 1905, made it over to Japan, and various concessions were granted to control and construction of railways.

The Manchurian railways extend from Shan-hai-kwan on the frontier of Chihli northwards to Hsin-min-tun and Mukden, and round the Liao-tung gulf to Port Arthur which is directly connected with Mukden by the South Manchurian Railway (Japanese line) running northwards to Harbin, 615 miles from Port Arthur. There is a branch line of 75 miles from Chang-chun to Kirin. A line 16 miles in length of a metre gauge has been laid (1908) by local Chinese capital from Tsitsihar to Ang-ang-ch'i for commercial purposes. A line from Sianmin Fu to Tsitsihar Fu (630 miles) is in project, to be surveyed in 1910. At Harbin the railway joins the line which runs for a length of 960 miles over Manchurian soil and connects the Siberian frontier with Vladivostok. The new town, Harbin, on the Sungari river, at some distance from the old town of the same name, is rapidly extending.

Early in 1913 the Chinese Government created two new official posts in Manchuria, that of Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese troops and that of Government Resident.

Tibet, extending from the Pamir region eastwards between the Himalayan and Kwen-lun mountains to the frontiers of China, has an area of 468,200 square miles with a population estimated at 3,500,000. Lhasa, the capital, has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The country being bleak and mountainous and strangers having been jealously excluded, wide regions are still unexplored.

Chinese authority was in the past represented by two Ambans who had charge, respectively, of foreign and military affairs. There were three Chinese commandants of troops at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri where the permanent military force of about 4,000, provided by China, was mostly quartered. There were a few other Chinese officials, but the civil and religious administration of the country was left almost entirely to Tibetans. The head of the government is the Dalai Lama, who resides at the Po-ta-la (or palace) in Lhasa. He acts through a minister or regent (nomo-khan), appointed for life by the Chinese Government from among the chief Tibetan Lamas, and he is assisted by five ministers. One Tibetan frontier region was transformed into a Chinese province with Batung for its capital, and a Chinese military force having taken and pillaged Lhasa, the Dalai Lama fled to India. He was thereupon deposed by the Chinese, who unsuccessfully attempted to adopt measures for ascertaining and appointing a proper successor to his office.

prevailing religion is Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, but along with there is Bon, or Shamanistic, faith. In some places agriculture is carried on, barley and other cereals as well as pulse and vegetables being grown. In favoured regions fruits, including peaches and grapes, are produced. In other places the pursuits are pastoral, the domestic animals being sheep and yak (often crossed with Indian cattle), while in some regions there are buffaloes, pigs, and camels. Wool-spinning, weaving, and knitting are common, and there are many hands skilful in making images and other decorations for religious edifices. The chief minerals worked are gold, borax, and salt. There is a large trade with China and considerable traffic across the Indian frontier.

For the removal of hindrances to the Indian trade a treaty was made with China (as suzerain of Tibet) in 1890, supplemented by a second treaty in 1893, but the hindrances still remained. Consequently, in 1904, the Indian Government sent a mission with an escort to arrange matters directly with the Tibetan Government. The mission met with a good deal of armed opposition, but at length, on September 7, a convention was executed at Lhasa. The convention provides for the re-erection of boundary stones (alluding to former pastoral disputes) on the Sikkim frontier; for marts at Yatung, Gyantze, and Gartok for Tibetan and British merchants; for the demolition of forts on the trade routes; for a Tibetan commissioner to confer with British officials for the alteration of the objectionable features of the treaty of 1893; for the settlement of an equitable customs tariff; for the repair of the passes and the appointment of Tibetan and British officials at the trade marts. The Tibetans have paid an indemnity of 2,500,000 rupees (166,666*l.*), and the evacuation of the Chumbi valley by the British began in February, 1906. Further, no Tibetan territory may be sold, leased, mortgaged to any foreign Power, nor may Tibetan affairs, or Tibetan public works, be subject to foreign management or interference without the sanction of the British. The adhesion of China to this convention was secured by an agreement signed at Peking on April 27, 1906. Under the Convention of August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agree not to enter into negotiation with Tibet except through the Chinese Government, nor to send representatives to Lhasa. But this engagement does not affect the provisions of the British-Tibetan convention of September 7, 1904, ratified by China in 1906. Negotiations were begun at Simla in Sept. 1907, for the conclusion of Trade Regulations between India and Tibet, and were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in April, 1908.

In March and April, 1912, Presidential Orders were issued which claimed to regard Tibet and Mongolia as integral parts of China, and proposed to put them on exactly the same footing as the provinces. H.M. Government demurred to this so far as Tibet was concerned, and insisted on the fact that, as laid down in the Lhasa Convention of 1904, Great Britain recognised only China's suzerainty and not her sovereignty in Tibet.

The Chinese forces in Lhasa having been besieged there by the Tibetans, were eventually allowed to march out without their arms, and were sent back to China via India. In March, 1913, all Chinese officials, civil and military, had evacuated Tibet.

In the meantime, a treaty between Tibet and Mongolia was signed on January 21, 1912, the principal provisions of which being that each country recognises the independence of the other. They both undertake to promote the spread of Buddhism, and to open their frontiers for mutual trade and intercourse.

The province of *Sia-Kiang*, consisting of Chinese Turkestan, Kulja,

Zungaria, and outer Kan su, comprehends all the Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the south. It is under the control of a Military Governor, being now regarded as a separate province. Its area is estimated at about 550,340 square miles and population at about 1,200,000. The inhabitants are of many races, mostly mixed Kirghiz, Persian, Kalmuck and Chinese. The chief towns are Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan, Kuriya and (towards the north) Aksu. The country is administered under Chinese officials, residing at Urumtsi, the subordinates being usually natives of the country. In some regions about the Kashgar and Yarkand rivers the soil is fertile, irrigation is practised, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown. Other productions of the country are wool, cotton, and silk. Jade is worked, and in some districts gold is found.

Mongolia

Ruler — Djebroun Damba Khutukhta

The Cabinet is made up as follows —

President of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia — Sun nien Khin Ninnan Souioun

Minister of the Interior — Tchin Sousonkton Tsun van Luna Tchin Tchimet

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Datsin van Handa dajai

Minister of War — Tsdem Dala Tsun van Gombo Souioun

Minister of Finance — Touchetou Tsun van Tchakdoijah

Minister of Justice — Radem Tsun van Namvatai

The vast and indefinite tract of country called Mongolia stretches from the Kinghan mountains on the east to the Tarbagatai mountains on the west, being intersected towards its western end by the Altai mountains and the Irtysh river. On the north it is bounded by Siberia and on the south by the outer Kan-su and other regions which are united into Sin-Kiang. The area of Mongolia is about 1,367,600 square miles, and its population about 2,600,000. A wide tract in the heart of this region is occupied by the Desert of Gobi which extends south-westwards into Chinese Turkestan. The inhabitants are nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks who range the desert with camels, horses, and sheep. Even in fertile districts they are little given to agriculture. The chief town and centre of population is Urga, about 170 miles due south of Mumaichen, which is a frontier emporium for the brisk trade carried on with China. The Gobi Desert goods being easily transported to the Siberian frontier town of Khabkha, which stands about 100 miles from the south end of Lake Balkal. The imports to Urga amounted to about 1,560,000/ , and the exports to about 990,000/. The chief exports are wool, skins and hides, furs, horns, &c. The commerce between Mongolia and China will no doubt be stimulated by the projected railway from Kalgan to Urga (530 miles) and the Urga Khabkha railway (170 miles), both being Chinese undertakings.

During the Chinese Revolution an independent Government was set up in Outer Mongolia under the leadership of the Hutukhtu (living Buddha) of Urga. The Chinese Government having despatched forces to reduce Outer Mongolia, on account of the frequent representations of the Russian Government, the latter in October despatched to Urga an envoy, who has recognised on behalf of his Government the independence of Outer Mongolia. On Nov 3rd, 1912, a Russo Mongolian Agreement was concluded, by which the Russian Govern-

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA ■■■ COLOMBIA)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. It split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1859 changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the ■■■ name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, ■■■ improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the States was abolished, and they became simple departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such ■■■ the management of their own finances. In 1900, a new territorial division of the country was adopted, 15 departments and ■■■ "Intendencias" being formed.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate contains 34 senators elected indirectly by electors specially chosen for the purpose. The House of Representatives consists of 92 members elected by the people in 24 electoral circumscriptions (one for every 50,000 of population), but in each of the 4 intendencias appointed by the Intendente, his secretary and 3 inhabitants chosen by the municipal council of the capital of the intendency. Senators are elected for ■■■ years, Representatives for 2 years.

The President ■■■ elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years, and his salary is 9,600 gold dollars per ■■■■■. Congress elects, for a term of one year, two substitutes, one of whom, failing the president during ■■■ presidential term, fills the vacancy.

President of the Republic—Señor Carlos E. Restrepo, appointed July 15th, 1910.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Treasury, War, Public Instruction, and Public Works.

■■■■ Population.

The ■■■ of the Republic is estimated ■■■ about 461,600 square miles. According to a ■■■ taken in 1870, the population, including ■■■ of Panama, ■■■ that date was 2,951,323. The ■■■ and population of the 15 departments and ■■■ intendencias ■■■ according to the ■■■ ■■■ 1912, as follows:—

	Area sq. miles	Popula- tion (1912)	Per sq. mile		Area sq. miles	Popula- tion (1912)	Per sq. mile
Antioquia	22,752	740,937	32	Cartagena with	—	—	—
Atlántico	1,008	114,887	114	Comisarias	—	99,676	—
Bolívar	21,320	425,975	19	Chocó	—	60,663	—
Bolívar	16,480	583,469	35	Guajira	—	58,018	—
Cauca	7,850	541,498	46	Meta	—	29,299	—
Cauca	20,403	211,756	10	Total	—	—	—
Córdoba	8,046	715,670	88	Intendencias	258,840	242,646	0.9
Huila	8,100	155,101	19				
Magdalena	19,160	140,106	7				
Panamá	30,760	400,090	13				
Panamá	9,360	238,916	31				
Santander	17,665	400,684	23				
Norte Santander	6,355	204,391	32				
Tolima	10,090	282,420	28				
Valle	3,897	317,167	55				
Total Departments	202,760	3,328,416	16	Grand Total	401,600	1,476,961	11

This excludes about 30,000 uncivilised Indians. On December 4, 1903, Panama asserted its independence and was formed into a separate Republic, but Colombia has not yet recognised the independence of Panama.

The capital, Bogotá (pop. 121,257), lies 8,600 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (48,907), connected with the coast by 17 miles of railway; Cartagena (34,889); Medellín (70,547) a mining centre; Cali, 26,425; Bucaramanga (19,735); Cúcuta (20,364), the last two being coffee centres.

The boundary line with Brazil is still undefined, and there are difficulties with Peru and Ecuador which have been submitted to the decision of the King of Spain under the convention of September 12, 1905.

Religion and Instruction

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism. There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz. of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín, and Popayán, the first having 4 suffragans and the other three 2 a-piece. One of the suffragan archbishops is Panamá, belonging to ecclesiastical province of Cartagena, and also to the Republic of Panamá. Other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals or to the law.' There is a Ministry of Public Instruction which has the supreme direction of education throughout the Republic, and is divided into 5 sections: primary, secondary, professional, artistic and industrial. Education is stated to be in a satisfactory condition, there being 4,371 schools with 272,873 pupils in 1912. Nearly all the schools for secondary education, maintained and assisted by the nation, are entrusted to religious corporations of the Catholic Church. There are in the capital Faculties of letters and philosophy; of jurisprudence and political sciences; of medicine and natural sciences; and of mathematics and engineering. For the working class there are many schools of trades directed by the Fathers. There are other schools of colleges open, under religious orders, and the school of the Sisters has reopened. Normal schools have been established in 11 departments, and schools of mining in 10. Pasto. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. The Republic spent on education (1912), \$41,460. The Republic has a national library, museum, and observatory.

Revenue and expenditure for 4 years in gold pesos -

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1910	881,500	10 981,500
1911	13 466 119	13 583 119
1912	12,045 141	12,500 000
1913	14 070 612	14 060,294

The internal debt consists of the consolidated internal, amounting July 1st, 1912, to 5,476,888 silver pesos, and the floating, amounting 2,756,545 pesos gold. This is exclusive of the paper money in circulation, amounting in 1912 to more or less the value of 10,000,000 pesos gold.

The external debt, mostly due to British creditors, amounted, with arrears, to 8,514 492½, the nominal value of the debt being 2,700,000. A settlement was arrived at in that year whereby bonds issued for 2,687,800. Under arrangement of unpaid coupons exchanged for interest bearing certificates. Of 351,000, the amount of those, 70 per cent has been paid off, and payment of the remaining per cent contingent on Colombia receiving compensation from the United States in respect of the cession of Panama. On March 30th, 1910, the total outstanding was 2 660,400, and from April, 1911, to January, 1912 it was reduced to 2,496 600. In addition to the external debt of 1908 there are guarantee railway debts amounting to 1,469,400.

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress. The peace footing was fixed at 7,000 in 1910. After the war the actual strength was reduced to 10,000 men, and in 1905 to 5,000, many of these being engaged in making or repairing highways. There are 6,000 men. Every able bodied Colombian is liable to military service.

The Colombian navy consists of the following vessels.—On the Atlantic, 1 cruiser, on the Pacific, 2 cruisers, 2 gunboats, 1 troopship, 1 tug, on the river Magdalena, 1 gunboat. The ships are all old, and of little or no fighting value. It is very doubtful if they could ever get to sea.

Production

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. Gold produced in 1907 to the value of 668,501½, and silver to the value of 142,136. In 1911, gold exported to the value 3,751,833 gold pesos (bullion, 2,454,894, and gold dust, 1,296,939). In 1911 the value of export of mineral products amounted 4,507,762 dollars gold. In Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, and Magdalena. Other minerals, less worked, are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (32 mines). The emerald of Cosquez and Cosquez belong to the Government. No statistics of their output published, but they are said to yield 1,000,000 pesos worth of per year. Nearly the emeralds mined to day from Colombia. The Pradera works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, rails, mills, castings, &c. in the immediate neighbourhood. Coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and gravel deposits, which

render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying most of the interior departments. The maritime departments use the salt evaporated at the numerous natural salt pans along the coast. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum. The Government has undertaken the working of the coal mines at San Jorge, which had been abandoned. On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government desires to concede for a term of years.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of the present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee is the staple product, but transport is difficult. In 1910-11, 12,641,186 kilograms of coffee were exported, and in 1911-12, 12,237,875 kilograms. Tobacco is grown and shipped to Germany. Cotton is produced in Magdalena, Bolívar, Antioquia and Santander, and is beginning to be cultivated in Boyacá and Cundinamarca. Cocoa, sugar, vegetable, ivory, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. Banana cultivation is extending, and near Santa Marta a large amount of capital is being invested in this industry. The rubber tree grows wild, and its cultivation has begun. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated. Dye and cedar woods are abundant in the Magdalena river, but little or no wood of any sort is exported. The Panama hat industry is making great strides; some 86 per cent. of the hats manufactured are sent to the United States. The greatest industrial development was at Barranquilla, where several new factories were opened, including two match factories, a glass factory for the production of all kinds of glassware (no flat glass), a shoe factory, a nail factory, a cotton-goods factory, a cotton gin, and an ice factory. There is a considerable export trade in cattle.

In 1906, concessions of land embracing about 145,000 square miles in the rubber region were granted for 25 years. The concessionaires are to pay 1 gold dollar on every 100 lbs. of rubber gathered; they are to establish agricultural colonies, to provide a steamboat service on the rivers, and to construct mountain roads.

Commerce.

In 1911 the imports amounted to 18,108,863 pesos gold, and the exports 22,375,899. In 1910 the imports amounted to 17,385,039 pesos gold, and the exports to 17,786,806. The principal articles of export (1911), coffee, 9,475,456 gold pesos; cocoa, 139,324; bananas, 2,172,582; rubber, 900,886.

About 67 per cent. of the coffee exported from Colombia goes to the United States; most of the tobacco to Germany; cotton to Liverpool or Havre. The chief imports are flour, lard, petroleum, and cotton goods from the United States; rice from Germany; and cotton goods from Great Britain.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years:--

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Colombia into U.K.	408,118	480,382	764,902	1,041,161	1,046,215
Exports to U.K.	1,012,782	885,185	885,185	1,190,760	1,086,052

Shipping and Communications.

In 1911 the merchant shipping of Colombia consisted of 1 steamer of 457 tons and 4 sailing vessels of 1,121 tons. At Cartagena in 1910 there entered 257 vessels of 585,706 tons, and at Puerto Colombia 111 vessels of 787,699 tons. The ports of Colombia are in regular communication with those of European and American countries by means of 7 lines of mail steamers, 3 of which are British and the others German, French, Spanish, and Italian.

The total length of railways open in Colombia in 1911 was 1,111 miles belonging to 11 companies and 11 States. Of the total, 1,111 miles have a gauge of 3 ft, the rest a metre gauge. Number of passengers carried (1911), 1,350,548, tons of freight, 883,930. The roads of Colombia are simple mule tracks, but the Government is employing soldiers to improve the main roads. Much of the inland traffic is by river, and the work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on. That river is navigable for 111 miles, steamers ascend to La Dorada, 111 miles from Barranquilla. Tributaries supply 215 miles of navigable water, and these have 42 steamers, with a total tonnage of 7,331, regularly ply.

Postal facilities between Barranquilla and foreign countries are stated to be excellent, but as to internal mail there are no recent statistics. In 1911, in the internal service there were 3,200,000 letters and post cards transmitted, and 2,436,190 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers. Number of offices, 608. A British river transport company has contracted with the Government to convey mails and passengers to and from the interior every three days. Other companies, British, German, and native ply on the river.

There were 11,248 miles of Government telegraph lines in 1912, 1,462,329 telegrams were despatched in 1911, and 11,294 cablegrams were sent.

Money, Weights, and Measures

By decree of March 6, 1906, the Central Bank was constituted with a capital of 1,600,000, and to it was entrusted the redemption of the paper currency and the restoration of metallic money, but this is now taken in hand by the Government. The sovereign is received by the Government and the Commerce in all transactions as the equivalent of 10 gold pesos. By a special law the exchange between the paper currency and the gold currency has been fixed at 10,000 per cent, so that the value of the paper peso is 1 cent gold.

Under the Law of June 12, 1907, the monetary unit is a gold dollar equal to one-fifth of a pound sterling and of proportionate weight, the fine being the same. Gold coins are 1, 2½, and 5 dollars. Silver (900 fine) the dollar, the half dollar the peseta, and the real, the silver coinage being legal tender for amounts not exceeding 10 dollars gold. Nickel for 1, 2, and 5 dollars paper is legal tender up to 5 dollars gold, each paper dollar being reckoned as worth 1 centavo gold (as stated above). Colombia has no gold coinage beyond the British £1 and 10 pieces.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 10 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, and the carga, of 200 Colombian pounds, or 250 kilos, are generally used. The libra is equal to 1.102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian vara is 80 cm., still in use as the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1 OF COLOMBIA in GREAT BRITAIN

Minister — *Envoy* — Vacant

Secretary of Legation — Saturnino Restrepo (in charge)

— Samuel Montana

Consul-General in London — Luis Martinez Silva

There are consuls or vice consuls in Grimsby, Liverpool, Nottingham, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dover, Dundee, Glasgow, and Manchester

in OF GREAT BRITAIN in COLOMBIA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General — Percy C. Wyndham
Appointed May, 1911

Attache — Ronald Parker

Consul at Barranquilla, and vice consuls at Bogota, Carthagena, Honda, Medellin, and Santa Marta, and consular agents at Toluca and Buenaventura

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1838 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution promulgated on December 7, 1871, and modified very frequently since that date. Practically there is no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives called the Constitutional Congress, and made up of 44 deputies, being one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to support themselves. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years. A Standing Committee of 5 deputies represents Congress during its recess and advises the President on all matters which would ordinarily come before the Chamber.

President of the Republic—Ricardo Jimenez (Elected for four years from May 8, 1910.)

The administration normally is carried on by five Secretaries of State who are appointed by, and responsible to the President. They are the Secretaries respectively of the Interior and Police, of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Worship, of Public Instruction and War and Marine, of Finance and Commerce, and a Sub Secretary of Public Works under the control of Secretary of Finance and Commerce.

On December 20, 1907, the 6 Central American States, by their representatives in a conference at Washington, signed (among other treaties) a treaty of peace by which all the States agree to submit disputed matters to a Court of Arbitration, the judges of which will be appointed by the Congress of each country, the decisions of this Court to be binding on all parties.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into seven provinces: San Jose, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limon. According to the estimate for December 31, 1911, the population was 388,266, as follows:—

Province	Population	Provinces	Population
San Jose	121,182	Guanacaste	88,810
Alajuela	91,707	Puntarenas	10,054
Heredia	42,045	Limon	11,000
Cartago	68,878	Total	388,266

There are about 3,500 aborigines (Indians).

The number of births and deaths for 1911 showed 15,847 births and 9,723 deaths, increase 6,124; in 1911, 16,839 births, and 9,483 deaths, increase, 7,356.

Immigration in 1911 amounted to 9,537, and the emigration to

8,170. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (81,668) and in the towns of Alajuela (6,061), Cartago (5,927), Heredia (7,761), Liberia (2,373), Puntarenas (4,709), and Limón (6,287). The government encourages immigration by the sale of land on easy terms. There are some 25,000 coloured British West Indians, mostly in Limón Province, on the banana farms.

For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 26 districts, superintended by medical men paid by the national Treasury.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. The Bishop of San José is a suffragan of the Archbishop of Guatemala. Elementary instruction is compulsory and free. Elementary schools are provided and maintained by local school councils, while the national government pays the teachers, besides making subventions in aid of local funds. In 1911, there were 29,904 elementary schools, the teachers numbered 1,074, and the enrolled pupils 29,904, the average attendance being 25,921. For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 315 pupils in 1911, and a college for girls with 206 pupils (including a normal section). The towns of Cartago, Alajuela, and Heredia, have each a college. For professional instruction there is a Medical Faculty, and also schools of Law, Pharmacy, and Dentistry.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted. In 1911 there were 11,760 convictions of misdemeanour, and 1,509 of crime.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been in gold colones worth about £92 (£1 = colones 10.45) as follows:—

	From April 1st to March 31st		From April 1st to Dec 31st	From January 1st to December 31st		
	1906-7	1907-8	1908	1909	1910	1911
Revenue	£692,019	£757,557	£498,480	£91,860	£777,000	£991,404
Expenditure	£717,702	£779,564	£70,580	£87,400	£47,710	£403,070

The revenue is chiefly derived from customs, liquors, and railways, posts, and telegraphs. The largest items of expenditure are finance, public instruction, and internal development.

The Budget estimates for 1912 are as follows:—Revenue, 8,900,000 colones (£851,674), and expenditure, 8,874,610 colones (£849,245).

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on December 31, 1910 was £1,617,200. To pay this total the Government borrowed 2,000,000 (through Mr. O. Keith, an American financier), retaining 382,800 for their needs. The bonds are payable in 1968. In November, 1911, a

further loan of 35,000,000 francs issued to pay the bonds of the Pacific railway and the internal debt. The internal debt on December 31, 1911, was 11,879,441 colones (1,186,789 £).

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army, including reserve and national guard, of 50,077 officers and men. The active army numbers 36,952, the reserve 8,491, and the national guard 4,634. The army consists of 3 brigades, 1 battalion, 3 companies, and 135 unclassified soldiers. The peace strength is 1,000 men, and the strength is estimated at 50,000 militia, every male between 18 and 30 may be required to serve. The Republic has also 2 motor launches on the Atlantic side for Revenue purposes.

Industry and Commerce.

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but the principal agricultural products are coffee and bananas. In 1911, 74,600 acres were devoted to the cultivation of coffee, 66,000 acres to bananas, 9,309,586 bunches of bananas were exported in 1911, and 206,609 bags (weight 12,641 metric tons) of coffee. There is a brisk banana trade with New Orleans, Mobile, New York, and Boston, and also between Limon and Bristol and Manchester. Other exports of produce were gold and silver bullion and concentrates, cocoa, tortoiseshell, hides, rubber, heads of cedar, mahogany, furze, and other woods. New rubber plantations are proving productive. Maize, sugar, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated. The distillation of spirits, a government monopoly, proceeds actively. The live stock consists of 361,046 cattle, 59,173 horses, 111,540 pigs, besides mules, sheep, and goats. Several districts are auriferous, and mining is carried on in the Abangarez, Barranca, and Aguacate districts, at about 6 mines.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (in sterling 1 colon = 22 £) :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	£ 1,511,627	£ 1,126,559	£ 1,162,438	£ 1,625,299	£ 1,621,320
Exports	1,570,620	1,572,482	1,587,000	1,739,380	1,680,746

For 1911 the value of the chief imports and exports was as follows :—

Imports		Exports	
Cotton goods	251,737	Bananas	9,309,586
Flour	80,496	Coffee	206,609
Railway	54,619	Gold, silver (bullion) and concentrates	216,881
Constructional	52,606	Timber	18,509
Machinery	51,750	Cocoa	17,780
Ward	40,970	Rubber	17,300
Coal		Hides and skins	18,042
		Raw rubber	19,191

Of the import value in 1911, 845,597 £ (46.29 per cent) was from the United States, 316,219 £ (17.34 per cent) from the United Kingdom, 347,093 £ (19.03 per cent) from Germany, 90,400 £ (4.25 per cent) from

France, and 116,246*l.* from Spanish America. Of the value exported, 1,012,618*l.* (55·14 per cent.) went to the United States, 780,314*l.* (39·76 per cent.) to the United Kingdom, 61,921*l.* (3·37 per cent.) to Germany, and 12,360*l.* (0·67 per cent.) to France.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica for 5 years :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports Costa Rica into U.K.	1,396,006	1,265,655	875,372	826,800	1,168,745
Exports to Costa Rica from U.K.	282,606	301,343	160,263	217,068	270,807

Shipping and Communications.

There are no official figures available as regards shipping. On the Atlantic coast there are several small sailing vessels and power launches, and on the Pacific coast motor launches.

In 1911 there entered the ports of the Republic 1,159,873 tons, and cleared 1,164,372 tons. Limon is visited regularly by steamers of 7 shipping companies (2 British, 1 German, 1 Spanish, 1 French, 1 Italian, and 1 American) connecting it with ports of Europe and America. Two lines visit the Pacific port of Punta Arenas.

The railway system connects San José with the Atlantic ports, and has been extended to connect the capital with the Pacific ports; there are branch lines connecting towns to the north and south. The length of railway is about 459 miles; the system is being extended into the banana lands. At San José there is an electric tramway of 5½ miles.

In 1911 there were 200 post offices. The number of postal packets despatched and received was 6,991,898.

There were (1911) telegraph wires of a total length of 1,580 English miles, with 180 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1911 was 563,000. The telephone lines had a length of about 460 miles. Wireless telegraphy is working from Limon to Bocas del Toro (Panama) 60 miles, and from Bluefields and Colon to Jamaica. Limon has a radius of 300 miles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are 4 banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Bank (founded 1863) and the Bank of Costa Rica (1877), with a capital of 1,200,000 and 2,000,000 colones respectively, the Commercial Bank of Costa Rica (1905) with a capital of 1,500,000 colones, and the Mercantile Bank of Costa Rica (1908) with a capital of 1,200,000 colones. On September 12, 1912, a bank was incorporated, the International Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 465,000 colones. The bank must keep its reserves in gold equal to half their note circulation. The total in circulation on December 31, 1911, was 4,097,405 colones. The 4 banks had a reserve (December 31, 1912) of 2,678,469 colones.

On October 18, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, the monetary unit to be the gold *colón*, weighing 778 grammes, 800 (value 22·9*gr.*). The U.S. gold dollar is worth 2·15 colones. The new silver coinage consists of fractions of the *colón*, viz., 50, 25, 10, and 5-cent pieces. 900 silver, which is legal tender up to 1 *colón*, copper being legal tender up to 1 *colón*. Foreign gold is legal, but not foreign silver.

The metric system is now in use, the following — the old weights and

1 lb. <i>Libra</i>	= 1 014 lb avoirdupois
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101 40 lbs „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 11 bushels (imperial bushel)

The old weights and of Spain in the country districts but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established and in general use

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Charge d'Affaires — London — W de la Guardia

Secretaries — Victor M and Guillermo de la Guardia

Consul General — W J McLachlan

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, &c.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA

Minister and Consul-General — Sir C C Mallet, C M G, Resident at Panama

Consul — J N Cox

There is a Vice Consul at Port Limon

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CUBA.

Constitution and Government.

Cuba, after having been continuously in Spanish possession from its discovery, was by the peace preliminaries and by the definitive treaty signed by the Peace Commissioners at Paris December 10 1898, relinquished by Spain and thus has the position of an independent nation. The direct and interposition of the United States in the struggle against Spanish domination has, however, brought the island into close association with the United States Government. On November 5, 1900 a convention met to decide on a constitution, and on February 21, 1901, a constitution was adopted, under which the island has a republican form of government, with a president, a vice president, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The United States legislature passed a law authorising the President of the United States to make over the government of the island to the Cuban people as soon as Cuba should undertake to make no treaty with any foreign power endangering its independence, to contract no debts for which the current revenue would not suffice, to concede to the United States Government a right of intervention and also to grant to it the use of naval stations. On June 12, 1901, these conditions were accepted by Cuba, on February 24, 1902, the President and Vice President of the Republic were elected, and on May 20 the control of the island was formally transferred to the new Cuban Government. Under treaties signed July 2, 1903 the United States has coaling stations in the Bay of Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, for which they pay 2,000 dollars annually. The connection between Cuba and the United States was rendered still closer by the reciprocal commercial convention which came into operation on December 27, 1900.

In August, 1906, an insurrection broke out, and a United States Commissioner undertook the provisional government. On January 24, 1909, the provisional government came to an end, and the new president assumed office.

President — General Mario G. Menocal (Nov., 1912)

There is a Cabinet consisting of the Secretaries of State, of Justice, of the Interior, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour, of Public Instruction, of Public Works, and of Sanitation and Charity.

The National Congress is made up of a Senate (24 members, 2 from each province) and a House of Representatives (83 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants).

Area and Population.

Cuba has an area of 44,164 square miles with a population, according to the enumeration of 1910, of 2,220,278. The area, population, and density of population of the provinces according to the census of 1910 are as follows: —

Provinces	Area	Population in 1910	Pop. per sq. mile
	Square miles		
Havana	47	194,100	411
Pinar del Rio	1,000	204,420	204
Matanzas	1,000	266,000	266
Santa Clara	9,400	14,920	159
Camaguey	11,000	185,140	168
Oriente	13,000	450,000	346
Total	44,000	3,207,800	729

The population in 1910 was made up of 52.5 per cent of males, and 47.5 per cent of females, and 70.3 per cent of whites and 29.7 per cent of coloured people.

The movement of population in 1910 was as follows:—Marriages, 12,000, births, 74,286, deaths, 33,194, surplus of births over deaths, 41,092.

In 1911 there were 38,053 immigrants (31,056 men and 6,998 women) of whom 32,104 were Spanish.

The chief towns are Havana, 319,884; Santiago de Cuba, 56,614; Matanzas, 64,383; Camaguey, 70,116; Camaguey, 66,460; Cardenas, 28,576.

Instruction.

According to the census returns for 1899 64 per cent of the population could not read, 2 per cent could read but not write, 83 per cent could write, but were without superior education, 1 per cent had received higher education. Education was made obligatory in 1880, but the law was not enforced. Under United States rule the elementary and secondary school systems were re-organised, each municipality was required to have a school board, and every town to have schools at which the attendance of children should be compulsory. On Feb. 3, 1911 there were 8,774 schools with 3,856 teachers and 162,658 enrolled pupils, 79,762 boys and 72,896 girls; the average attendance was 105,774. For secondary instruction there are on the island many institutes and colleges.

The highest instruction in Cuba is given at the University of Havana, which has faculties of letters and sciences, of medicine and pharmacy, and of law. The number of students is about 1,000. In 1912 the first military academy in Cuba was established at Cabañas Fort.

Finance, Defence.

The receipts from customs during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, amounted to 28,218,624 dollars.

The Budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913, shows estimated receipts 37,940,200 dollars, expenses 33,974,147 dollars, leaving a surplus of 3,966,052.

The principal items of estimated income were:—Customs Revenue, 26,484,000 dollars; and Consular Fees, 1,000 dollars. The principal items of estimated expenditure were:—Home Affairs, 10,117,894 dollars; Finance Department, 2,900,700 dollars; Instruction, 1,782,638 dollars; and Public Works, 8,155,000 dollars.

Congress did not approve of a budget for 1911-12 and therefore that of the previous year was in operation.

The [] of the Republic of Cuba (August 1, 1911) [] (according to the President's message) [] follows:—

Revolutionary [] per cent. bonds, 1896	2,196,585	
Redeemed	1,464,585	
In circulation		782,000
Interior debt, [] per cent.	10,871,100	
„ „ 1906, 4½ per cent.	16,500,000	
Total		27,371,100
Loan of 1904, [] per cent	35,000,000	
Amortisation	1,020,000	
Total		36,980,000
Total debt		62,083,100

During the year 1910 the public debt was decreased by 3,645,827 dollars.

For [] preservation of order there is a Rural Guard, horse and foot, of 5,298 men, and a regular army of 4,311 enlisted men, and 212 officers. The navy consists of 13 steam launches and [] cutters.

Production and Industry.

The staple products of Cuba are tobacco and sugar, but coffee, cocoa, cereals, and potatoes are grown, and a considerable trade is done in fruits and minerals. In 1911 the sugar crop was 1,459,630 tons; that for 1912 was 1,896,000, the largest ever raised in Cuba. In 1910 there [] 175 sugar mills. The production of tobacco in 1911 [] 308,497 bales (of 120 lbs. each). In 1911, 188,129,188 cigars [] exported. The principal fruits exported were pineapples (25,775 tons in 1911) and bananas (38,000 [] in 1910), also 2,000,000 coconuts [] exported.

On June 30, 1909, the live stock in the island consisted of 2,936,549 head of cattle, 523,702 horses, 57,310 mules, and 2,202 [].

Cuba has forest lands, many of which [] in private ownership, but the forests belonging to the State have an [] of about 1,250,000 []. These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils. Cedar is used locally for cigar-boxes, and mahogany exported. Many other hard woods [] used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes.

In the district of Santiago de Cuba, copper manganese, and iron mines [] worked. The iron mines employ over 4,000 workmen, and supply on [] average 50,000 tons of [] per month to the United States. Gold is found but little worked. There [] rich [] of asphalt which [] not largely [].

Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports for 3 years (ending June 30) were [] follows:—

	1909		
	dollars		
Imports	91,447,581	103,675,581	118,366,997
Exports		100,800,000	120,106,579

Value of specie imported in 1910, 4,338,617 dollars, exported 861,538 dollars. The imports and exports distributed as follows (in United States dollars) —

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1911	1910	1911	1910
United States	54,669,293	60,915,000	129,828,507	106,853,340
Other Countries of America	8,814,920	—	2,391,216	—
Germany	4,512,760	7,144,657	2,645,398	3,641,665
Spain	8,684,456	9,201,791	727,297	450,703
France	5,174,039	6,209,130	1,549,080	1,307,517
United Kingdom	12,212,219	13,694,060	10,606,280	1,697,811
Other Countries of Europe	5,423,357	—	915,175	—
All Other Countries	2,224,726	16,910,469	606,058	5,176,047
Totals	101,675,581	113,306,997	124,745,301	128,186,677

Shipping and Communications.

In 1911 12, 12,172 vessels entered and 12,306 cleared. British vessels, 268 of 508,050 tons entered the Port of Havana and 266 of 510,639 tons cleared. In Cuba there were in 1912, 1,690 miles of railway. The four lines are—the United Railways of Havana, 672 miles; Cuba Railroad, 602 miles; Cuban Central Railway, 269 miles, and Western Railway of Havana, 147 miles. The lines now connect the principal towns and seaports from Pinar del Rio in the west, to Santiago de Cuba in the east. The larger sugar estates have private lines connecting them with the main lines. Several important railway extensions are projected. There are 1,033 miles of cart roads open to traffic. There are 487 post offices, 171 telegraph offices, and nine wireless stations operated by the Government. There are 5,065 miles of government telegraph line.

The National Bank has a paid up capital of 5,000,000 dollars. On June 29th, 1912, its assets amounted to 38,127,307 dollars. There is no Cuban currency and no paper money. The Spanish gold dollar is worth 45½¢; the silver dollar about 40¢., and the American dollar 49½¢. The principal coins used are the peso, worth 84 cents, the peseta, worth 17 cents, the real, worth 4 cents. The French 'Louis' is worth 3 dollars.

The metrical system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CUBA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General Carlos Garcia Veller.

Secretary.—Gabriel Zendegeu.

Chancellor.—Carlos Autran y Batista.

Attache.—Antonio F. Saavedra.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CUBA.

Envoy and Minister.—Stephen Leech.

British Vice-Consuls at Havana.—H. H. R. Cowan and G. F. Plant.

There are British Consuls at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and Guantanamo.

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DENMARK.

(KONGELIGKE DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian X., born September 26, 1870; son of King Frederik VIII. and Queen Louisa; married April 26, 1904, to Princess *Alexandrine*, of Mecklenburg; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, May 14, 1912.

Children of the King.

- I. Prince Christian *Frederik*, born March 11, 1899.
- II. Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900.

Brothers and sisters of the King

- I. Prince *Amé*, born August 3, 1871, elected King of Norway, under the title of Haakon VII., November 1905, married July 23, 1906, to Princess *Maud* Alexandra of Great Britain; offspring Prince *Alexander* (now Crown Prince of Norway), born July 2, 1903.
- II. Prince *Harald*, born October 3, 1876, married April 25, 1906, to Princess *Hekna* of Sonderborg, Glucksborg; offspring Princess *Frieda*, born July 1, 1911.
- III. Princess *Ingeborg*, born August 2, 1878, married August 27, 1897, to Prince *Charles* of Sweden.
- IV. Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.
- V. Prince *Gustav*, born March 4, 1887.
- VI. Princess *Dagmar*, born May 28, 1890.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I, Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy is connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Frederik VIII. has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner. The heir apparent to the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 120,000 kroner.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg —

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg

Christian IX., 1863.

Frederik VIII., 1906.

Christian X., 1912

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1866, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the King and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being the Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 114 members, returned by direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, who if he has any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the same so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle in which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their

services at the rate of 10 kroner (11s. 1d.) per day, including Sundays and holidays, during the first 6 months of the session, and 11 kroner (6s. 8d.) for each additional day of the session. Members must accept payment. They also receive second-class free passes on the railways and may charge travelling expenses to and from Copenhagen at the beginning and end of the session.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years judges who, together with the ordinary members of the Højesteret, form the Regeret, a tribunal who alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free vote to both of the legislative assemblies, but only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed July 6, 1910), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—*Statsraadet*—consists of the following departments:—

- 1 and 2. *The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Defence.*—Klaus Berntsen.
3. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—C. W. G. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.
4. *Ministry of the Interior.*—J. Jensen-Sundrup.
5. *Ministry of Justice.*—F. T. Bülow.
6. *Ministry of Finance.*—Niels Neergaard.
7. *Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Jacob Appel.
8. *Ministry of Agriculture.*—Anders Nielsen.
9. *Ministry of Public Works.*—Thomas Larsen.
10. *Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.*—O. H. V. B. Muns.

The ministers individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

Landsting, elected 1910:—28 Right, 23 Left, 1 Free Conservatives, 1 Socialists, 1 Radicals, and 1 Independents.

Folkething, elected 1910:—57 Left, 20 Radical Left, 1 Socialists, 13 Right.

Denmark is divided into 13 counties (*Amt*), each of which is administered by a Governor (*Amtmand*), and the counties into Hundreds (*Herred*), each with a portion of the Peace (*Herredsfoged* or *Birkedommer*). In the towns there is a Mayor, appointed by the government, with or without aldermen. The Hundreds are divided into parishes of which there are, in all, about 1,100. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, its constitution and administration, under a charter which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, modified by two acts of October 8, 1903, legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 18 members, 12 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king.

A minister for Iceland (Bjorn Jonason) nominated by the king and residing in Reykjavik is the responsible head of the administration. The offices of the governor and the two Amtmands have been abolished.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1911 —

Divisions	Area 1911 English sq. m.	Population 1911	Population 1911 per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjøbenhavn) } without suburbs	27	462,161	16,800
Islands in the Baltic	5,117	1,096,458	214
Peninsula of Jutland	9,898	1,198,457	121
Faeroe Islands	740	18,000	24
Total	15,582	2,775,076	175

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,837,900 males and 1,419,176 females in 1911. The total population at the census of 1906 was 2,757,076 showing an increase during 1906-11 of 11.27 per cent per annum. In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 1,023,384 in 1906 to 1,109,726 in 1911 while the rural population has increased from 1,565,585 in 1906 to 1,647,310 in 1911. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian, — 1901 of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 98.86 per cent were born in Denmark, 0.07 per cent were born in the Colonies, 0.15 per cent in Norway, 1.45 per cent in Sweden, 0.97 per cent in Schleswig, 0.47 per cent in other parts of Germany and 0.23 per cent in other foreign countries. The foreign born population was thus 11.27 per cent of the whole.

According to the occupation the population of Denmark in 1906 was classified thus —

Immatrial Production	145.54	Commerce, circulation & hotel keeping	24.130
Agriculture and Forestry	17,808	Capitalists and rural pensioners	109.729
Dairy work	13,113	Public assistance (including the aged)	16,901
Fishing	37,154	Profession not indicated	48,711
Business and industry	401,911		
Railways, posts, telegraphs, telephones, transports and navigation	14,057	Total	2,757,919

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjøbenhavn), in 1911, 462,161, — with suburbs, 559,398, Aarhus 61,755, Odense, 42,237, Aalborg, 33,449, Horsens, 23,843, Randers, 22,970.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths and marriages with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years —

Year	Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1907	74,824	1,823	20,103	37,275	37,049
1908	76,232	1,845	19,956	39,072	37,160
1909	76,801	1,815	19,944	35,807	40,494
1910	75,297	1,788	19,986	35,187	40,110
1911	78,938	1,751	19,879	37,232	36,706

Of the births in 1910, 11.1 per cent were illegitimate. In 1907, there were 1,100 divorces, in 1908, 651, in 1909, 784, in 1910, 749, in 1911, 711.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, 7,890 in 1907, 4,558 in 1908, 6,782 in 1909; 8,890 in 1910 and 8,303 in 1911.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced in 1536, the Church being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The members of the National Church are under the superintendence of the bishops, the Bishop of Roskilde being metropolitan. The bishops have a political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1901 there were 2,436,084 Protestants, 5,873 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Copenhagen), 106 Greek Catholics, 3,476 Jews, 4,501 other or of no confession.

Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of the last century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14. The public schools, maintained by communal rates, are with exception of a few middle class schools, free. Of public elementary schools there are about 3,422 (50 in the capital, 147 in other towns, and 3,225 in rural districts), with 376,696 pupils in the year 1911 (5 of these communal schools are grammar schools, and 71 Mellemskoler). For higher instruction there is furthermore a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 31 professors and teachers and about 500 pupils, 19 agricultural or horticultural schools; 11 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 8,000 pupils); 41 grammar schools (14 Government, 27 private); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 7 teachers and 72 students; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 13 teachers and 110 pupils, a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 41 professors and teachers and about 1,100 students, 110 Mellemskoler or middle class schools, and 41 grammar schools. The higher schools for children (grammar schools and Mellemskoler), together with other non-municipal schools in 1911, had an attendance of 48,300 pupils. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the state annually makes a grant of about 26,000. To the Mellemskoler grants are made amounting annually to about 25,000. The University of Copenhagen founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to 4 of which is admitted on equal terms with the others. It has 100 professors and teachers, and about 9,000 students.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

Ordinary poor relief is regulated by the law of April 9, 1891, under which in 1901, 101,915 (4.16 per cent of the population) were relieved. In 1902 of 398,490.

Another law of ■■■ concerning ■■■ *Age Pensions* has been extended by enactments of 1902 and 1908 ■■■ as to provide for, and to regulate assistance granted to the aged poor. Recipients must be over 60 years of age, of good character, and must have, for the preceding ■ years, had their domicile in the country without receiving public charity. The assistance granted may be in money, or in kind, ■■■ by abode in an hospital. It must be sufficient for maintenance and for attendance in ■■■ of illness. The estimate of the poverty of the recipient does not include private assistance unless amounting to ■■■ 100 kroner (about 6l. 13s.) a year. The subvention ■■■ paid by the ■■■ of domicile and half of it is refunded by the State. For the year ending March 31, 1911, 79,289 persons ■■■ relieved, of whom 59,271 ■■■ principals and 20,018 dependents. The total expenditure ■■■ 844,072l., of which 328,172l. was expended by the State.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogeder* and *bykedonamere*) and town judges (*byfogeder*). From these courts ■■■ appeal lies to the superior court (*Overret*), or court of second instance, in Viborg with 9 judges, and in Copenhagen with ■■■ judges. The Copenhagen superior court, however, is identical with that of the civil magistrates. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, 12 puisne judges, and 11 special judges sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1910, 8,378 ■■■ and 509 women ■■■ convicted of crimes and delicts; 47,001 persons were convicted of minor offences. On March 31, 1911, 797 men ■■■ and ■■■ women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget called the 'Finanslovsforslag,' must be laid ■■■ the table of the Folkething ■■■ the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them ■■■ be examined by four paid revisors, two of whom ■■■ elected by the Folkething and ■■■ by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to ■■■ Chambers which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have ■■■ remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual ■■■ and expenditure for the five years ending March ■■■ (18 kroner = 1l.) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1907	7,056,600	6,324,080	1910	7,518,526	7,898,859
1908	5,472,210	5,326,880	1911	7,781,908	7,781,908
1909	6,194,629	5,999,780	1912	9,304,676	9,440,778

The estimated **income** for 1912-13 was 5,705,686*l.*, and expenditure 6,351,150*l.* The following is an abstract of the budget for 1913-14:—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain	1,037,416	Civil list and	1,174,000
Interest on State assets	6,087,950	Rigsdag and Council of	400,000
Direct	35,031,000	Interest and on	
Indirect taxes, mainly customs and excise	60,143,200	State d	12,337,102
Posts and telegraphs	2,066,229	Pensions including military invalids	4,422,460
Balance of lotteries	1,517,223	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	989,913
Separate revenues	6,483,794	Ministry of Agriculture	4,200,414
Revenue from employment of property and funding of	4,623,500	Ministry of Interior	18,897,436
		Ministry of Public Works	2,834,013
		Ministry of Justice	4,459,441
		Ministry of Commerce and Navigation	632,916
		Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction	15,490,981
		Ministry of War	19,482,430
		Ministry of Marine	9,785,048
		Ministry of Finance	8,019,268
		Iceland	267,900
		Improvement of State property and reduction of debt	12,700,812
Total revenue	117,194,064 (6,445,174 <i>l.</i>)	Total expenditure	115,531,884 (11,365,260 <i>l.</i>)

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. In 1867 it was 6,458,110*l.*; in 1887, 990,050*l.*; in 1907, 994,210*l.*; on March 31, 1910, 994,342*l.*; 1911, 994,345*l.*; 1912, 985,789*l.* The object of the fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities from 1907 to 1912:—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>
1907	14,920,540	1910	16,764,121
1908	14,218,500	1911	15,658,839
1909	14,108,010	1912	15,859,000

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1912 to 14,904,000*l.* The debt is at 3 and 3½ per cent.

The amount of the debt for 1911-12 was 15,859,000*l.* down as compared with 1910-11. The amount of the debt on March 31, 1912, including the reserve fund, was 15,859,000*l.* excluding the railways (valued at 14,904,000*l.*) and the domains, 1,787,000*l.*

The revenue and expenditure, and the property of Copenhagen

and of the provincial towns and places and rural communes, were as follows —

	Revenue	Expenditure	Property	
Copenhagen (April 1, 1911 March 31, 1912)	£ 2,226,407	£ 2,705,717	■ 13,183,54	£ 11,046,200
Provincial Towns and Places (April 1, 1910 March 31, 1911)	2,780,650	2,797,500	8,717,310	6,224,882
Rural Communes (April 1, 1910 March 31, 1911)	1,852,873	1,839,932	4,355,163	2,298,978

Defence.

The Danish army is a *national militia*, resembling in some respects the Swiss army. Every able bodied Danish subject is obliged to serve in the army or navy, except the inhabitants of Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and the Danish Antilles. Exemptions in Denmark are few even (legymen having ■ serve for ■ years.

Service commences at the age of 21 and lasts for 16 years. For the first 9 the men belong to the active army, and for the second 8 years to the extra, or territorial reserve. At the time of joining, the recruits are continuously trained for 165 days in the infantry, ■ days in the field artillery, 1 year in the garrison artillery, and 200 days in the cavalry. The engineers have 7 months', and the train 2 months' continuous training. In the case of about, one fourth of the men, their initial training is prolonged by periods ranging from 2½ to 8½ months, according to the arm of the service to which they belong. Subsequent training for all arms only takes place once ■ twice ■ the remaining six or seven years of army service, and then only for 25 or 30 days ■ each occasion. The peace strength of the active army is about ■ officers and 12,900 men.

The country is divided into two territorial commands, one including Copenhagen and the first and second Zealand brigades, the other comprising the Funen brigade, and first and second Jutland brigades. There are 11 regiments of infantry (each of ■ or ■ battalions making 52 battalions altogether), also ■ regiments of cavalry, ■ regiments of field artillery (each of 8 four gun batteries, 5 garrison artillery battalions, and 3 battalions of engineers). The field army would apparently consist of 5 mixed brigades, with a fighting strength of about 50,000 men.

There are two special corps of infantry and garrison artillery, formed from reservists, for the defence of Copenhagen and the island of Bornholm.

The Danish infantry is armed with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle, calibre 8 mm. Mounted troops have the Remington carbine. ■ artillery ■ ■ ■ armed with ■ Krupp gun, firing ■ 14 ■ pound shell.

The permanent ■ of the Danish army (officers and non-commissioned officers) is about 2,650 strong, and ■ 8 ■ recruits are trained yearly. The military budget for 1911 amounted to 1,097,000l., of which 166,000l. ■ ■ extraordinary expenditure on fortifications.

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. It consists of three monitors, *Peder Skram*, *Oluf Frische*, and *Herluf Trolle*, carrying a pair of 9 4-inch and 4 6-inch guns, a monitor, *Skjold* (launched 1896), with 9 11 and three 4 7-inch guns; three torpedo gun boats and 20 torpedo boats, 3 submarines. This is the effective fleet.

It is reinforced by the old battleship *Loer Høitfeld*, and a small cruiser, the *Valkyrien*.

A new coast defence battleship is under construction.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent is productive; about one sixth of the unproductive is past hogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent is forest and of the remainder less than one half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The area under the chief crops in 1912, and the production in 1910-1912, were as follows:

Crops	Production			
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	101,280	4,408,414	4,978,207	4,328,203
Barley	584,285	21,128,259	18,047,266	20,806,646
Oats	1,007,947	38,928,314	26,290,587	39,914,089
Rye	690,023	18,967,614	18,026,204	18,696,564
Mixed grain	—	18,615,267	—	16,593,308
Potatoes	—	28,582,710	—	28,020,398
Beetroot, &c.	75,750	502,931,842	—	418,743,000

On July 15, 1910, there were in Denmark proper 535,018 horses, 2,258,982 head of cattle, 726,829 sheep, 40,257 goats, and 1,467,822 swine. In 1881 there were 1,470,078 cattle, and in 1871, 1,238,898.

In 1911 there were exported 28,491 horses, 153,512 head of cattle, 497 sheep and goats.

In 1911 there were in Denmark 11 distilleries (Copenhagen 6), whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 3,421,547 gallons (16,552,488 litres). In 1911 there were produced 24,494,734 gallons of excisable beer and 34,094,566 gallons (small) beer, not excisable.

In the same year 116,156 tons of beet sugar were produced in 8 sugar factories, and 35,402 tons of margarine and oleomargarine in 11 manufactured factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was in 1909, 692,667*l.*, in 1910, 769,126*l.*; 1911, 838,697*l.*

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years (18 kroner = 17.) :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1906	40,912,600	91,063,700	1910	40,279,884	33,782,278
1907	43,825,800	88,404,700	1911	35,244,000	30,445,600
1908	49,583,500	84,274,000		43,505,000	34,517,000

1 In 1910 and 1911 all goods transhipped are excluded from the figures.

The exports of home produce in five years were, in sterling — 1907, 28,169,000l. ; 1908, 24,417,600l. ; 1909, 21,656,778l. ; 1910, 26,965,200l. ; 1911, 29,552,000l.

In 1911 the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce of manufacture) were as follows :—

1911	Imports, (General)	Imports, (Special)	Exports, (General)	Exports, (Special)
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Food substances	228,600	146,186	516,582	471,164
Personal and domestic	4,412	58,108	9,496	1,331
Fuel	40,321	45,821	9,407	6
Fodder, manure, seeds	72,844	69,844	10,284	7,060
Raw products	269,235	201,451	98,994	57,061
Total	705,400 (28,506,000l.)	623,314 (24,325,000l.)	626,761 (24,514,000l.)	536,647 (20,852,000l.)

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows :—

	Imports, 1910 (General)	Exports, 1910 (General)	Imports, 1911 (General)	Imports, 1911 (Special)	Exports, 1911 (General)	Exports, 1911 (Special)
	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner
Colonial goods	98,278	4,553	45,621	34,094	9,870	2,467
Beverages	14,838	17,877	5,508	5,280	1,284	1,900
Manufactures	31,161	5,211	55,176	48,418	8,250	700
Iron and steel	52,452	6,321	57,162	58,989	8,028	5,287
Wood	24,157	1,135	37,839	37,015	948	2,028
Coal	45,008	—	49,276	45,276	8,401	—
Grains	8,333	54,085	12,008	11,835	32,191	61,012
Provisions, eggs, &c.	53,244	204,244	58,125	25,849	22,587	28,277
Cereals, &c.	86,569	12,498	94,800	92,692	10,243	18,985

The following table shows the value of Danish foreign trade

Countries	Imports, 1910 (General)	Imports, 1911 (General)	Exports, 1910 (General)	Exports, 1911 (General)
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	241,558,000	265,802,000	124,511,000	160,003,000
United Kingdom	117,232,000	115,341,000	341,418,000	353,447,000
Sweden	56,304,000	67,254,000	24,139,000	30,878,000
Norway	7,403,000	7,820,000	10,950,000	16,453,000
United States	51,692,000	63,440,000	4,844,000	7,605,000
Rest of America	13,755,000	12,749,000	4,830,000	4,700,000
Russia	49,219,000	52,503,000	7,932,000	15,521,000
Holland	14,502,000	17,189,000	3,291,000	3,822,000
Belgium	9,300,000	9,992,000	3,100,000	2,836,000
France	16,848,000	17,448,000	2,786,000	2,873,000
Danish Colonies	8,081,000	8,736,000	5,797,000	7,106,000

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Denmark, made in 1661 and 1670 and confirmed in 1814, provides for the 'most favoured nation' treatment.

The value of imports, whether subject to duty or duty-free, and of exports, always duty-free, are determined by the Statistical Bureau in communication with commercial firms. These state the average value of the various articles of merchandise in quantities as verified by the Customs authorities. The prime origin and ultimate destination of goods are not recorded. The general trade comprehends all imports and exports, the special trade only imports for consumption, and exports of home produce. Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports.

The chief imports into and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Denmark in two years (Board of Trade Returns) were:—

Imports into U.K.	1910	1911	Exports to Denmark	1910
	£	£		£
Butter	10,206,112	10,404,147	Coal	1,416,151
Eggs	1,732,107	2,030,607	Cottons	181,714
Bacon	6,841,728	6,000,937	Iron-work	401,112
				350,408

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1911, Denmark and colonies possessed 4,252 vessels (of 538,863 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 691 of 414,353 tons were steamers. In 1911, 85,873 vessels of 4,015,804 tons cargo entered the Danish ports, and 36,288 vessels of 1,513,632 tons cargo cleared.

Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (end of 1911) 4,344 miles of road, besides 22,382 miles of by-ways. There are (1911) railways of a total length of 2,292 English miles open for the kingdom. Of this total, about 1,216 English miles belong to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1912, was 270,649,217 kroner. The railways have a length of 11 ft. 8½ inches, except 109 miles of which the gauge is 3 ft. 3½ inches.

The Post Office in the year 1911-12 carried 185,435,522 letters and post-cards, and 160,492,918 samples and printed matter. There were 1,125 post-offices. The telegraphs in 1911-12 carried 3,526,527 messages, of which 2,533,168 were internal, 2,533,168 international; exclusive of 127,752 telegrams. The length of telegraph wires (March 31, 1912) was 8,048 English miles; number of offices 172. At the same date the railway

and private telegraphs had ■■■ offices. On March 31, 1912, the length of telephonic ■■■ of the State and the private companies ■■■ 276,000 English miles. In the year 1911-12 there ■■■ 207,719,000 telephonic conversations.

Money and Credit.

On July 31, 1912, the accounts of the National Bank balanced ■■■ 11,485,465/. The assets included 4,452,487/ in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 8,525,000/ note issue, 1,486,836/ of capital, and 454,916/ reserve fund. In Denmark there are about 135 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1911, there ■■■ 521 savings banks, with 1,358,384 depositors, and deposits amounting to 44,219,999/, or about 33/ to each account.

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoupment of worn pieces) ■■■ Denmark ■■■ 1873 is given ■■■ follows:—

Years ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1873-1900	50,100,160	22,071,814	1,951,742	62,792,866
1901-1905	4,040,340	1,232,708	194,615	5,472,563
1906	—	187,137	10,041	197,178
1907	—	201,542	84,722	286,264
1908	5,920,410	808,114	129,967	6,858,571
1909	9,801,630	—	139,465	9,941,095
1910	3,540,270	252,466	—	3,792,736
1911	3,057,240	210,000	21,943	3,289,183
1912	1,660,660	111,614	102,766	1,875,040
Total	71,451,130	25,617,961	2,468,918	99,538,009

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of ■■■ one, is of the value of 1*½* 1*d*, or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins ■■■ and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8.870 grammes ■■■ fine, and thus contains 8.0645 grammes ■■■ fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece weighs 15 grammes 800 fine, and thus contains 12 gr ■■■ of fine silver.

The standard of value ■■■ gold. Silver ■■■ legal tender up to 20 kroner.

The ■■■ of the metric system of weights and measures, under the law of May 4, 1907, became obligatory ■■■ Denmark ■■■ public offices on April 1, 1910, and generally ■■■ April 1, 1912.

Diplomatic ■■■ Consular Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—H. Grievnkop Castenskiold (1912).

Secretary of Legation.—Mogens de Sehested.

Honorary Attaché.—Paul Baron Bittouch Lehn.

Consul-General.—London.—J. W. Faber.

There ■■■ Consuls at Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh (U.G.), Hull (U.G.), Leth, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea, Yarmouth.

■ OF GREAT BRITAIN ■ DENMARK

Secretary and Minister—Sir Henry C Lowther, K C M G (1912)

Secretary—Richard ■ Seymour, ■ V O

Naval Attaché—Captain H D ■ Watson, R ■

Military Attaché—Lieut Col T M Budge, D S O.

There ■ Consuls at Copenhagen, Reykjavik (Iceland), St Thomas (West Indies), Thorshavn (Faroe Islands) Flsmore (V C)

Colonies

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of territories in Europe and America. Iceland has a local legislature and, under the constitutional law of 1903, a minister appointed by the king and residing at Reykjavik. The area and population of the colonies and the value of their imports into and exports from Denmark alone in 1911, according to Danish returns, ■ —

Colonies	Area English sq. m.	Population 1911	Import to Denmark, 1911	Export from Denmark, 1911
Iceland	39,756	85,188	41,560	269,890
Greenland	46,740	13,517	107,710	33,210
West Indies	138	27,086	7,600	25,610
Total	86,634	125,791	146,660	328,710

The ■ idc of Greenland is a State monopoly.

The West Indian Islands, St Croix, St Thomas, and St John are inhabited mostly by free negroes engaged ■ the cultivation of the sugar cane, but the trade with Denmark, formerly considerable, has fallen off in recent years.

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ECUADOR.

(REPUBLICA ECUADOR)

Constitution and Government

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice Royalty of New Grenada and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. Under the present constitution promulgated December 23 1906, the executive is vested in the President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses the first consisting of thirty two senators, two for each province (chosen for four years) and the second of 48 deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30 000 inhabitants, chosen for two years, both elected by adults who can read and write. The Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year at Quito the capital without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in direct manner by the people. Under the present constitution there is no election for Vice President. In case of death or other vacancy in the office of President, he is replaced (1) by the President of the Senate of the Last Congress, and (2) if he should also fail, by the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

President of the Republic — General Francisco Plaz (elected April 1, 1912)

The President, who receives a salary of 24,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers (Interior, foreign affairs, public instruction, finance and war) who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress, and who, with seven other members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2 880 sucres a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings. By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and arms are not allowed to exist within the Republic, but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage. By an edict of 1896, the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government, their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs, and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under a local administrator.

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is about 116,000 square miles, divided into sixteen provinces and one territory, with about 1,205,600 inhabitants, of which uncivilised Indians be included, about 1,100 000. The bulk of the population is Indian; inhabitants of pure European blood are few, those of mixed blood estimated at about 400,000. Included in the above statement are the

Galapagos ■ Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and ■ population of about 400. Ecuador ■ Colombia, under treaty of November 5, 1904, are ■ submit their boundary dispute to the German Emperor as arbitrator. The dispute between Ecuador and Peru ■ referred to the King of Spain, but he has declined to interfere. (See under Peru.)

The population of ■ Republic ■ distributed as follows:—

Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.
Caroli	36,000	Azuay	132,400	Manabi	64,100
Imbabura	68,000	Loja	66,000	Esmeraldas	14,600
Pichincha	206,000	Bolivar	43,000	Oriente	80,000
Leon	109,600	Rios	52,800	Galapagos	■
Tungurahua	103,000	Oro	32,600		
Chimborazo	122,000	Guayas	98,100		1,272,000
Cañar	64,000				

Estimated population 1910: 1,500,000.

The chief towns ■ the capital, Quito (70,000), Guayaquil (80,000), Cuenca (80,000), Riobamba (18,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000), Bahía (8,000), Esmeraldas (4,000).

Religion and Instruction.

The Church of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic, which has one archbishop (Quito) and six suffragan bishops. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. In 1904 a law was passed and promulgated placing the Church and its property under the control of the State, and forbidding the foundation of new orders or the entrance of foreign religious communities into the country. All members of the Episcopate ■ required to be Ecuadorian citizens. Civil marriages are obligatory in accordance with regulations prescribed by law of December, 1902. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a University in Quito with 32 professors and University bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil. There ■ 9 schools for higher education, 35 secondary, and (1912) 1,590 primary schools; with 93,418 pupils and 2,326 teachers. There ■ commercial and technical schools in Quito and Guayaquil, and, in 1900, English began to be taught in the normal schools, about a dozen American teachers being employed.

Justice ■ Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, which ■ the highest tribunal and consists of ■ justices elected by Congress for ■ term of ■ years. The six superior courts are located at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Loja and Portoviejo. The first two ■ composed of 6 judges, the remainder of ■ judges each, all elected by Congress for 6 years. The Court ■ Accounts ■ empowered to audit and investigate ■ public accounts. In ■ Republic there ■ 33 cantonal and ■ parochial justices, and 85 solicitors admitted to practice.

Finance.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ revenue about 70 per ■ is derived from customs ■ ■ ■ 15 per ■ ■ ■ from taxes on cacao, real estate, white rum, and tobacco; 6 percent. from salt and gunpowder monopolies, and the remainder mostly from excise, ■ ■ ■ of ■ ■ ■ property, ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ postal department. The ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ and

Expenditure for recent years ■ given as follows ■ sterling (1 sucra = 24d), but the figures ■ not to be taken as representing the exact state of affairs —

	1901	■	1911	1912 ¹	1913 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1 637 069	1 11 720	1 300 413	1 6 7 182	~ 036 156
Expenditure	1 226 468	1 47 143	1 595 613	1 997 132	■ 038,605

¹ Estimates

The principal items of revenue are Import and export duties, alcohol duties, and salt monopoly. The chief items of expenditure ■ Government, army and navy, education.

On the 31st of January, 1911 a new foreign loan of 3,000,000 ■ (300 000£), ■ contracted with the house of Speyer & Co., of New York. The issue was at 8½ for 100 and the guarantee was, ■ per cent of the export dues and 500 000 sucres out of the liquor dues, ■ dividends of 21,000 sucres per month.

No other details as to foreign debt nor as to the internal debt, have been made public, as owing to the violent change of Presidents and Ministers the report of the Finance Minister has not been presented to the 1911 Congress. Up to 31st Dec., 1911 the foreign debt was stated to be 3 338,8497 and the internal debt 1,180,1807.

Defence

The Ecuadorian army in 1910 numbered 7,810 officers and men. The force is composed of ■ brigades of artillery, 9 battalions of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry. The national guard ■ said to consist of 100,000 men. A mining and torpedo section, a sanitary section and a telegraph and telephone corps were created in 1910. Military service is obligatory from 18 to 32 years of age in the army, and from 32 to 35 in the national guard.

The Navy consists of three vessels, the ex-Chilian cruiser *Ministro Zenteno*, 3,600 tons, eight 6 in. h. guns, the *Lit rador Bolívar* ■ torpedo gunboat of 800 tons and an old sloop which was formerly the French *Papin*.

Production ■ Commerce

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown ■ Los Rios and other provinces near the coast. The total exports of cocoa in 1911 were valued at 1,602,458£. The largest cocoa estate in the country has been taken over by an English company. Coffee ■ also grown, the exports ■ valued in 1910 at 323,811£. The rubber industry is also important, ■ the accessible supply from wild trees ■ being rapidly exhausted, attention is ■ turned to the planting of trees. Other products are tag ■ (woy nuts), exports 1911, 173,799£, tobacco, ■ annual yield of which is from 30 000 ■ 40,000 quintals; and sugar. Cotton cultivation has almost ceased, and all that is ■ produced ■ sent to the mills ■ the interior to be ■ factured into rough calicoes and other goods. Peruvian bark exports have fallen to 60 or 70 tons a year. Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, ■ kapok (silk cotton tree fibre *Bombax ceiba*) ■ exported ■ small quantities. Ecuador ■ amiferous, but mining companies have had little success ■ Esmeraldas ■ have absorbed ■ foreign capital with ■ practical result. At Zaruma, in the province ■ Oro, ■ are quartz crushings worked by ■ American company which ■ 1910 produced gold ■ the value (approximate) of 25,000£, ■ cyanide slime (containing gold,

silver, copper, zinc and iron) to the value of 26,000*l.*; total, 51,000*l.* At Pillzhum in Cañan rich silver ore is found, but is not worked. Petroleum is found; the oil-fields of Santa Elena are being worked by two British Companies. The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal; and sulphur exists in great quantities in the Pichincha district and in the Galapagos Islands.

Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador, and the demand for them is greater than the makers can meet. To protect the industry a duty is charged on the straw exported. The value of exports of hats in 1910, 258,342*l.* There are flour mills, sugar works, breweries, and chocolate factories.

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows in sterling (10 sucres = £1):—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	£ 1,969,907	£ 2,915,371	£ 1,670,424	£ 1,647,600	£ —
Exports	2,290,605	3,050,481	3,000,623	3,427,100	2,107,041

In 1910 the chief imports were textiles, foodstuffs, iron work, clothing, and gold and silver. The chief exports were cocoa, 2,105,701*l.*; tagua, 1,476,086*l.*; rubber, 206,590*l.* Of the imports in 1910, the value of 482,895*l.* was from the United States; 512,400*l.* from Great Britain; 723,321*l.* from Germany; 108,134*l.* from France. Of the exports, in 1911, the value of 932,649*l.* went to France; 641,896*l.* to the United States; 489,405*l.* to Germany; 204,397*l.* to Great Britain and colonies. Of the large quantities of cocoa shipped to Havre, the greater part is ultimately distributed among other countries.

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain in 1911 consisted of cocoa of the value of 344,386*l.*; coffee, 2,823*l.*; straw hats, 133,513*l.* The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1911 were cotton goods, to the value of 375,754*l.*; woollens, 55,739*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 28,384*l.*

Shipping and Internal Communications.

In 1910 there entered at Guayaquil 213 vessels of 396,262 tons (190,390 tons British), and cleared 215 vessels of 401,258 tons (195,388 tons British). Guayaquil is visited by the steamers of three European lines passing through Magellan's Straits, as well as by steamers plying only on the Pacific coast.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of this connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for miles by steamers in the rainy season), and other small waterways thereof. Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel screw steamers, steam yachts or tow-ferry boats, many small launches, and a large fleet of gasoline launches, canoes, and other small craft.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Latacunga (and

now Chumbacella) at only 15 minutes distance — coach from Quito. Length of line about 370 (1912) miles. This line was transferred by the Government to the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad Company, and is extended to Quito. Railways for the development of local trade have been undertaken by several local authorities. That from Puerto Bolivar (Machala) to the ——— district — being worked and extended, that from Ambato to the Arayumo River — not yet begun. There — a project for a railway from Bahia de Caraquez to Quito undertaken by a French company. This has been partially built and — running for about 11 to 50 miles to the important cocoa district of Chone, — Manabí, with ——— stations at Calcota. Another line from Manta to Santa Ana, — the ivory, nut and coffee districts of Manabí is also in ——— of construction and will shortly ——— at the capital of the Province Porto Viejo.

The total length of telegraphs is about 2,602 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republics of Colombia, and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world. There are about — telegraph stations. Two telephonic systems with 400 subscribers each — established at Guayaquil, and — system is also in operation in Quito.

The inland correspondence amounts to about 820,000 letters yearly, and the foreign correspondence to 1,809 ——— letters and — 947 ——— newspapers and packets.

Money and Credit

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England, the United States and Peru.

There are two banks authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador, capital 3,000,000 sucres, and the Banco Comercial y Agrícola, capital 5,000,000 sucres. On December 31, 1909, the Government owed 279 1871 to the former bank, and 252 1917 to the latter. By the banking law of 1907 the banks are required to hold at least half their metallic reserve in gold (17 — 10 sucres). In 1909 their united gold reserve was 427 3837, and their circulation 6 651 397 sucres.

Other banks are the Banco Hipotecario with a capital of — 000 000 sucres and the Banco Territorial. These are only mortgage loan banks.

On December 31, 1910 the gold and notes in circulation ——— — follows: gold, — 090,925 sucres (509,8927) silver, 2 782 954 (278,2957) and notes 4 931,886 (499 1997).

Money, Weights and Measures

A law passed in 1898 provided for a gold standard, which was established on June 4, 1900. The ——— coinage consists of the gold *condor* of 10 sucres weighing ——— grains, and containing 7 ——— grains of fine gold (equivalent to the English sovereign) the silver *marc* and its sub divisions, and nickel and copper pieces. The *sucro*, so called from the likeness of Marshal Sucre (a former President) imprinted on the coin, is legal tender only up to 10 sucres.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures ——— made the legal standard of the Republic but is not adopted by commerce. The quintal is equivalent to about 101 pounds.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister — Vacant

Consul-General — C. Nevares (London)

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Southampton, and Falmouth

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR

Minister — C. L. des Graz (who is also Minister at Lima, Peru)

Consul at Guayaquil — A. Cartwright.

Consul at Quito — G. W. E. Griffith (also Chargé d'Affaires)

Vice-Consul at Guayaquil — George Powell

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ecuador

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

I CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and July 16, 1875, by a constitutional law, which has been partially modified in June 1879, August 1884, June 1885, and July 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the two Chambers, but may, and sometimes does, choose ministers who are not members of either Chamber (e.g. a general as Minister for War, an admiral as Minister of Marine, a civilian as Minister for Foreign Affairs), he appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but treaties which affect the territory of France or of French colonies must be approved by the Legislature, and he cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic—M. Raymond Poincaré, born 1858, elected President, January 17, 1913.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry consists of the following members, March 21, 1913 —

Prime Minister and Minister of Public Instruction—M. Barthou

Minister of Justice—M. Riber

Minister of the Interior—M. Klotz

Minister of War—M. Berteaux

Minister of Marine—M. Doumer

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Stephen Pichon

Minister of Finance—M. Dumont

Minister of Colonies—M. Delcassé

Minister of Agriculture—M. Berteaux

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—M. Maujan

Minister of Public Works.—M. Thierry.

Minister of Labour.—M. Chéron.

Under-Secretaries of State.

For Interior.—M. Paul Morel.

For Finance.—M. Baurely.

For Marine.—M. Monzie.

For Fine Arts.—M. Leon Bérard.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:—

<i>House of Bourbon</i>		<i>Second Republic.</i>	
Henri IV.	1564-1610	Provisional Government,	
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643	Feb.—Dec.	1848
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715	Louis Napoleon	1848-1852
Louis XV.	1715-1774	<i>Second Empire.</i>	
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792	Napoleon III. (died 1873)	
<i>First Republic.</i>		<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Government of National	
Directory	1795-1799	Defence	1870-1871
Consulate	1799-1804	Adolphe Thiers, President	1871-1873
<i>First Empire.</i>		Marshal MacMahon	1873-1879
Napoleon I. (+ 1815)	1804-1814	F. J. P. Jules Grevy	1879-1887
<i>House of Bourbon restored</i>		F. Badi Carnot	1887-1894
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824	Casimir Perier	
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830	(June—Jan.)	1894-1896
<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>		Felix Faure	1896-1899
Louis-Philippe (+ 1830)	1830-1848	Emile Loubet	1900-1906
		Armand Fallières	1906-1913
		Raymond Poincaré	1913

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by universal suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any town commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1889 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, in 1889 the nominal vote was reintroduced and in 1912 the previous practice was again resorted to. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for that constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law are thus rendered impossible. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors-General appointed by the prefect of the department. The Chamber is composed of 577 Deputies; each elects a Deputy, and if its population exceeds of 100,000, it is divided

into two or three constituencies. In 1876 there were 10,863,421 inscribed electors, in 1884 there were 10,231,532, and 7,657,429 voted.

Chamber of Deputies, elected May, 1910 —Radicals, 113, Radical Socialists, 150, Democratic Left, 72, Organised Socialists, 75, Progressionists, 76, Independent Socialists, 34 Action Libérale, 32 Right, 21, Independent 24.

The Senate is composed of 100 members, elected for nine years from citizens 25 years old, one third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population, and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers, but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine years Senators the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination, in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senat, constituted as a High Court of Justice, tries cases of attempt against the safety of the State or of plotting to change the form of government.

Senators and Deputies are paid 15,000 francs (600*l.*) a year. On January 1, 1907, and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive in addition, 72,000 francs (2840*l.*) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by rail of a small annual payment. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs (24,000*l.*), with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses. On January 1, 1905, a fund was instituted for pensions to Deputies or their widows and orphans. It is supported by contributions from Deputies (deducted from their pay) as well as by gifts and legacies.

France has besides a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'Etat*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice-president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maîtres des Requêtes*) and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes France is divided into departments, of which the 'territory of Belfort' (remnant of the department of Haut Rhin) be considered as a separate department. Since 1881 the three departments of Algeria are also treated, for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. It is assisted by a Prefecture Council, an administrative body, whose advice it may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, such, supervises the execution of the laws, police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub Prefect in every *arrondissement* except in those containing the capitals of departments and the department of the Seine.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the and population of which vary very much. There were, in 1906, 36 222 communes, but the territorial land survey of 1909 had the effect of increasing their number by 7. Most of them (31 690) have less than 1,500 inhabitants and 18,471 have even less than 500, while 124 only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the communes are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence, but each act of the Council must have the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*separatists*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members, each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,911 in France), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace, (*juge de paix*) but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France) has an elected *council d'arrondissement*, with many members as there are cantons, its chief function being to allot among the their respective parts the direct taxes assigned each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub Prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *council général* renewed by universal suffrage the of one half every three years (one Councillor for each canton). These *councils* deliberate upon the economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. TERRITORY AND POPULATION CONDITION.

The legal population is the result of the two enumerations of 1896 and 1906.

Departments	Area Engl sq miles	Population		Population per ■ mille 1911
		March ■■■	March, 1911	
Ain	2,248	345,856	342,482	158 8
Aisne	2,866	344,495	330,226	186 5
Alber	2,848	417,961	406,291	146 7
Alpes (Basses)	2,697	113,126	107,231	41 9
Alpes (Hautes)	2,178	107,498	105,083	49 3
Alpes Maritimes	1,443	344,007	356,338	291 4
Ardèche	2,144	347,140	331,801	161 9
Ardennes	2,027	317,505	318,896	156 ■
Ariège	1,992	205,694	198,725	108 7
Aube	2 26	213,670	240,755	104 7
Aude	2 448	309,727	300,537	126 0
Aveyron	3,385	377,299	369,448	111 4
Bouches du Rhône	2,025	765,918	805,532	378 ■
Calvados	2 197	403,451	396,818	183 6
Cantal	2 229	228,690	223,361	102 6
Charente	2 505	311,733	346,424	152 6
Charente Inférieure	2 791	453,792	450,871	162 6
Cher	2 819	343,484	337,810	121 5
Corrèze	2 272	317,130	309,616	199 7
Corse	1 567	391,160	288,820	86 4
Côte-d'Or	3,391	335,939	330,041	105 5
Cotes du Nord	2 786	611,506	605,523	219 3
Creuse	2 163	274,094	266,186	126 7
Dordogne	3,550	417,072	437,452	126 0
Doubs	2,052	298,459	299,935	145 4
Drôme	2 552	297,270	290,894	117 4
Eure	2,330	330,140	323,651	143 ■
Eure et Loir	2,291	273,823	272,255	119 5
Finistère	2,729	795,103	809,771	291 ■
Gard	2,270	421,166	413,458	185 6
Garonne (Haute)	2,457	442,065	432,126	179 1
Gers	2,428	231,088	221,994	95 6
Gironde	4,140	823,925	829,045	199 0
Hérault	2,402	482,779	480,454	201 0
Ille et Vilaine	2,697	611,805	609,098	■ ■
Inde	2,664	290,216	287,673	109 ■
Inde et Loire	2,377	337,916	341,205	142 1
Isère	3,178	562,315	555,911	176 9
Jura	1,951	257,725	252,713	132 1
Landes	3,604	293,397	288,902	81 4
Loir et Cher	2,478	276,019	271,231	111 4
Loire	1,852	643,943	640,549	347 5
Loire (Haute)	1,930	314,770	303,838	163 1
Loire-Inférieure	2,693	666,748	669,920	247 6
Lot	2,629	364,999	364,061	138 8
Lot	2,017	216,611	205,769	107 3
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	274,610	268,083	132 1
Lozère	1,996	128,016	122,738	64 1
■ ■ ■ Loire	2,811	513,490	508,149	■ 6
Manche	2,476	487,443	476,119	■ 9

Departments	Area English miles	Population		Population per sq. mile 1911
		March, 1881	March, 1911	
Marne	3,167	434,157	436,310	137.1
Marne (Haute-)	2,420	221,724	214,765	91.6
Mayenne	1,986	305,457	297,732	153.8
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	517,508	564,780	254.1
Meuse	2,408	280,220	277,955	116.3
Morbihan	2,738	573,152	578,400	209.8
Nièvre	2,658	313,973	299,312	118.1
Nord	2,228	1,895,861	1,961,780	850.1
Oise	2,272	410,049	411,028	180.4
Orne	2,371	315,993	307,483	133.2
Pas-de-Calais	2,606	1,012,466	1,068,155	5
Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	535,419	525,916	173.8
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,977	426,817	438,318	148.0
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,750	209,397	206,105	119
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,598	218,171	212,986	183.4
Belfort (Territoire de)	235	95,421	101,886	406.0
Rhône	1,104	858,907	915,581	778.0
Saône (Haute-)	2,074	263,890	257,606	127.2
Saône-et-Loire	3,330	613,377	604,446	184.2
Sarthe	2,410	421,470	419,870	174.0
Savoie	2,388	253,297	247,890	106.1
Savoie (Haute-)	1,774	260,617	255,157	148.0
Seine	185	9,848,618	4,154,042	20,803.8
Seine-Inférieure	2,448	863,879	877,383	352.9
Seine-et-Marne	2,275	361,939	363,561	159.1
Seine-et-Oise	2,194	749,753	817,617	338.7
Sèvres (Deux)	2,337	339,466	337,627	145.2
Somme	2,143	532,567	520,161	217.5
Tain	2,231	330,533	324,090	148.1
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,440	188,553	182,537	180
Var	2,343	324,638	330,755	139.1
Vaucluse	1,381	239,178	238,656	173.2
Vendée	2,690	142,777	438,520	164
Vienne	2,711	333,643	332,276	123.0
Vienne (Haute-)	2,110	385,732	384,736	182.0
Vosges	2,303	429,812	493,914	186.6
Yonne	2,892	315,199	303,889	109.0
Total	207,054	39,252,267	39,601,509	189.5

Between the years 1811 and 1851 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5.7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1881 it was 2.4; and between 1881 and 1911 it was 1.6. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3; in 1891 it was 2.1.

In the following table, the third, fourth, and fifth columns give in brackets for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase on the present territory of France, and thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and

Dates	Area sq miles	Domestic Population	Inhabitants per sq mile	Annual Increase per 10 000 inhabitants
1821	207 76	27,349,003 [26,930,756]	131 [130]	—
1841	—	30,481,875 [30,871,176]	146 [144]	—
1861	—	34,230,178 [33,400,364]	164 [161]	—
1881	—	37,854,312 [37,644,902]	176 [173]	—
1900	—	38,007,064 [36,495,459]	175 [171]	—
1872	207,024	36,102,921	172	—
1871	—	36,903,786	175	—
1881	—	37,672,019	182	—
1886	—	38,218,90	184	—
1891	—	38,342,949	185	—
1896	—	38,517,522	186	—
1901	—	38,961,945	186	—
1906	—	39,212,217	189	—
1911	—	39,601,500	191	—

I Decrease

In 1906, the foreign nationalities most numerous represented were English, 35,990, Belgians and Luxembourgers, 310,433, Germans, 87,886, Austrians, 18,001, Swiss, 68,992, Italians, 377,639, Spaniards, 80,914, Russians, 25,695, others, 46,576, total, 1,016,885. In 1911 the total was 1,182,691.

The active population of 1906 was returned under the following occupations: fisheries, 78,000; agriculture and forestry, 8,777,038, mines and quarries, 291,027, manufacturing industries, 5,979,216; transport, &c., 887,837; commerce, 2,002,681, liberal professions, 483,170, domestic service, &c., 1,012,282, public service (including the army), 1,220,164, total, 20,720,879, of whom 7,698,112 were of the female sex.

II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Ultimate Births	Deaths	Surplus Births over Deaths	Still born
1906	306,487	806,847	71,466	780,196	26,651	37,326
1907	314,061	772,681	71,075	791,752	-19,071	38,765
1908	315,641	792,178	70,413	744,135	+48,043	37,536
1909	307,687	769,585	67,505	754,957	+14,608	36,076
1910	307,710	774,390	66,978	702,972	+71,418	36,000
1911	307,788	742,114	—	776,933	-34,869	33,810

In 1911 the average birth rate for France (living births) was 1.87 per cent. of population. The departments in which the rate was highest were Finistere, 2.15 per 100; Pas-de-Calais, 2.62 per 100, Morbihan, 2.56 per 100. It was lowest in Gers, 1.26; and Lot-et-Garonne, 1.34. The marriage rate in 1911 was 1.55 per cent., and the death rate 1.98. In 1910 the living

births comprised 395,669 male and 378,721 female births, or 1,046 male to 1,000 female

The number of divorces was 10,518 in 1907, 11,461 in 1908, 12,770 in 1909, 12,975 in 1910, and 13,058 in 1911, the number having steadily increased since 1900

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The following towns, according to the census of 1911 have each a total population over 35,000.—

Paris	2,883,110	Rennes	79,372	Loirent	49,039
Marseille	550,619	Grenoble	77,438	Caen	46,934
Lyon	523,796	Dijon	76,847	Clusby	46,676
Bordeaux	261,678	Tours	73,399	Bourges	45,735
Lille	217,407	Calais	72,322	Neuilly	44,616
Nantes	170,535	Orléans	72,096	Le Mans	43,731
Toulouse	149,576	St Denis	71,759	Montreuil	43,217
St Etienne	148,656	Le Mans	69,361	Asnières	42,583
Nice	142,940	Levallois Perret	68,703	St Ouen	41,901
Le Havre	136,159	Clairmont Ferrand	67,586	Portici	41,242
Rouen	124,987	Versailles	60,458	Perpignan	39,510
Loubaix	122,723	Beauvais	7,975	Belfort	39,371
Nancy	119,949	Boulogne sur		Dunkerque	38,891
Reims	115,178	Seine	57,027	St Nazaire	38,267
Toulon	104,582	St Quentin	55,571	Angoulême	38,211
Amiens	93,207	Troyes	55,486	Pau	37,149
Limoges	92,181	Boulogne sur Mer	53,128	Roubaix	36,397
Brest	90,540	Baziers	51,042	La Rochelle	36,371
Angers	83,786	Avignon	49,304	Donai	36,314
Tourcoing	82,641			Rochefort	35,019
Nîmes	80,437				
Montpellier	80,230				

On March 4, 1906 the urban population was 16,537,231, and rural 22,715,011

In 1906 the resident population of the communes, in 1911 the number of communes was as follows —

Communes with Population	Number 1911	Number 1906	Population 1906
Not over	19,270	18,716	5,077,781
501- 1,000	9,409	9,716	6,740,687
1,001- 2,000	4,845	5,068	6,985,251
2,001- 3,000	1,260	1,289	3,180,118
3,001- 4,000	512	522	1,790,267
4,001- 5,000	276		1,198,264
5,001- 10,000	371	361	2,469,982
10,001- 20,000	164	153	2,180,576
20,001- 30,000	184	57	1,413,795
30,001- 50,000		34	1,263,000
50,001-100,000			1,588,544
Over 100,000		15	5,470,148
Total	36,241	36,222	39,252,245

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each [redacted] is divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated (comptée à part)*, the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is [redacted] 2,000, and rural where under 2,000.

Religion.

No religion [redacted] recognised by the State

Under the law promulgated [redacted] December 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, the adherents of all creeds were authorised [redacted] form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*), and the State, the Departments and the Communes were relieved from payment of salaries. As transitory measures, ecclesiastics over 45 years of age and of [redacted] 25 years of service remunerated by the State were entitled to a pension, and all other ecclesiastics were to receive a grant during a period of from four to eight years. All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over after an inventory was taken, to the associations for public worship; the place of worship for the total period of the existence of these associations, the ecclesiastical dwellings for a time.

The law of January 2, 1907, provides (among other things) that, failing *associations cultuelles*, the buildings for public worship, together with their furniture, will continue at the disposition of the ministers of religion and the worshippers for the exercise of their religion, but, in each case, there is required an administrative act drawn up by the *prefet* [redacted] regards buildings belonging to the State or the Departments, and by the *maire* as regards buildings belonging to the Communes. Forms of the documents necessary under the new law have been supplied by the Government, but the arrangement has not been accepted by the clergy, and the religious difficulty (April, 1909) still continues.

The grants paid by the State [redacted] the last year of the old regime amounted to 37,528,800 francs (1,501,150*l.*), those paid by Departments and Communes to 7,555,042 francs (302,200*l.*). The question of pensions and allowances to be paid under the law of December 9, 1905, [redacted] not settled, the clergy having refused to submit [redacted] that law.

There [redacted] 17 archbishops and 67 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church [redacted] France, not including Algeria or the colonies. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession are [redacted] their religious affairs, governed by [redacted] General Consistory, while the Reformed Church [redacted] under a Council of Administration, the [redacted] of which is [redacted] Paris.

The Associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious communities [redacted] be authorised by [redacted] State, and no monastic association can be authorised without [redacted] special law in [redacted] particular case. [redacted] the [redacted] that law there [redacted] 910 recognised associations, and [redacted] not recognised, the establishments, mostly not recognised, numbered 18,514, and their [redacted] bers 159,628 (30,136 [redacted] and 129,492 women). After the passing of the law, of the [redacted] [redacted] not recognised, [redacted] dissolved the [redacted] and 446 [redacted] for authorisation, which was refused by the Chambers to the majority of them.

Instruction.

The Minister of Instruction, seconded by the Government educational bureaux and inspectors general, directs public and controls private schools. The Superior Council of ■ members has deliberative, administrative and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advises respecting the working of the school system, but the inspectors general are ■ direct communication with the Minister. For local educational administration France is divided into 17 encadrements, called Academies, each of which has ■ Academic Council whose members comprise a certain number elected by the professors or teachers. The Academic Councils deal with all grades of instruction. Each ■ under a Rector, and each is provided with academy inspectors, ■ for each department except Nord which has two (one being for primary instruction) and Seine which has eight (one being director of primary instruction) besides primary inspectors of schools, usually one for each *arrondissement*, ■ inspectors (male or female) for the department of the Seine. Each department has a council for primary educational matters, the prefect being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management and maintenance of schools and the opening of free schools.

Since 1878 primary instruction has been entirely reorganised and great progress has been made. The law of August 9, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of two primary normal schools, one for school masters, the other for school mistresses, there are two higher normal schools of primary instruction ■ at Fontenay sur Rose for professors for normal schools for school mistresses, the other at St Cloud for professors for normal schools for school masters. The law of June 16 1881 made instruction absolutely free ■ all primary public schools, that of March 28, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 completed to 13 years of age. The law of October 30 1886 is the organic law of primary instruction now in force, it established that teachers should be lay for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* instead of *salles d'asile*, it fixed the programmes of instruction, and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities. The laws of July 19 1889, and July 25, 1891, March 1 and Dec. 30, 1903, and April 22, 1904 determined the payment of the teachers, who are nominated by the prefect on the recommendation of the Academy inspector under the authority of the minister and who (except ■ towns of ■ than 150 000 inhabitants) ■ paid directly by the State, which itself receives the right ' additional centimes ' for primary instruction formerly collected ■ behalf of the ■ and departments.

The application of the law of July 1, 1901 ■ regards the teaching congregations, resulted in 1902-03 in the refusal of authorisation to the congregations applying for it and the closing of many private establishments. A law of July 7, 1904, decided on the suppression of all congregationist teaching within a period of 10 years.

The following table shows the condition of primary instruction ■ ■ ■ (in the figures of 1876-77 Algeria ■ not included, it has been included since 1887-88) —

Description of schools	France		France and Algeria	
	1870-77	1904-05	1910-11	
	Pupils	Pupils	Schools	Enrolled Pupils
<i>Infant Schools</i>				
Public (Lay)	50,676	512,147	2,691	618,803
Public (Clerical)	839,434	9,447	10	1,765
Private (Lay)	15,054	74,397	1,196	90,444
Private (Clerical)	96,414	74,695	110	15,410
Total	752,577	670,687	3,907	690,222
<i>Primary and Higher schools</i>				
Public (Boys and Mixed)	2,197,652	2,412,575	45,626	4,482,957 3
Public (Girls)	1,623,694	2,070,116	21,081	2,131,688 4
Private (Boys and Mixed)	208,290	360,001	3,413	359,364
Private (Girls)	190,837	693,813	9,768	690,835 4
Total	4,210,473	5,536,505	79,888	7,664,794
Lay (Public)	337,194	4,411,178	68,134	592,931
Lay (Private)	411,349	710,116	12,676	866
Clerical (Public)	1,125,259	66,521	11	11,961
Clerical (Private)	440,084	341,051	500	63,888

1 Masters

- Mistresses

Boys.

4 Girls

The number of pupils enrolled in the schools, public or private, is greater than the number attending them, since children changing their schools in the course of the year are enrolled several times.

Since 1903-04 the number of pupils in public schools increased, and that of the pupils in private clerical schools decreased as much, the cause being, of course, the closing of congregationist schools. From 1901-02 to 1906-07 3,107 public clerical primary schools and 13,327 private clerical schools were closed by order of the Government, while 3,840 public lay and 9,015 private lay schools were opened to take the place of the schools closed. Many of the clerical schools have been transformed into lay schools, retaining their confessional character. From 1907-08 to 1908-09 there was an increase of 25,876 pupils in the lay public schools, and a diminution of 7,810 in the clerical public schools.

In the infant schools the number of pupils was 753,708 in 1901-02; and 690,222 in 1910-11 owing to the closing of many clerical private infant schools.

The pupils of superior public primary schools and of supplementary courses (which are comprised in the total of pupils of primary instruction) in public and private schools in 1901-02 68,611 (40,644 boys and 27,967 girls), and in 1910-11 102,063 (51,659 boys and 50,404 girls).

Courses of instruction for adults are conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools, and the number of adult pupils was estimated in 1910-11 at 51,925, and for 1911-12 52,797. Besides, there are many popular lectures.

Besides the courses for adults in the primary schools, there are many courses provided by private associations, subventioned or not by the communes.

Pupils leaving primary schools can obtain a certificate; in 1911

194,405 pupils (103,580 boys and 90,825 girls) obtained the certificate of primary instruction, and 6,185 pupils (3,553 boys and 2,632 girls) that of higher primary instruction. In 1911, ■■■ per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write, as compared with 3·0 per cent. in 1910 and ■■■ per cent. in 1909. In 1906 3 per cent. of the ■■■ married and ■ per cent. of the ■■■ signed the register with a ■■■.

In 1911 there ■■■ granted 5,810 elementary licences (brevets élémentaires) to school-masters and 14,812 to school-mistresses; 1,668 higher licences to masters, and 4,496 to mistresses (brevets supérieurs); 2,261 certificates of pedagogic efficiency to masters, and 2,915 to mistresses.

The number of primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St. Cloud) is ■■ for school-masters, and 82 for school-mistresses (France and Algeria). The number of pupil-teachers in primary normal schools in 1911-12 ■■■ 4,466 men and 4,892 women.

The cost of public primary instruction ■■■ in 1877 for France, 89½ million francs (over 3½ millions sterling) of which 22 millions (or 880,000*l.*) from the State; in 1897 for France and Algeria, ■■■ millions (8 millions sterling) of which 180 millions (or 5½ millions sterling) from the State. In 1912 the cost to the State was about 216 million francs, ■■ 10½ millions sterling, exclusive of 10 millions for the cost of school building.

Secondary Instruction: Boys.—Secondary instruction is supplied by the State in the lycées, and by the ■■■ in the collèges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments. The course of study extends over 7 years, 4 in the first cycle, and 3 in the second, with four different courses of study; 1, Latin, Greek; 2, Latin, sciences; 3, Latin, living languages; 4, sciences, living languages.

Teachers must not belong to any congregation, must have the diploma of licence, and a diploma proving aptitude in teaching, and free secondary schools must be open to State inspectors.

The number of public ■■■ secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils in 1905, 1910 and 1911 were as follows:—

Public Institutions: France and Algeria	1905		1910		1911	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i>	110	60,211	111	60,618	■	61,104
Communal collèges.	■	34,954	231	36,173	■	36,816

In the *lycées* 74·2 per cent. of the boys received secondary instruction, ■■■ per cent. ■■■ in the elementary or primary classes. In ■■■ collèges there ■■■ 13,191 boarders and 23,127 day-pupils, the proportions ■■■ ■■■ per cent. in the secondary classes, properly so-called, 27·8 per cent. in the elementary, preparatory and infant classes, and 12·8 per cent. in the agricultural, commercial and industrial classes.

Private Institutions	1876		■		1906	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Lay	404	21,246	196	13,813	266	19,986
Clerical	309	46,616	345	40,938	371	44,628

From 1869 ■■■ ■■■ number ■■■ lay establishments ■■■ by

163, that of clerical establishments increased by ■■■ From 1876 to 1909 the number of lay establishments still ■■■ ther decreased, and that of ecclesiastical establishments increased

Besides, there ■■■ ■ 1906, 132 small seminaries under the authority of bishops, intended primarily for the preparation of pupils for the ecclesiastical career. They contained 13,966 pupils, but since the separation of the Church from the State they have been changed into free establishments, and ■■■ included without distinction in the total number of free clerical institutions

Girls.—The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls —

Institutions	1890		1910		1911	
	No	Pupils	No	Pupils	No	Pupils
Lycees (France)	42	14,500	43	15,000	51	15,000
Colleges (France and Algeria)	0	0	76	11,000	76	11,000
Secondary colleges (France and Algeria)	63	7,500	57	5,500	56	5,500
Total	105	22,000	176	31,000	183	31,500

In 1910 the expenditure of the *lycees* for boys amounted to 44.5 million francs, that of the *lycees* for girls to 5 millions, nearly 5 millions ■■■ devoted to scholarships and prizes to *lycees* for boys and girls. In Paris and a number of provincial towns there are colleges of secondary instruction for girls, either private ■■■ organised by the communes. Secondary instruction is also given to girls in a great number of day schools and boarding schools, lay and clerical. Many of the clerical institutions for girls as well as for boys have been transformed into lay institutions.

Higher Instruction ■■■ supplied by the State in the universities and in special schools, and by private individuals in the private faculties and schools. The freedom of higher instruction ■■■ established by the law of July 12, 1875, modified by that of March 16, 1880, which reserved to the State faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees. A decree of December 28, 1885, created a general council of the faculties, and the creation of universities, each consisting of several faculties, ■■■ accomplished ■ 1897 in virtue of the law of July 10, 1896.

The faculties ■■■ of four kinds: 14 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, and Algiers, which had (Jan 15, 1912), from 7,507 (Paris) to 351 (Grenoble) matriculated students; 8 faculties of Medicine (Paris, 4,360, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse, Nancy, 329), 16 faculties of Sciences (Paris, 1,762, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, 100, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, and Algiers); 16 faculties of letters (at the towns last named) having from 3,011 (Paris) to 75 students; 8 higher schools and mixed faculties; 15 schools with full functions and preparatory schools ■■■ medicine and pharmacy, with from 691 ■■■ 8 students. The following statement shows ■■■ number of students by ■■■ or schools in January, 1904, 1911, ■■■ 1912:—

Students of	1904	1911	1912
	State Institutions	State Institutions	State Institutions
Protestant Theology	117	—	—
Law	11,084	17,292	17,027
Medicine	7,459	8,282	8,265
Sciences	4,662	6,096	6,463
Letters	4,069	6,237	6,309
Pharmacy	3,014	1,339	1,858
Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy	—	1,944 ¹	1,772
Total	30,405	41,190	41,194

¹ 1 medicine 2 pharmacy

1 - medicine 200 pharmacy

In 1912 the total number of students in the public establishments was 41,194, of whom 35,621 were French, and 5,569 foreigners, 3,910 women (2,114 French, and 1,796 foreign). The numbers comprise not only matriculated students (among whom are students by correspondence), but also non-matriculated students.

There are free faculties at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising the law and advanced scientific and literary studies), Angers (theology, law, sciences, letters, agriculture), Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters, social sciences and politics), Lyon (theology, law, sciences, letters), Marseille (law), Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction). There is, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher instruction the *École libre des sciences politiques* (43 courses).

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Admission to degrees (agregations) is by special competition, which lead to the title of *professeur* in secondary and higher instruction.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the Collège de France (founded by Francis I in 1530), which has 12 courses of highest study bearing on 12 subjects, literature and language, archaeology, mathematical, natural, mental and social science (political economy, &c.), the Museum of Natural History giving instruction in the sciences of nature, the École Pratique des Hautes Études (history and philology, mathematical and physico-chemical sciences, and the sciences of nature and of religion), having its seat at the Sorbonne (18 courses), the École Normale Supérieure, which prepares teachers for secondary instruction, and which follows the curricula of the Sorbonne without special teachers of its own, the École des Chartes, which trains the archivist paleographers (8 courses), the École des Langues Orientales vivantes (16 courses), the École du Louvre devoted to art and archaeology, the École des Beaux-Arts, and the Bureau des Longitudes, the Central Meteorological Bureau, the Observatoire of Paris, and the French Schools at Athens, Rome, Cairo and Indo-China, besides a school for Morocco.

Outside Paris there are eight observatories (Meudon, Beaumont, Bordeaux, &c.). The observatory at Nice is dependent on the Academy of Sciences.

Professional and Technical Education.—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are the Con-

servatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, higher schools of commerce with about 600 pupils, dependent on the Ministry of Commerce; the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the Veterinary school at Alfort, a school of forestry at Nancy, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Rennes, Montpellier, practical schools of Agriculture, &c., dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture; the École Polytechnique, the École Supérieure de Guerre, the military school at St. Cyr, the École de Cavalerie at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War; the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine; the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works; the School of Mines at St. Etienne, and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Douai; the École Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. The École des Beaux Arts, the École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, and the Conservatoire de Musique at de Déclamation depend on the department of the Under Secretary for the Fine Arts, which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. In the provinces there are National schools of fine arts, and schools of music, and also several municipal schools as well as free subventioned schools, etc.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade (dependent on the Ministry of Commerce) are very numerous, comprising six national schools of arts and trades (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris), two schools of horology, four national professional schools, 38 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which seven are for girls), 20 practical schools of industry; there are also schools of industries, with 6,550 pupils: 18 municipal professional schools in Paris, with 1,385 pupils, and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of lowest jurisdiction in France are those of the Justices of Peace (*juges de paix*), one in each *canton* who try small civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of. The Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver offences (*délits*), including those involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals of first instance. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may either dismiss the case or send it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to offences amounting to crimes. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of a President and a variable number of members, for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury; and the Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, for all criminal cases tried by jury, so as regards matters of law.

For civil cases wherein the amount in dispute is between 1,500 francs, there is, in each *arrondissement*, a tribunal of first instance; above these are the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation. For commercial cases there are, in the towns, Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*). In the towns are police courts. Throughout France there were 2,890 justices of the peace in 1908, 22 being in Paris.

Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They

be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted in the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1909 appeared as follows:—Gendarmes, 21,167; commissaires de police, 914; agents de police, 17,741; gardes champêtres, 31,864; private gardes, 46,401; forest gardes, 7,430; fishery police, 2,409; railway police, 275.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted (exclusive of convicts under 16 and certain others) before the various courts in five years —

Year	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Other Courts
1905	2,285	196,346	484,928
1906	2,107	188,906	408,173
1907	2,351	202,572	491,021
1908	2,379	206,826	505,783
1909	1,975	198,837	512,825

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,276 *chambres de sûreté* and 70 *dépôts de sûreté* in 1910). Next come Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 15 for boys and 1 for girls, 10 for boys and 4 for girls being public, and 5 for boys and 5 for girls being private. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 1 for men and 2 for women.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *recidivistes*); the *dépôt de force* of St Martin-de-Re is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts. Of 735 prisoners detained in this *dépôt* in 1910, 746 were sent to Guiana (430 to hard labour and 316 to relegation).

Pauperism and Relief of Old Age.

In France the poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the *bureaux de bienfaisance* and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1910 16,623 bureaux expended 47,564,536 francs and assisted 1,182,360 persons excluding 100,322 persons in Paris. Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1910 the institutions for this purpose contained 226,204 children; the expenditure during the year amounted to 4,061,000 francs. In 1910 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,878; they contained 191,761 beds, and at the end of the year had 62,897 patients, besides 72,785 aged infirm inmates; their expenditure for 1910 amounted to 188,318,000 francs. In the same year 900,334 persons received gratuitous medical treatment at home, 141,621 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 24,794,436 francs. At the end of 1910 the asylums for imbeciles national, departmental, and private, had 76,606 patients.

An Act passed in for the relief of aged poor, infirm, and the permanently incurable, limit, 70; but by amendment of the Act, April 5, 1910 this reduced 65. It provided that the cost of the scheme should be borne by the communes, the departments, and State. The number of persons registered for relief at their homes, has risen from 516,430 December 31, 1908, to 607,501 December 31, 1911. cost to the State alone for 1910 was 48,000,000 francs; for 1911, 50,000,000 francs; and for 1912 (voted) 51,200,000 francs. In addition, contributions of the departments and communes totalled 43,800,000 francs in 1909, and 45,700,000 francs in 1910, but it to be remembered that the increased expenditure under this law is in part balanced by the diminished activities of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' in assisting invalids under of age. The Old-Age Pensions Law of April 5, 1910, amended February 27, 1912, provides for all wage-earners old-age pensions towards which both employers and workers contribute. Contributions are to be paid up to the year of the worker's life, and the pension then will be 100 francs. will be increased by one-tenth for every insured worker who has brought up 5 children of the of 16. On October 1, 1912, 7,698,856 persons were registered under the scheme.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The following tables show the budget estimates of the revenue and expenditure proposed for 1913 as compared with those voted for 1912:—

Sources of revenue	1912	1913
Direct contributions	Francs 553,112,861	Francs 561,929,705
Taxes assimilated to direct contributions	52,137,804	54,245,202
Total, direct and assimilated	605,250,665	616,175,030
Registration	762,171,100	777,008,000
Stamps	240,576,800	274,183,500
on operations	14,924,700	17,464,500
Tax from personality	111,856,000	119,599,000
Customs	390,359,000	384,135,000
contributions	644,484,900	678,988,400
Sugar	107,874,200	185,577,600
Total, indirect	2,581,746,200	2,677,550,000
monopoly	505,064,400	608,069,200
Matches, gunpowder	62,904,200	64,319,100
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	378,107,700	348,925,100
Various (mint, railways, &c.)	12,149,460	7,930,447
Total monopolies	958,225,760	974,965,847
Domains and	68,218,850	68,105,990
Various receipts	69,441,485	68,178,938
Exceptional (including loans)	153,000,000	161,000,000
Receipts	111,967,021	96,550,680
in Algeria	2,480,900	2,580,580
sundries	498,108,956	590,416,088
budget	4,498,330,468 (179,522,312.)	4,665,108,960 (166,604,558.)

Branches of expenditure	1912	1911
Finance — Public debt	1,396,064,000	1,490,418,422
President Chamber Senate	19,973,944	19,973,486
Finances	488,073	356,555,864
Justice	57,831,407	54,954
Foreign Affairs	19,973,944	19,973,486
Interior	141,434,043	141,681,526
War	930,438,133	957,137
Marine	423,924	1,248,219
Instruction	207,034	304,104
Arts	21,214,613	21,846,000
Commerce and Industry	16,647	54,081,457
Labour, &c	98,140,015	118,406,138
and Telegraphs	142,391,406	3,073,560
Colonies	101,391,320	964,10
Agriculture	4,190,211	87,007
Public Works	311,100	347,709,470
Total	3,997,111 (179,515,121)	380 (186,385,614)

The following figures do not include the *budget sur ressources spéciales*, and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 10 years —

Years	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
	France	France	France	France
1902	3,582,492,120	3,699,327,591	—	116,835,479
1903	3,867,558,780	3,597,228,320	70,330,460	—
1904	3,739,049,691	3,638,527,481	100,522,210	—
1905	3,766,346,808	3,706,835,853	59,507,955	—
1906	3,837,000,187	3,852,009,000	—	15,009,252
1907	3,968,367,131	3,880,240,263	88,126,868	—
1908	3,966,405,129	4,020,549,697	—	54,144,569
1909	4,140,912,961	4,186,090,463	—	45,177,502
1910	4,278,890,789	4,321,918,609	—	48,027,820
1911	4,689,045,845	4,547,915,740	—	141,130,105

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807.

The French National debt has grown from 5 millions sterling in 1800 to 50.9 millions in 1815, 236.5 millions in 1848, 111 millions in 1871, 1,302 millions in 1912, (32,557,899,787 francs) and the interest from 1.5 millions in 1800 to 51.4 millions in 1912.

On January 1, 1911, the capital of the debt of France stood provisionally as follows:—

	Capital
Ministry of Finance —	
Rentes, 3 per cent, not redeemable	21,922,217,484
Rentes, 3 per cent, redeemable by annuities	3,458,174,000
Treasury debt	491,300,000
— railways	1,180,254,589
— buildings	24,619,035
Treasury	221,250

Republic of canal companies	54 40
Annuity ■ redemption of Rentes (1901)	1 35 140
Annuity July 1901	4 867 344
Total	27 538 0 802
Ministry ■ Instruction	
Debt for school buildings—	
For higher instruction	1 940 5 4
For secondary instruction	" 100 3
For primary instruction	5 36 1 4
Total	
Ministry of Public Works &c —	
Annuities to railways	94 000 000
Purchase annuity of Western Railway Company	61 000 000
Social Insurance	3 100 000
Total general debt	31 162 000
Floating debt (April 1 1912)	1 395 000 000
Grand total	82 557 000 78"
	(1 000 915 001/)

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt according to the budget estimates for 1913 —

	France
Consolidated debt	4 343 276
Reconvertible debt interest and annuities	30 000 000
Annuities	37 571 111
Total	1 070 414 427
	(1 113 732)

The general debt amounts to 1,257,287,029/ sterling, and its charge to 38,642,225/, or the capital is about 32/ per head, and the charge about 19s 8d per head of population.

II. LOCAL FINANCE

For 1908 the revenue of the departments of France, excluding a balance of 128,610,612 francs from 1907, amounted to 516,086,408 francs (20,648,856/), and the expenditure to 507,728,667 francs (20,309,146/). The departmental debt stood at 914,873,064 francs (36,594,922/). For 1911 the ordinary revenue of the communes amounted to 1,000,414,614 francs (including 80,929,325 francs for Paris) and expenditure to 965,518,996 francs (including 380,929,325 for Paris), while the debt on December 31, 1910, amounted to 4,254,290,902 francs (including 2,501,548 francs, the debt of Paris). For the year 1912, the revenue of the City of Paris is estimated at 447,879,992 francs (17,915,199/), and the expenditure at the same amount.

The capitalised value of private property has been the subject of many calculations, which, however, differ too greatly to be considered reliable. The estimates by M. de Foville put the aggregate private fortunes in land, 3,000,000,000/; buildings, 2,000,000,000/; specie, 200,000,000/; convertible securities, 2,800,000,000/; agricultural implements and live stock, 400,000,000/; other personal property, 680,000,000/; total private wealth, 8,080,000,000/. M. Leroy Beaulieu estimates that the total yearly revenue of the nation reaches about 1,000,000,000/; of which three fifths is the product of personal labour. M. Yves Guyot from 1881 (which he shows provide a insufficient and a trustworthy estimate) suggests that the private wealth of France (movable and immovable) is 9,520 millions sterling, the revenue therefrom (exclusive of income from agricultural profits and personal work) about 100 millions sterling.

The results of the decennial valuation of buildings in France show that in the fiscal year 1909-10 there were, outside of public buildings, monuments, 9,478,786 houses and 137,676 workshops and factories in the Republic.

The rental value of these 9,613 structures given in the returns is 3,672,142,128 francs. The rental value in the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, is 1,206,851,213 francs, practically one third of the total rental value of the whole of France.

The real value of all structures in the Republic exclusive of public buildings, monuments, &c., is given as 64,798,641,000 francs.

Defence

I. LAND DEFENCE

France has a coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications'. Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St Denis and Versailles.

The strong places of first class, each of them with numerous forts, are—On the German frontier, Verdun, Toul, Epinal, Belfort, forming an advanced line, Mauberg, La Fère, Reims, Langres, Dijon, Besançon, a second line. On the Italian frontier, Briançon and Grenoble are the chief places, with Lyon in the rear. There are also a few isolated 'forts d'arts' Nancy, Lunéville, Remémont, Nice. On the coast Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg are naval harbours surrounded by forts. In recent years, most second class and third class fortresses have been dismantled or at least 'déclassées'.

II. ARMY.

The French Army consists of the national army, styled the 'Metropolitan' Army, and the Colonial Army. Both are under the War Minister, but the estimates for colonial troops abroad are included in the budget of the Minister for the Colonies. The considerable forces maintained in Algeria and Tunis, however, are all regarded as belonging to the Metropolitan Army, and their cost is included in the War Minister's budget.

Military service in France is compulsory, and it is universal in the fullest sense of the term, exemptions being allowed except for physical disability. Liability to service extends from the age of 20 to the age of 45, but men do not join till they are 21, nearly so. According to the law promulgated on 10 March, 1905, the term of service in the ranks of the first line, the 'active' army, is 3 years, as in Germany. The soldier then belongs to the reserve for 11 years, after which he passes to the territorial army for 6 years, finally completing his service with 6 years in the territorial army. Men of the reserve of the active army are called up for training and manoeuvres twice in their period of service, for 2 weeks on each occasion. The men of the territorial army have only 1 training of 2 weeks. Those of the territorial army have no periodical training.

There are no "one year volunteers" in France, but voluntary engagements for 3, 4, or 5 years are encouraged, especially for the colonial army.

Owing to the length of the service, also to a number of the men being released after only one year in the ranks, the number of reservists per battalion is very large (2,000 or more.) On mobilisation, therefore, the not only brings unit to strength, but every battalion and regiment forms a corresponding unit, and there is still a certain surplus left for the depot.

Two infantry regiments make a brigade (usually 6, but sometimes 7 or 8, battalions); a brigade a division; and 2 divisions an army corps. French batteries have only a guns each. Each division has a field artillery regiment of a batteries (36 guns), while the corps artillery consists of 9 field and 3 howitzer batteries: altogether 30 batteries to the corps. In addition there are 6 'reinforcing batteries' to each corps, which only exist as a cadre till mobilisation; if they can be placed rapidly on their footing it gives a total of 144 guns to the corps. To an army corps in the field are also attached a cavalry brigade of 2 regiments, 1 chasseur battalion, a companies of engineers, &c. There are also 42 heavy batteries, of 2 guns each, to be distributed amongst the army corps.

A cavalry division is nominally composed of 3 brigades of 2 regiments each, with a division of horse artillery of 2 batteries, in all 24 squadrons, 12 guns. There are 8 permanent cavalry divisions, and a will be formed on mobilisation. Those now in existence are mostly stationed on the eastern frontier, but half of them have only 4 regiments.

The mobilised strength of a normal army corps would be nearly 38,000 combatants. The strength of a cavalry division of a regiments would be about 4,700 combatants.

The French army is localised and territorialised. There are 20 army corps 'regions' including Algeria (the 19th); the division in occupation of Tunis is furnished by Algerian troops. Each region, Algeria excepted, furnishes a complete army corps; also a variable number of units of cavalry, garrison artillery, &c. Each of the 3 infantry regiments of an army corps is recruited from its regimental district; but there is also an additional regiment (the 'regional' regiment) which is recruited, like the chasseur battalions, the cavalry, &c., from the region at large. The regional regiments, and also the chasseur battalions, are usually stationed out of their own regions, in the neighbourhood of the eastern frontier. The 6th army corps (Châlons) and the 7th (Besançon) are by this augmented to 3 divisions, and there is a brigade of a regional regiments and 2 chasseur battalions at Lyons. This is the general arrangement: there are certain variations which need not be detailed. Information regarding the distribution of the troops in N. Africa is given under *Algeria*.

The *Reserve Troops* form divisions corresponding to those of the first line. Therefore usually two in each region. There are in all 36 reserve divisions of approximately the composition and strength, on mobilisation, as the first line divisions. The reserve formations of the regional regiments, of the foot artillery, and of the engineers, are available for garrisoning the fortresses.

The *Territorial Army* similarly consists of a divisions, and garrison troops. The Algerian troops have their own reserve formations, and also territorial cadres for a battalions of Zouaves, 6 squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique, a field batteries, &c.

The surplus of the reserve and territorial army would be called the depôts, as required, after mobilisation has taken place, and would be drafted to make good the of the army in the.

The military *Customs Corps* of 38 battalions, and a large number of *Forestiers* recruited from who have been passed

into the territorial army. They could be employed as garrison troops, if necessary.

The *Gendarmerie* is a force of military police, recruited from the army, but performing civil duties in time of peace. There is a legion in each army corps region, and regions have more than one legion. The total strength is about 21,700 men, of whom about half are mounted. It is proposed to create a mobile gendarmerie, to deal with strikes and riots, so as to avoid the necessity for calling out troops on such occasions.

The *Garde Républicaine* is also a police force, and performs duties in Paris similar to those performed by the gendarmerie in the departments. Its strength is nearly 3,000, of whom about 800 are mounted.

The *Colonial Army* is entirely distinct from the Metropolitan, and consists partly of white troops and partly of native troops. The colonial troops are recruited, for the most part, by voluntary enlistment, or by voluntary transfers from the Metropolitan Army, but compulsion may be used for native corps in West Africa if sufficient volunteers do not come forward. The colonial troops at home consist of 12 regiments of infantry, each of 4 battalions, and 3 regiments of artillery, each of 12 batteries (6 field and 6 garrison). These are all permanently stationed in France in peace time.

The troops in the Colonies according to the Budget estimate for 1912 consist of 3 battalions of the Foreign Legion (in Indo-China),¹ 13 battalions and 1 companies of colonial infantry, 32 batteries of artillery (field, mountain, and garrison), 1 squadron of native cavalry, 1 companies of native sappers, and 49 battalions of native infantry (12 Senegal Tirailleurs, 3 squadrons Confinis Sahariens, 12 Tonkinese, 2 Malagasy, and 1 Annamite Tirailleurs, 3 battalions of West African natives, and 1 battalions in French Congo). The batteries of artillery are of 'mixed' type, half to two-thirds of the rank and file being natives. In the native corps the officers, and most of the non-commissioned officers, are French.

The following table shows in round numbers the distribution of both Metropolitan and Colonial troops between (1) France, (2) Algeria and Tunis, and (3) the French colonies (excluding administrative corps).

	Metropolitan Army		Colonial Army		Total
	Europeans	Natives	Europeans	Natives	
France	43,000 ²	—	28,000	—	571,000
Algeria and Tunis	45,000	20,000	—	—	73,000
French Colonies	—	—	10,000	40,000	70,000
Total	88,000 ²	20,000	47,000	40,000	705,000
	615,000 ²		87,000		

The total number of troops maintained by France in garrisons is about 134,000, of whom 75,000 are Europeans.

The field army of France may be reckoned as 19 army corps (two of divisions), the Lyons brigade of 14 battalions, and 10 cavalry divisions. Total about 740,000 combatants. There are also 1 complete divisions of troops and 1 reserve cavalry, amounting to about 490,000 men. Total strength about 1,230,000 combatants. It is, of course, uncertain how the reserve divisions may be employed, but it is conceivable that all the two-division army corps would be converted to three-divisional strength by the

¹ The Foreign Legion consists of 2 regiments, each of 4 battalions. Headquarters of both regiments are in Algeria (s.w.).

² Including 24,800 men of the gendarmerie and of the garde républicaine.

incorporation of reserve divisions. It would also appear that in requiring France to put forward her whole strength, two additional army corps, each of two divisions, could be provided by the Algerian troops and the troops of the Colonial Army in France. These corps, with the Algerian cavalry division, would add about 70,000 men, making a grand total of about 1,300,000 combatants.

The depôts of the field army, when augmented by the surplus of the territorial army who would be first called up (all fully trained soldiers), would amount, it is said, to about 626,000 men, besides which, 600,000 to 700,000 additional men are supposed to be available to make good losses in the field.

The organised territorial troops are said to muster 596,000. The military customs corps, numbering about 40,000, and the Chasseurs Forestiers, about 10,000, would also be available for local defence.

The administration of the French army consists of a general staff and a number of departments, all under the War Minister. In the consideration of general questions the War Minister is assisted by a council, called the Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre, consisting of himself as president, and 12 generals of rank, including the Chief of the General Staff (the Generalissimo of the Army in case of war) and the Chief of the Staff of the Army.

The following table shows the peace establishments of the Metropolitan Army and of the Colonial Army in France according to the budget estimate for 1913.

	France	Algeria	Tunisia	Total
Staffs and Services, &c.	7,74	1	—	8,74
Military Schools	2,55	—	—	2,55
Infantry	312,429	4,34	1,538	318,311
Cavalry	14,061	44	181	14,286
Artillery	1,47	1	180	1,658
Engineers	16,41	180	467	17,058
Train	80,00	18	11	80,199
Administrative troops	14,50	3,750	701	19,001
Gendarmes and garrisons public order	4,64	—	143	4,783
Indigenous Companies	—	1,00	—	1,00
Total Metropolitan Army	481,010	4,44	1,769	487,223
Colonial Troops in France	2,144	—	—	2,144
Total	483,154	4,44	1,769	489,367

The military budget of France for 1913 shows an estimated expenditure of 812,819,193 francs (\$2,512,767), for the Metropolitan Army, 43,287,384 francs (1,731,493) for the Colonial troops in France, 191,051,374 francs (4,042,054) for armament, works and buildings, and stores. Total 957,157,901 francs (38,286,316). The military expenditure charged in the budget of the Minister of the Colonies for 1913 amounts to 97,133,766 francs (3,485,350).

The of the French infantry is the Lebel magazine rifle, calibre 8mm. The cavalry carry the Lebel carbine. The present French field gun is the 75 mm (2.95 in.) Q.F., shelled, gun, model '97. The howitzer batteries are armed with 12 cm (4 in.), 155 mm (6.2 in.) pieces.

NAVY

The Navy Estimates for 1913 amount to 461,288,219 francs (18,451,528), in 1912, 423,278,924 francs (16,931,157).

The French navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, who is by a of the. The functions of the last named officer,

who is ■■■■ admiral, were enlarged in 1898. Under the Minister he has charge of ■■■■ the work of the department having reference ■■■■ the building, maintenance, commissioning, and mobilization of the fleet, and particularly of all that concerns preparations for ■■■■. He is chief of the Military Cabinet, while the Civil Cabinet, devoted to administrative work, is directly under the Minister. There are two sub-chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of ■■■■ sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet. The central administration also embraces the directorates ■■■■ personnel, material, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the ■■■■ of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special branches. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, and the committee of inspectors-general, with a ■■■■ of particular inspectorates, the council of works, and a number of special and permanent technical and professional committees. For purposes of administration the French coast is divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters ■■■■ the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, ■■■■ each of which the Government has important shipbuilding establishments. At the head of each arrondissement is a vice admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defence, mobile and fixed. The chief torpedo stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers, and Bona. The naval forces afloat are the Mediterranean squadron, the northern squadron in the Channel, and the divisions of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Far East, Coochin China, and the Indian Ocean, and there are ships on local stations. In 1898 the principal squadrons were reorganised, the most modern battle ships being collected in the Mediterranean, while the older battleships went into the Channel with the recent coast defence ships.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age—France is provided with a ■■■■ of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 are serving with the fleet. The time of service in the navy for the 'Inscrits' is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young ■■■■ liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the naval service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription Maritime.' The 'Inscription' will furnish at least 50,000 ■■■■ than the army would require upon mobilization.

A summary of French ships is as follows:—

Complete at end of

	1914	
'Dreadnoughts'	2	7
Pre-Dreadnought battleships ¹	26	24(1)
Protected cruisers	20	1(1)
Torpedo gunboats, etc.	12	1
Torpedo boats	7	1
Submarines	77	1
	187	1
	78	89

¹ ■■■■ of these, ■■■■ class, ■■■■ 'Semi-Dreadnoughts' ■■■■ ■■■■ defenders

DEFENCE

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The tables which follow of the French armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, the similar tables for the British navy. The ships named in italics are not ready for service by end of the present year.

BATTLE FLEET.

Built under programme for	Name	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Guns				

Super-Dreadnoughts.

1912	<i>Bretagne</i>	23,500	10½	17	10 12in. ; 2 10.5in.	1	20,000	Knots
	<i>Lorraine</i>							
	<i>Picardie</i>							
1919	<i>VIII</i>							
	<i>IX</i>							

Dreadnoughts.

1910	<i>Jean Bart</i>	23,100	10½	12	12 12in. ; 2 10.5in.	1	20,000	
	<i>Courbet</i>							
1911	<i>France</i>							
	<i>Paris</i>							

Pic-Dreadnoughts.

1890	<i>Jauréguiberry</i>	11,324	18	14½	{ 2 12in. ; 2 10.5in. ; 6 7.5in. }	6	11,000	16
1890 to 1902	<i>Charles Martel</i>	about 12,000	16	15	{ 2 12in. ; 2 10.5in. ; 8 5.5in. }	4	about 15,000	18
	<i>Carnot</i>							
	<i>Massena</i>							
	<i>Bouvet</i>							
	<i>Charlemagne</i>	11,260	11		4 12in. ; 10 5.5in.	4	14,500	
	<i>Saint Louis</i>							
	<i>Gaulois</i>							
1898	<i>Suffren</i>	12,728	12	12	4 12in. ; 10 6.4in.		15,000	18
1901-1905	<i>Republique</i>	14,866	11	11	4 12in. ; 10 6.4in.	6	18,000	
	<i>Patrie</i>							
	<i>Democratique</i>	14,866	11	11	4 12in. ; 10 7.4in.		18,000	
	<i>Verite</i>							
	<i>Justice</i>							
	<i>Diderot</i>							
	<i>Danton</i>							
1906	<i>Condorcet</i>	15,000	11	12	4 12in. ; 12 5.4in.	6	22,500	19
	<i>Vergniaud</i>							
	<i>Voltaire</i>							
	<i>Mirabeau</i>							

Coast Defence Ships.

1889	<i>Bouvine</i>	6,500	18		2 12in. ; 8 4in.	2	8,500	6
	<i>Tréhouart</i>							
	<i>IV</i>	8,950			2 10.5in. ; 7 5.5in.	2	11,500	

Armoured Cruisers.

Built under programme for	Name	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
			ft	ins				
	Pothuau	5,560	2½	■	2 7'6in.; 10 6'4in.	■	10,000	19
1893	Jeanne d'Arc	11,270	■	■	2 7'6in.; 14 6'5in.	■	28,500	21
1897	(Montcalm) Dupetit Thouars Guéydon	9,517	6	6	{ 2 7'6in.; 5 6'4in. 4 4in. }	■	19,600	21
1898	(Desaix) Duplex Kléber	7,700	4	4	3 6'4in.; 4 4in.	2	17,100	21
1899	(Condé) Gloire Amiral Aubert Marseillaise	10,060	6½	8	{ 2 7'6in.; 5 6'4in. 6 4in. }	4	20,500	21
1900 to 1904	(L. Gaubertin) J. Ferry Victor Hugo J. Michelet Ernest Renan	{ 12,416 13,644	6½	8	17'6in.; 16 6'4in. 2 7'6in.; 13 6'4in.	5	27,500 { 29,000 30,000 }	22 24½
1901	(Edgar Quinet) W. Rousseau	11,300	6½	8	16 7'6in.	5	40,000	23

Principal Protected Cruisers.

1892	D'Entrecasteaux	5,014	—	7½	2 9'4in.; 12 5'5in.	6	14,600	16
1895	(Guichen) (Chateaufrenault)	8,200	—	12	2 6'4in.; 6 6'4in.	0	24,000	23
1897	J. de la Guavière	5,500	—	—	3 6'4in.	■	17,000	■

Minor cruisers include the aerial depot ship *Poudre*, the *Descartes*, 3,988 tons (designed 1892), ■ 6'4in., ■ 5'6in. guns, present speed about 15 knots; 3 *Friant* type, 4,000 tons (designed 1891), 6 6'4in., 4 4in. guns, speeds about 17 knots; *Lavoisier* and *D'Estrees*, 2,300 tons (designed 1892) ■ 5'5in., ■ 4in. guns, speeds about ■ knots; also ■ old cruisers of *Jean Bart* class, and a few gunboats, etc.

Production ■ Industry.**I. AGRICULTURE.**

Of the total area of France (130,799,000 acres) 23,043,197 acres were under forests in 1910, and 9,656,415 acres were returned ■ moor and uncultivated land, and 90,314,246 ■ of which 58,329,593 acres ■ arable, ■ returned as under crops, ■ and grass. The following tables show ■ (1 hectare = 2·47 acres) under the leading crops and the production (1 hectolitre of cereals = 2·75 bushels; of liquid = ■ gallons; 1 quintal = ■ lbs.) for four years:—

Crops	1909	1910	1911	Crops	1910	1911	1912
Crops:							
Wheat	10,293	10,357	10,062	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	24,150	20,170	80 987
Barley	1,814	1,870	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	44,710	40,100	40,074
Oats	9,000	9,500	9,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	320,047	100,000	20 10
Rye	3,001	3,000	3,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	40,000	40,000	40,000
Buckwheat	1,200	1,200	1,200	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	20,000	20,000	20,000
Maze	1,200	1,200	1,200	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	20,000	20,000	20,000
Mixed Corn	8,000	8,000	8,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	20,000	20,000	20,000
Green and other Crops							
Potatoes	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000
Beetroot, sugar	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000
Mangold	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000
Celery	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000
Flax (Seed)	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000
Hemp (Seed)	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000
Hemp (Fibre)	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000
Tobacco	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000
Clover	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000
Rough Grazing	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 bushels 1000 bushels 1000 bushels	100,000	100,000	100,000

The annual production of ■■■■ and cider appears as follows. —

Year	Under Vine acres	Wine produced the sands of gallons	Wine Import thousands of gallons	Wine Export thousands of gallons	Cider pro- duced 1,000 of gallons
1883	4 116 740	626 ■■■■	170,040	7 231	439 010
189	4 316 640	592 146	139 842	■ 230	■ 010
1900	4 174 970	1 441 ■■■■	114,760	41 010	647,000
1901	4 013 440	1 117 810	126,048	60 160	214 610
1910	■ 644 147	■ 806	175 967	50,985	271 328
1911	4 824 702	900 978	207 005	■ ■■	498,678
912	4 872 950	1,940 765	—	—	340,350

In 1911 there were 1,522,192 vine growers returned and the vintage ■■■■ valued at 1,331,785,144 francs (53,271,405/)

The value of the crop of chestnuts, walnuts, olives, cider apples, plums, and mulberry leaves ■■■■ estimated in 1910 at 187,419,040 francs (7,496,761/)

On December 31, 1911, the numbers of farm animals were Horses, 3 236,110, mules 194,040, asses 360,950, cattle 14,552,430, sheep and lambs, 16,425,330, pigs, 6,719,570, goats, 1,424,190

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried ■■■■ in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, and Vaucluse

Silk production for 3 years —

Year	Number of producers	Quantities of cocoons put into incubation	Total production	Average yield in Cocoons from 25 grams of eggs
		2 grams	logs	Kilogs
1910	114 263	178,711	4,369 709	■ 390
1911	102 601	141 724	3 169,436	■ ■■
1912	99 910	152 ■■■■	6 233,842	47 ■■■■

II MINING AND METALS

In France there were in 1910, 557 ■■■■ (out of 1,483 conceded mines) in work, with 228,969 workers, including ■■■■ and children. The annual yield of all the conceded ■■■■ valued ■■■■ 675,198,405 francs (26,807,936/), ■■■■ against 13,884,630/ ■■■■ 1894. The output of non-conceded ■■■■ in 1910 was valued ■■■■ 7,670,907 francs (306,836/)

The following ■■■■ statistics of the leading mineral and metal products of conceded mines, in metric tons —

Year	Coal and lignite	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Finished Iron bleed	Worked ■■■■
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric ■■■■
1908	37,884,384	9,428,591	3,400,771	560,200	1,852,000
■■■■	37,840,086	11,381,485	3,573,848	558,000	2,040,000
1910	38,349,942	14,046,982	4,038,497	526,000	2,828,500
1911	39,229,591	16,000,000	4,426,469	—	3,837,062
1912 ¹	41,808,580	—	4,826,553	—	4,408,668

1 ■■■■

In 1910 there were 47 smelting works in activity, with 117 blast furnaces.

In 1910, the production of ores was : lead and silver, 14,536 metric tons ; zinc, 50,824 tons ; copper, 222 tons ; antimony, 28,130 tons ; arsenic, 8,045 tons ; manganese, 7,925 tons ; and salt, 1,051,427 tons. In 1910 the output of quarries (for building stone, slate, cement, phosphates, &c.) amounted to the value of 261,151,200 francs (10,446,048*l.*).

III. MANUFACTURES.

In 1906 the numbers of persons employed in the more important industries (apart from agriculture, mining, commerce, and transport) were :—

Nature of Industry	Persons employed	Nature of Industry	Persons employed
Cotton (textile)	117,200	Metallurgy	101,829
Wool " " " "	171,349	Iron work, tool making, &c.	291,240
Silk " " " " " "	121,000	Foundry work	282,670
Flax, Hemp, Jute (textile)	47,518	Copper and bronze	60,776
Rosetry	56,682	Tinned ware	42,513
Lace, &c. " " " "	150,154	Musical and scientific instruments, clocks, &c.	61,104
Ribbons, &c. " " " "	48,551	Pottary	166,831
Clothing of all kinds	949,900	Building, earthwork, &c.	50,180
Linen garments	212,716	Flour milling, &c.	101,693
Hats, &c.	95,283	Baking, pastry, &c.	206,858
Leather-work	134,209		
Wood-work	704,600		

Total number of women workers in France (1906 census) was 4,150,000 employed as follows: Agriculture, 949,000; factories (out-workers), 1,385,000; home workers, 540,000; business, public services, liberal professions, 504,000; servants, 772,000.

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in million francs are seen from the subjoined table :—

Years	Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports	
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Issues	Issues
1909	9·436	42·014	64·988	212·092	59·589	316·860
1910	8·940	44·717	71·944	205·733	67·217	338·156
1911	6·770	44·796	75·178	190·875	50·713	291·955

Sugar.—In 1911-12 there were ■■■ sugar works, employing 81,135 men, 1,646 women, and 1,010 children. The yield of sugar during the last 12 years (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) ■■■ :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
■■■	1,010,294	1908-04	717,266	1906-07	682,851	1909-10	743,902
■■■	1,031,080	1904-05	632,736	1907-08	676,832	1910-11	620,668
■■■	776,158	1905-06	984,672	1908-09	723,071	1911-12	465,877

Alcohol.—In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gall ■■■ of alcohol ■■■ produced ; in 1908, 55,836 ; in 1909, 53,388 ; ■■■ 1910, 52, ■■■ ; ■■■ 1911, 53,130 gallons.

IV. FISHERIES.

In the French fisheries, including those of Algiers, the following ■■■ statistics for ■■■ years :—

Year	No. of persons employed	Sailing	Tonnage	Steamers	Tonnage	Value of products
1907	12,344	25,425	195,307	211	32,574	Tuna 121,801,607
1908	140,784	27,712	199,722	—	89,223	129,046,081
1909	1,15,000	21,000	190,707	280	35,807	134,661,725

Statistics of the French cod fisheries in Iceland, in the North Sea, and at Newfoundland, are given as follows for 1909 —

Cod fisheries	Boats		Fishers	Produce		Value of produce
	No	Tons		Tons	Barrels	
Iceland	124	13,600	2,682	11,771	4,000	7,300
North	10	300	348	291	27	300
Newfoundland	224	12,205	6,705	51,820	1,907	15,007
Totals	358	26,105	9,735	63,882	6,934	22,607

The chief produce of the inshore fisheries, in weight and value, in 1909 was as follows. —

	Tons	1,000 Francs		Tons	1,000 Francs
Herring	1,188	7,101	Tunny fish	0,458	4,205
Mackerel	2,570	5,370	Lobsters	1,211	9,088
Sardines	31,231	35,500	Oysters	227	48,452
Anchovies	—	—	Mussels	—	3,337
Sprats	1,275	1,172		(1,000 gals)	—

¹ Prices

Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

Commission Permanente des Valeurs annually determines the values (called actual values) which represent the average prices of the different articles in the Customs list during the year. The values fixed at the end of one year and applied to that year retroactively, are applied also during the following year, at the end of which provisional results thus obtained are revised according to new values definitely by Commission. Thus each year there are published the provisional and the definitive commercial statistics. The customs returns show the country of origin of imports and that of ultimate destination of exports. For five years (provisional 1912) the values were —

Years	General Commerce		Special Commerce	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1908	257,216	264,812	225,620	202,028
1909	314,260	299,292	249,844	228,724
1910	364,000	324,000	286,938	249,852
1911	392,396	320,488	322,633	243,094
1912	—	—	318,034	265,454

¹ Excluding postal packets

The chief subdivisions of the special trade were :—

	Imports (1,000,000 fr.)			Exports (1,000,000 fr.)		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
Food products	56	51	68	34	29	34
Materials	174	181	186	78	73	77
Manufactured goods	56	61	64	137	140	154
Total	286	323	318	249	242	265

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs (25 fr. = £) :—

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
Wine	206.5	201.5	Textiles, woollen	213.5	190.0
Wool	652.4	628.2	" silk	232.8	202.0
Cereals	201.3	215.1	" cotton	325.2	334.2
Raw silk	246.3	317.4	Wine	213.4	167.7
Raw cotton	459.4	551.7	Raw silk and yarn	183.6	162.4
Timber and wood	165.0	170.0	Raw wool and yarn	141.4	323.0
Minerals and Fuels	208.4	203.4	Paris goods, &c., &c.	172.7	189.4
Oil seeds	440.7	453.5	Leather	230.6	150.0
Coffee	126.1	144.4	Linen and clothes	173.1	197.7
Coal and coke	379.7	371.7	Metal goods and tools	201.7	220.3
Ores	107.4	113.4	Cheese and butter	110.3	119.8
Cattle	78.7	92.1	Modes and artificial flowers	94.3	67.2
Machinery	247.5	250.7	Automobiles	161.0	162.4
Raw Caoutchouc			Skins and furs	243.0	288.0
Gutta-percha	320.1	237.8	Chemical products	150.2	160.0
Copper	128.8	143.3			
Flax	52.4	55.0			

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods to and from the following countries, in millions of francs :—

Imports from :	1912	1911	Exports to :	1912	1911
United Kingdom	1,019.7	993.5	United Kingdom	1,355.0	1,216.3
Belgium	524.8	542.6	Belgium	1,119.5	1,024.2
Spain	230.2	230.5	Germany	814.0	794.0
United States	874.0	826.8	United States	424.2	370.7
Germany	981.2	979.7	Switzerland	401.7	394.0
Austria-Hungary	101.7	87.7	Italy	303.1	275.8
Italy	207.2	190.2	Spain	137.4	155.6
Argentina	322.7	353.8	Algeria	505.9	480.0
"	416.2	443.1	Argentina	181.7	170.4
Algeria	483.8	425.6	Russia	61.3	53.0
Australia	228.4	229.1	Turkey	86.4	81.2

The value of general commerce imported and exported through the various channels as follows, in millions of francs (25 fr. = £) :—

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports —				
By French ships	2073 3	2202 1	2602 3	2738 4
" Foreign	2516 4	3146 4	3507 3	3717 7
Total by sea	4589 7	5348 5	6109 6	6456 1
" land	2201 1	2198 0	2201 0	2180 8
Total	6790 8	7546 5	8310 6	8636 9
Exports —				
By French ships	2276 6	2607 4	3500 1	3717 7
" Foreign	1817 8	2000 0	2077 5	2100 3
Total by sea	4094 4	4607 4	5577 6	5818 0
" land	272 4	286 9	316 3	318 1
Total	4366 8	4894 3	5894 9	6136 1

The share of the principal French ports in the general trade (1911) follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs:—

Marseille	3358.3	Bordeaux	950.6	Tourcoing	465.9
Nantes	2714.5	Boulogne	502.3	Belfort, P.C.	388.7
Paris	1535.2	Rouen	497.7	Le Havre	346.0
Dunkirk	1104.1	Dieppe	468.2	Calais	326.7

The imports and exports (special trade) of gold and silver coin and bullion and of bronze coin were as follows in 1911. —

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Imports	10,562,516	7,409,795	1,400,000	19,372,311
Exports	3,677,840	5,781,277	41,740	9,499,857

The value of goods in transit in 1907 was 35 million sterling; in 1909, 40 million sterling; in 1910, 44 million; and in 1911, 46 million.

The import duties, including shipping and other dues, amounted in 1908, to 21,428,190*l.*; in 1909, to 22,025,680*l.*; in 1910, to 24,540,320*l.*; in 1911, to 32,247,225*l.*

The treaty of 1826 provides for 'the most favoured nation treatment' between the United Kingdom and France in matters of navigation, and that of 1882 (which includes Algeria), in matters of commerce, customs duties, &c.; in 1897 the treaties in force between the United Kingdom and France were extended to include Tunisia.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the staple articles consigned to the United Kingdom from France in four years:—

Staple Imports into U.K.	1908	1909	1910	1911
Apparel	1,498,977	2,068,988	1,888,000	1,880,591
Milk	3,278,915	4,017,090	4,087,980	3,986,748
Woolen	4,138,880	3,966,009	3,561,051	3,420,688
"	1,802,470	1,981,080	1,675,244	1,418,075
"	2,364,229	2,818,887	2,110,073	1,066,702
Wine	1,774,795	1,908,641	2,163,197	2,231,609
Sugar	1,195,970	1,179,651	1,018,169	98,014
Leather and manufactures	1,162,850	1,300,141	1,262,505	1,238,115
Carrriages, &c.	2,736,011	2,544,044	2,665,014	2,504,250

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1911 was 3,468,049 gallons.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce consigned from the United Kingdom to France in four years :—

Staple Exports from U.K.	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Woolen manufactures & yarn	1,710,203	1,714,774	1,532,006	1,714,221
Iron and steel	1,157,510	1,001,504	1,021,849	1,946,219
Coal	6,413,277	5,715,925	5,845,234	5,696,712
Cotton manufactures and yarn	1,375,345	1,336,610	1,387,481	1,322,382
Machinery	2,051,715	1,965,012	1,870,864	2,379,511

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 4 years (in thousands of pounds) :—

Imports from France into U.K.	41,502	44,205	44,398	41,630	45,411
Exports to France from U.K.	22,101	21,455	22,400	24,421	12,241

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1910, the French mercantile navy consisted of 15,895 sailing vessels, of 636,031 tons net, with crews 71,966, and 1,726 steamers of 915,567 tons, and crews numbering 16,610, plus 10,625

Of the sailing vessels 168 of 15,213 tons were engaged in the European sea, and 259 of 370,728 tons in ocean navigation ; of the steamers 261 of 255,891 tons were engaged in European sea, and 229 of 506,748 tons net in ocean navigation. The rest were employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries.

In 1909 and 1910 the navigation at the French ports was as follows :—

Entered	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1909						
French :—						
Coasting trade	55,111	6,716,747	17,450	1,113,197	72,561	7,829,944
Foreign trade ¹	7,572	6,552,291	457	153,357	8,029	6,706,648
Total French	62,683	13,269,038	18,446	1,266,554	81,129	14,535,592
Foreign vessels	19,629	21,048,167	2,210	459,831	21,839	21,507,998
Total	82,312	34,317,205	20,656	1,726,385	102,968	56,043,590
1910						
French :—						
Coasting trade	53,227	6,610,707	17,786	1,229,346	71,013	7,840,053
Foreign trade ¹	7,529	6,758,120	457	166,461	8,038	6,924,581
Total French	60,756	13,368,827	18,297	1,395,807	79,053	14,764,634
Foreign vessels	20,167	21,623,942	2,015	451,372	22,182	22,075,314
Total	80,923	34,992,769	20,312	1,847,179	101,235	56,840,048

¹ Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

Cleared	Cargoes		In Ballast		Vessels	
		Tonnage		Tonnage		Tonnage
French:—						
Coasting trade	55,111	6,716,747	17,989	1,215,197	78,100	7,931,044
Foreign trade ¹	7,098	6,061,796	1,125	751,176	8,223	6,796,974
Total French	62,209	12,778,543	19,114	1,966,373	86,323	14,728,018
Foreign vessels	18,924	15,002,316	8,065	6,645,514	27,009	21,739,190
Total	76,133	27,871,859	27,179	8,611,887	103,332	36,468,048
1910						
French:—						
Coasting trade	51,227	6,610,707	17,768	1,324,748	71,015	7,940,055
Foreign trade ¹	7,020	6,755,696	1,066	678,936	8,088	6,047,624
Total French	60,247	13,366,403	18,834	2,003,684	79,103	14,887,679
Foreign vessels	13,694	15,666,470	6,511	6,614,805	22,228	22,486,175
Total	74,141	29,032,873	25,345	8,618,489	101,331	37,373,854

¹ Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

The most important ports (1911) Marseille, with 4,795 arrivals and 4,083 departures; Bordeaux, with 1,456 arrivals and 899 clearances; Havre, with 2,277 arrivals and 1,624 clearances; and Calais, with 1,788 arrivals and 1,630 clearances.

Internal Communication.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

On January 1, 1911, there were in France 23,721 miles of national roads, in addition to the vicinal roads.

Navigable (1910), 5,450 miles; actually navigated, 3,843 miles; canals, 8,104 miles; actually navigated, 3,051 miles; rivers navigable for rafts, 1,908 miles.

By a law of 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State; which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works its own account its important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the great companies expire at various dates from 1900 to 1920; the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminate at the end of 1914, and of the others in 1934 and 1935.

The length of line open for traffic in 1912 was 25,390 miles of lines of general interest and 6,001 miles of lines of local interest. Total cost to December 31, 1908, 744,800,000L., receipts (1909) 708,400,000L., expenses 41,480,000L., passengers carried 491,936,930, goods carried 165,027,920 metric tons. On January 1, 1909, the Western Railway system was transferred to the State under a law of July 13, and December 18, 1908.

On December 31, 1911, the length of tramways worked was 5,613 miles.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1911, France had 14,379 post-offices. The receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, amounted to 376 million francs; the expenditure 302 million francs. The number of letters, &c., carried in 1911

	International			Transit
	Inter- national	Dispatched	Received	
	millions	millions	millions	millions
Letters	1 306	102	1	1 1
Post cards	4.6	1	—	5
Other messages	1 18	115	—	60
Total	2 330			

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1911 was 394 miles, with 439 802 miles of wire. There were 21 396 telegraph companies and private belonged to the State and there despatched 65 519,497 telegrams, of which 51,005,166 were international. In 1911 there, 649 649 international 1 892 682 in transit, and 2,971,000 were official. France 9 423 urban telephone systems with 30 030 miles of line where with 16 789 inter urban circuits with 64,517 miles of line. 296,209,491 miles of wire, conversations in 1911 94 445 577. In 1911 the and 326 407 telegrams were received, 50,434 582 from France telegraph.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the French money coined in France during 1909, the 1 1911 was —

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1 07	200 72 0 0	1 874 34	73 97	211 944 1 1
1 11	138 194 110	100 118	46 97	1 18 7,41
1 11	1 47 30	6 00 1	1 0 00	1 48 60 51

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given. The ordinary savings banks numbered 550 (with 1 837 branch offices) on December 31 1912, the number of depositors was (in 1911 12) 8,532,412 to value of 167,838 4571, thus giving an average of 1971 for each account. The National savings banks on December 31, 1911 held deposits and the total amounting to 1,704,094 437 francs due to 5 970 834 depositors, at the average 285 58 francs to each depositor. The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes. The situation of the bank on December 31 1910, was —

	Millions of francs
Cash	3 134
Gold	811
Silver	4 025 0
Portfolio	1 203 7
Advances	—
in circulation	2 217
Accounts current	849 1

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* is of the value of 2½d = 225 francs to the pound sterling

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6.4516 grammes fine, and thus contains 806.45 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces and 1 centime pieces. The 5 franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes fine, and thus contains 22.5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes fine, and contains 4.175 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5 franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

The present monetary convention between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece is tacitly continued from year to year but may be denounced by any of the contracting States, and, if denounced, will expire at the end of the year, which commences on January 1, following the denunciation. According to its terms, the five contracting States have their gold and silver coins respectively of the same fineness, weight, diameter, and current value, and the allowance for wear and tear in each case is the same. The coinage of 5 franc pieces, both gold and silver, is temporarily suspended, and the issue of subsidiary silver is, with certain exceptions, for special reasons, limited to 7 francs per head of the population of each State (but 6 francs for Greece). Each Government is its public officer, except payments in the silver 5 franc pieces of each of the others, and in subsidiary silver to the amount of 100 francs for each payment. Each State engages to exchange the excess of its issues over its receipts of subsidiary silver for gold or 5 franc silver pieces, and at the termination of the convention each is bound to resume also its 5 franc silver pieces, and to pay a gold sum equal to the nominal value of the coin resumed. [But see also Italy.] The following are the total issues of the five States authorized by the convention of 1897: France, 394 millions of francs, Italy, 232.4, Belgium 46.8, Switzerland, 28, Greece, 15.

The monetary system of the Union has been adopted, either wholly or partially, in Spain, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland, and in many of the South American States.

<i>Gramme</i>	15.43 gr	<i>Mètre</i>	39.37 inches
<i>Kilogramme</i>	2.2046 lbs av	<i>Kilomètre</i>	0.62137 mile
<i>Quintal Métrique</i>	220.46 „ „	<i>Mètre Cube</i>	35.236 cubic ft
<i>Tonneau (Métr.)</i>		<i>Stère</i>	
<i>Ton</i>	2,206 lbs	<i>Hectare</i>	2.471 acres
<i>Litre, Liquid</i>	1.76 pint	<i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	0.2471 acre
<i>Hectolitre</i> { Liquid	6.32 gallons		
{ Dry	2.2 bushels		

Diplomatic Representatives

OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador — M. Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O.

Councillor — M. A. de Fleurbaey

Second Secretaries — M. C. Roux and M. Roger Cambon

Third Secretaries — M. A. Thierry and Comte de Montholon

Attaché—M de Laguerre
Military Attaché—Lieut Col Viromte de la Panouse
Naval Attaché—Capitaine Comte de Saint Seine
Secretary Ashurst—T Knecht
Consul General in London—M ■■■ Coppet

There ■■■ also French Consuls at—Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V C), Newcastle, Southampton (V C), and other places

■ OL GRIFF BRITAIN IN FRANCE

Ambassador—Right Hon Sir Thomas Borth, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, Appointed January, 1903
Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon J. D Carnegie, M V O
Secretaries—G D Graham, M V O, P Lottaine, Hon P Panais, R. F O Bidgeman, and R C Pair
Naval Attaché—Captain W A ■■■ Kelly, R N
Military Attaché—Col W J. Faulhorn, C M C, M V O
Commercial Attaché—Sir H Austin Lee, K C M G, C B
Consul General—W S H Gastell

There are British Consuls at Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest (Calais), Cherbourg, Dunkirk Havre (C G), Lyon Marseille Nantes, Nice, Rouen, and other towns

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ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of 5,231. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by the heads of families in each parish. The council elects a first and a second syndic to preside; the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two magistrates (*viguier*). France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a magistrate and a civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

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Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area roughly estimated at about 4,000,000 square miles with a population of about 41,600,000. Algeria, however, is not regarded as a colony but as a part of France, and Tunis is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies which was organized as a separate department in 1894. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies; French India, a senator and a deputy, Senegal, Guiana, and Cochin-China each a deputy, while most of the others are represented on the "Conseil Supérieur des Colonies." This council consists of the senators and deputies of colonies, delegates from other colonies, and officials and other persons appointed on account of their special knowledge or qualifications. Some only of the colonies have a sufficient revenue for the cost of administration. In the budget estimates of 1912 the expenditure of France directly on the colonial service is estimated at 108,477,406 francs (exclusive of a large expenditure in Algeria). Of this expenditure 327,340 francs were for civil administration, 84,755,887 francs for military services, and 7,417,900 francs for penitentiary services. The French Ministries of War and Marine have also to bear heavy colonial expenses not included in the budget relating to the colonies. The military contribution of the colonies for 1912 is put at 14,650,000 francs of which 18,550,000 francs are from West Africa, 700,000 from Madagascar, and 300,000 from Guiana.

The area and population of the colonial domain of France in 1907, as given in the Report of the Budget Commission in the Budget for 1909, are as follows:

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia</i> —			
India	1857	10,19,941	277,000
Annam	1884		
Cambodia	1862		
Cochin-China	1857		11,317,000
Taiwan	1884		
Tonkin	1884		
Total Asia	1857-1907	4,101,791	11,317,000
<i>In Africa</i> —			
Algeria	1830-1907	343,600	5,211,500
Sahara	—	1,344,000	500,000
Tunis	1881	45,778	1,300,000
Senegal	1857-1890	1,586,810	915,000
Upper Senegal and Niger	1893		4,410,000
Guinea	1843		1,498,000
Ivory Coast	1843		500,000
Dahomey	1893		749,000
Mauritania	1893	1,280	400,000
Congo	1894		1,000,000
Haïtion	1849		201,000
Madagascar	1817-1890	226,015	2,701,000
Mayotte	1843	—	96,000
	1894	5,790	180,000
Total Africa		4,421,984	24,570,500

■ Including Algerian Sahara

■ Including Military

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
America :—			
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	96	6,000
Guadeloupe	1635	605	182,000
Martinique	1635	376	182,000
		21,000	27,000
Total America		37,222	397,000
Oceania :—			
New Caledonia	1854-1857	7,300	55,500
Tahiti, &c.	1841-1881	1,544	20,000
Total Oceania		8,744	85,500
(Grand Total)		4,776,126	41,658,650

The following tables show the value (in thousands of francs) of the imports into the exports from the various dependencies of France (except Algeria and Tunis) for 1910 :—

Colonies	Imports			Total
	From France	From French Colonies	From other Countries	
French West Africa	69,927	3,445	79,828	158,100
French Equatorial Africa	6,001	46	7,140	13,187
Réunion	1,797	1,720	2,828	18,845
Madagascar and dependencies	27,110	2,396	5,150	84,595
French Somaliland	5,240	39	15,754	21,028
French establishments in India	661	2	7,811	8,874
Indo-China	60,702	4,436	142,487	235,085
St. Pierre and Miquelon	2,284	—	2,852	5,112
Guadeloupe and dependencies	11,830	634	4,823	10,808
Martinique	10,425	229	8,007	19,501
French Guiana	5,339	—	2,522	12,222
New Caledonia and dependencies	5,875	224	6,556	12,687
French establishments in Oceania	1,000	—	4,508	11,636
Total	228,681 (9,547,000)	16,662 (746,000)	302,333 (12,101,000)	550,800 (22,394,000)

Colonies	Exports			Total
	To France	To French Colonies	To other Countries	
French West Africa	71,564	50	63,378	125,192
French Equatorial Africa	14,245	18	10,371	24,633
Réunion	16,141	324	448	16,913
Madagascar and dependencies	39,556	1,489	15,436	47,881
French Somaliland	3,838	497	29,731	33,666
French establishments in India	21,742	2,003	12,820	87,485
Indo-China	68,028	2,598	223,010	390,545
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7,294	510	1,264	9,394
Guadeloupe and dependencies	22,325	533	164	24,052
Martinique	25,684	1,022	880	27,586
French Guiana	5,010	20	5,536	11,566
New Caledonia and dependencies	3,880	644	6,307	10,731
French establishments in Oceania	246	—	6,784	7,030
Total	297,408 (11,490,000)	11,599 (480,000)	365,658 (14,634,000)	664,550 (26,582,000)

FRENCH INDIA

The French possessions in India, as established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, consist of five separate colonies, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had in 1909 the following estimated populations —

*Pondichery	48,538	Bahour	19,665	Nodoukadon	5,703
Oulgaet	26,353	Settipacom	14,560	Cotchery	11,645
Modeliapeth	15,153	*Karikal	17,857	*Chander-nagar	25,298
Anancoupom	15,267	Grande Aldie	8,827	*Mahe	10,729
Villenour	23,459	Neravy	6,359	*Yanaon	1,033
Frourbouvane	21,769	Imroular	6,186	Total	282,386

In 1912 the population of the Provinces was as follows: Pondichery, 184,754; Karikal, 56,579; Chander-nagar, 25,298; Mahe, 10,729; Yanaon, 5,033; Total, 282,386.

The colonies are divided into five *dependancies* (the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table) and seventeen communes, having municipal institutions. There is also an elective general council. The Governor of the colonies resides at Pondichery. The colonies are represented in the Parliament at Paris by a senator and one deputy. At Pondichery the birth rate in 1911 was 42.7, and the death rate 34.8 per 1,000. There were in 1911 12, 53 primary schools and 4 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 266 teachers and 5,240 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1912) 1,709,312 rupees, expenditure of France (budget of 1913), 230,000 francs. Outstanding debt, January 1, 1912, 470,400 francs. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondichery 5 cotton mills, and at Chander-nagar 1 jute mill, the cotton mills have, in all, 1,622 looms and 78,092 spindles, employing 12,020 persons. There are also at work 2 oil factories and a few oil presses for ground nuts, 2 ice factories and a cocoanut factory. The chief exports from Pondichery are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichery, Karikal, and Mahe in 1911 the imports amounted to 8,618,802 francs, and the exports to 37,988,286 francs. At these three ports in 1911 372 vessels of 783,527 tons entered and 353 of 759,821 tons cleared. Pondichery is visited by French steamers sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. Railway open, 18 miles, Pondichery to Villapuri, and Peralam to Karikal.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

French Indo-China, with an area of about 256,000 square miles and a population in 1911 of 11,990,229, of whom 20,784 were European (excluding military forces), consists of 5 States: Annam, Cambodia, Cochin China, Tonking, and Laos, and Kwang Chau Wan leased from China (see below). The whole country is under a Governor General, assisted by a Secretary-General, and each of the States has at its head a functionary bearing the title of Resident Superior or Lieutenant Governor, according to the status of a Protectorate or a direct French Colony.

Throughout the country there are native tribunals from which there is an appeal to courts at Saigon and Hanoi. In these appeal courts European judges, in matters affecting natives, are assisted by Annamite mandarins.

In 1906 the penal system was reformed, punishment by torture (the *cangue*, &c.) being abolished.

There is a general budget for the whole of Indo-China, and also a separate budget for each of the States. The Provinces, about 120 in number, have also their budget, as have the municipalities. The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, government monopolies, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs, and railways—all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works, and other matters relating to the whole of the union. For 1912 the revenue and expenditure estimated in all the budgets amounted to 59,580,391 piastres. Expenditure of France (budget of 1913) for military purposes was 17,979,772 francs. The outstanding debt of Indo-China on January 1, 1910 amounted to 345,913 francs. On Dec. 20, a loan of 90,000,000 francs was agreed to by the French Chamber of Deputies.

The military force projected for 1913 consists of 10,878 European troops and 18,816 natives, total, 29,694. The forces are commanded by the Commandant Supérieur, a general of division with the rank of army corps generals in France. The naval force comprises ships of quite modern construction: 1 armoured battle ship, 3 armoured cruisers, 3 protected cruisers, 4 torpedo destroyers, 1 armoured gunboat, 12 torpedo boats, 1 submarine, and about half a score of gunboats or other vessels of little fighting value. The naval force is provided with about 4,500 tons.

In Indo-China there are mines yielding in 1911—coal, and lignite 434,016 (metric) tons, zinc ore, 28,241 tons. The value of the total output was 5,355,978 francs.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. The total value of the imports in 1911 was 244,143,000 francs, and the exports 250,147,000 francs. The chief export is rice, amounting for 1911 to 117,470 metric tons. Other exports are fish, pepper, hides, coal, cotton, rubber and sugar.

Into Great Britain in 1911 the imports from Indo-China amounted to 142,805 tons (chiefly rice).

In 1911, 1,884 vessels of 1,681,893 metric tons entered, and 1,677 vessels of 1,638,845 tons cleared.

The oldest railway in Indo-China is that from Saigon to Mytho, which is being extended from Mytho to Cantho (60 miles). In recent years there has been rapid development of the railway system. Total length of line in 1912, 1,183 miles. There are trunk lines and light railways at Hanoi and Saigon. Within the union there were (1912) 8,719 miles of telegraph line with 376 telegraph offices, and 12 urban and 5 inter-urban telephone systems with (together) 1,100 miles of line. There were 1,100 post offices (1912).

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 36 million francs and reserve and redemption funds amounting to 24,265,000 francs, has the privilege not only of making advances on security, but also of engaging in financial, industrial, or commercial enterprise in Indo-China and New Caledonia. For French Indo-China there is a coinage of silver pieces, piastres, $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastres, 1 piastre, and $\frac{1}{4}$ -piastres, the piastre (since 1895) weighs 27 grams, and the fractional pieces in proportion; 1 piastre and $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastre are fine, but the $\frac{1}{4}$ - and $\frac{1}{8}$ -piastre (since 1898) only 835 fine. The piastre is Mexican, usually worth less than 100. There are two bronze coins, one equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ piastre, the other $\frac{1}{8}$ 375th part of a piastre.

In 1890 the territory of Kwang Chau Wan on the coast of China, ceded from China in 1898, and increased in 1900 by the addition of 11 islands.

the bay, placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 3 administrative circumscriptions, but the Chinese communal organisation maintained. Its area is about 1 square miles and its population about 150,000. The imports are chiefly cotton yarns, opium, petroleum; the exports are straw sacks, swine, mats. The port a free port. The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of two French companies. Official buildings, a post office, roads, &c., have been being constructed.

British Consul Hanoi.—T. F. Carlisle.

British Vice-Consul Saigon.—J. L. O'Connell.

Annam.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Huế on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The King Than Thai, who succeeded to the throne in 1889, has, in accordance with the wishes of the French Government, abdicated in favour of his second son, Duy-Tan, 11 years of age (1907), who is placed under the control of a Council of Regency. The ports of Turan, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day opened to European commerce, and the customs conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel called Mang-Ca) of Huế, the capital (population 60,611). Bin-Dinh, the largest town, has 74,400 inhabitants. Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French Government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 52,100 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 5,554,822, including 1,899 Europeans (exclusive of the military forces). The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. There are 5 secondary schools with teachers and pupils. Local budget, 1912, balanced at 3,256,462 piastres. The Phanrang river has been utilised to irrigate about 10,000 acres, and similar works, on a smaller scale, have been carried out in Central Annam. The productions rice, maize and other cereals, the nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo, excellent timber, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced, amounting annually to about 300,000 kilogrammes, one-third of which is exported, and the remainder used in native manufactures. There about 216,000 head of cattle in Annam and cattle rearing is of some importance. There iron, copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang-nam; the mines worked by natives. At Nongson, Tourane, coal mines worked. In North, Central, and Southern Annam there are salt works. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco; chief exports, sugar, rice, cotton and silk tissues, and paper. 132 vessels of 62,336 metric tons entered at the ports in 1908.

Cambodia

Area, 45,000 square miles; population in 1911, 1,634,252, of whom 1,092 Europeans (excluding military forces). The present King, Sisowath, in succeeded late brother, Norodom, who had recognised the French protectorate in 1863. The country divided into provinces. The two chief towns Pnom-Penh (population 62,255), capital of the territory, and Kampot, a seaport but not for sea-going vessels. \$2,282,416, dollars, including a sum of 525,000 dollars

for the civil list of the king and princes. The chief cultures are rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree, pepper, maize, cinnamon, coffee. Pepper is grown by 61 villages with 4,780 planters, the production being 750,000 kilogrammes annually. Cotton growing is extending, the production is estimated at 3,000 tons, the whole of which is exported. Salt is worked. There are important factories at Khsach Kandal, Pnom Penh, for the shelling of cotton seeds. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin China. The imports comprise salt, wine, textiles, and the exports comprise salt fish, cotton, tobacco, rice, also boats.

Cochin-China.

The area of French Cochin China is estimated at 20,000 square miles. The whole is divided into 21 provinces. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities. The Colonial Council contains 18 members. The colony is represented in France by a deputy. The population consists mainly of Annamites, Cambodians, Moïs, Chams, Chinese, and a few Indians, Malays, Tagals, and foreigners. In 1911 the total population was put at 3,050,785 of whom 11,251 were Europeans (excluding the military forces). In 1911 there were 325 births among the white and 105,012 among the coloured population, and of deaths, 177 among the former, and 79,785 among the latter. Saigon had in 1911 a population of 64,845, of whom 2,939 were Europeans, the town of Cholon has about 191,655 inhabitants. There are about 380 schools, with 1,000 teachers, and 19,000 pupils. In 1903 it was decided to found a school of medicine at Saigon. There are many establishments for medical aid.

The total area is put at 5,011,277 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) of which 1,522,666 hectares are cultivated, and 3,488,611 hectares uncultivated (1,748,694 hectares being forest). The chief culture is rice, to which 1,358,706 hectares are devoted. Other crops are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, earth nuts, cotton, cane, tobacco, coffee, coco-nuts, betel-nuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, &c. The farm animals comprise 11,243 horses, 241,744 buffaloes, 109,071 cattle, 709,380 pigs, 3,492 sheep and goats.

Extensive irrigation and drainage works are in progress in the central and south western provinces. River and coast fishing is actively carried on, there are about 73,520 boats on the rivers, and 3,000 on the coast, the fishery products are valued at 2,800,000 francs yearly. There are 1,000 mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out each from 450 to 500 tons a day. In these towns are also 200 mills, 5 soap factories, and a varnish factory. Commerce is mostly in the hands of Europeans and Chinese, but about 22,000 Annamites are small traders. The chief exports are rice, fish and fish oil, pepper, cotton, copra, silk, shrimps, singlass, hides, cardamoms. 756 vessels of 1,549,962 metric tons entered at the ports of the colony in 1911. The Messageries vessels, the steamers of the French National Company, of the Messageries Fluviales, of the Chargeurs Réunis, of the British India and O. Company, and of the Norddeutscher Lloyd visit Saigon regularly. (For railways see Indo China.) At Saigon there are 5 banks and bank agencies.

Tonking.

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, has an area of 46,400 square miles, and is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population in 1911 of 6,119,720, of whom 6,182 are Europeans (exclusive of military forces). The King of Annam formerly represented in Tonking by a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression

of the vicerealty and the creation of a French residency in its place. Chief town Hanoi, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 136,676 in 1911. This town became on January 1, 1902, the capital of Indo-China, instead of Saigon. There are 38 schools. In 1902 a school of medicine for natives was opened at Hanoi. The chief crop is rice, exported mostly to Hong-Kong, other products are sugar cane, silk, cardamoms, cotton, coffee, various fruit trees, and tobacco. About 500,000 kilogrammes of silk are produced annually, of which 300,000 kilogrammes are used in native weaving and the remainder exported. At Haiphong a cotton mill with 25,000 spindles. At Hanoi there is another with 10,000 spindles. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. Chief imports are metals and metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages, chief exports rice and animal products. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of two French lines. In 1908, 1,254 vessels of 398,979 metric tons entered at the ports of the colony. The transit trade to and from Lungchau and Moukzo is small.

The Laos territory, under French protectorate since 1893, is estimated to contain 98,000 square miles, and in 1911 there were 640,877 inhabitants. The capital is Vientiane. In the country there are three protected states, Luang Prabang, which has a capital of the same name, the residence of the King, who is assisted in his government by a French Administrator, the other protected states are Bissac and Muong Sing. The soil is fertile, producing rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. But there are serious difficulties with the natives and for commercial purposes the country is almost inaccessible. It can be entered only by the Mekong, which is barred at Khont by rapids. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across that island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they ply. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Mekong, and thence with Saigon. The cost of the Laos administration is borne by Cochin-China (to the extent of six thirtieths), Tonkin and Annam (five thirtieths), and Cambodia (two-thirtieths).

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AFRICA.*

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

The government and administration of Algeria ■■■ centralised ■■■ Algiers under the authority of the Governor-General, who represents the Government of the Republic throughout Algerian territory. With the exception of the non-Mussulman services of Justice, Public Instruction, Worship, and the Treasury, which ■■■ under competent ministers, all the ■■■ are under his direction. He has to prepare a special budget for Algeria, he grants concessions for works, and he contracts loans ■■■ the ■■■ of the Colony.

The budget of Algeria which, since 1901, has been entirely distinct from that of France, comprises under ■■■ the imposts of ■■■ sort which ■■■ collected within the Colony and under expenditure the whole of the civil disbursements. The expenditure on War and Marine is still ■■■ the cost of the mother country, ■■■ also the burden of guarantee of interest ■■■ railways up to 1926. The budget, prepared by the Governor under the control of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council. These Delegations ■■■ instituted in ■■■ to enable the body of tax-payers to ■■■ their views ■■■ questions of imposts by means of elected delegates. There are three Delegations representing ■■■ respectively the French colonists, the French tax-payers other ■■■ colonists, and the Mussulman natives. The Superior Council ■■■ composed of elected members and of high officials. Lastly, the Governor is assisted in the exercise of his functions by ■■■ purely consultative council of government.

* See ■■■■

The French Chambers have the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. Each department sends a senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Governor-General.—M. Lutaud, appointed March 22, 1911.

Area and Population.

The of March 4, 1906, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 5,231,850 of 184,474 sq. miles. Since 1901 the has been increased by the acquisition of territories in the south, and now extends to about 343,500 sq. miles. The colony has been organised in 2 great divisions, called respectively Northern and Southern Algeria. Northern Algeria consists as formerly of Civil Territory and Territoire de Commandement, but the Civil Territory has been extended, while the Territoire de Commandement has been diminished and will before long be completely merged in the Civil Territory. Northern Algeria contains 17 arrondissements and 269 communes and 74 mixed communes. Southern Algeria consists of the Territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Tougout, and the Saharan Oases, organized under decree of August 14, 1905. These territories contain 12 communes of which 5 are mixed and 7 native.

Population, including military forces, on March 5, 1911 :—

	Municipal Population		Population numbered separately				
		Native Total	French	Native Total	Total		
Northern Territory	740,110	4,219,471	5,005,961	44,014	21,000	61,526	5,009,522
Southern Territory	5,213	481,052	486,565	4,511	4,250	7,721	494,306
Grand Total	745,323	4,740,523	5,492,526	48,525	25,250	71,200	5,563,826

Population according to Departements and Territories in 1911 :—

Northern Algeria (Departement)	Population	Southern Algeria (Territoires)	Population
Alger . . .	1,720,881	Ain Sefra . . .	146,800
Oran . . .	1,210,193	Ghardaia . . .	141,877
Constantine . . .	2,116,446	Tougout . . .	165,651
Total . . .	5,047,520	Saharan Oases . . .	40,379
			494,306

The total population in 1891 was 4,124,732, in 1896, 4,429,421. In 1906, the native population numbered 4,447,149; French, 440,420; naturalised Jews and their offspring, 64,645; Tunisians, 3,083; Moroccans, 25,277; Spaniards, 117,475; Italians, 83,153; other foreigners, 17,849. Of the municipal population of Northern Algeria, 2,484,400 were males, and 2,286,574 were female.

The following statistics of movement of population are given for 1910 —

—	Marriages	Divorces	Births	Deaths
European	59	—	1,574	11,806
Musulman	5,681	—	1,227	34,611
Total	47,214	—	148,63	104,617

Still births ■■■ included ■■ births and deaths. The European still births numbered 676, Musulman, 1 ■■.

The chief towns with the total communal population in 1911 were Alger, 172,307, Oran, 123,086, Constantine, 65,173, Bone, 42,039, Sidi bel Abbas, 30,942, Tlemcen, 39,874, Mostaganem, 23,166, Mascara, 24,254, Blida, 35,461, Philippeville, 27,107, Setif, ■■ 261.

Religion ■■■ Instruction

The native population is entirely Musulman, the Jews being now regarded ■■ French citizens. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and ■■ bishops, with 386 officiating clergymen. There are 21 Protestant pastors and 7 Jewish rabbis sharing in Government grants.

At Algiers (city) there is an institution for higher instruction attended in 1911 by 1,292 students (809 for Law, 211 Medicine and Pharmacy, 108 Science, 164 Lettres), Professors (1911), 102. There are higher Musulman schools (*medersas*) ■■ Algiers, Tlemcen, and Constantine where 213 pupils in 1911 ■■■ prepared for native employments. In Algeria there are 22 establishments for secondary instruction with (1911) 5,988 pupils (4,411 boys and 1,577 girls). In 1911 there were 1,235 primary and infant schools, public and private, with 3,026 teachers and 141,537 pupils, inclusive of 226 Musulman schools. There were four normal schools for men teachers with 25 professors and 110 students (70 Musulman), and six normal schools for women teachers with ■■ professors and 218 students. The estimated expenditure on public instruction by the State was, for 1911, 8,861,798 francs.

Crime

There ■■ ■■ Appeal Court at Algiers, and ■■ the *arrondissements* ■■ 16 courts of first instance. There ■■ also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers. Criminal justice ■■ organised ■■ in France for Europeans. Since ■■■ there have been criminal courts and special repression tribunals for trying natives accused of ■■■. In 1911, 3,502 persons ■■■ arrested for ■■■ crimes. On December 31, 1911, the number in carcerated ■■ 5,876, including ■■ females.

Musulman justice ■■ administered to natives by the *Cadis* in the first instance with ■■ appeal to French courts.

Finance.

The natives ■■ only direct taxes. The departments of War and Marine are excluded from ■■ estimates, but the proceeds of the military tax, the Government monopolies, and some other revenues ■■ paid to France. The ■■■ expenditure (including military and extraordinary disbursements) exceeds ■■ Algerian ■■■ by about 75,000,000 francs. The budget estimates ■■ 1911 showed revenue 144,549,940 francs, and expenditure

140,546,551 francs, for 1912 the estimated **revenue** and expenditure will be as follows —

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Taxes (direct)	17,428,191	Administration debt	578,411
Taxes (indirect)	44,173,432	Interior	2,177,040
	8,270,469	Native affairs	1,798,514
Monopolies, &c.	9,677,924	Finance	1,434,111
Various	2,714,626	Posts and Telegraphs	12,111,874
Receipts & orders	29,569,464	Public Works	1,113,879
Extraordinary	5,999,000	Agriculture &c.	8,562,556
		Various	78,000
		Extraordinary	8,999,000
Total	145,117,014 (180,641,111)	Total	145,165,971 (180,241,111)

For the Southern Territories in 1912 the revenue was put at 523,301 francs, and the expenditure at 6,513,284 francs.

At the end of 1906 the debt of Northern Algeria amounted to 53,713,000 francs in capital and 107,997,045 francs in annuities, amortisation and interest.

Defence

The military force in Algeria constitutes the XIVth Army Corps. French residents are under the same obligation to serve as in France, natives are under the obligation to serve 3 years with the colours and 7 in the Reserve, but the total number taken is fixed, and there is a ballot, substitution being allowed. The troops are mainly stationed in North Africa, but they belong to the 'Metropolitan, not to the Colonial Army. There are 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 5 battalions and 5 battalions of African light infantry, each of 5 companies. 6 regiments of cavalry (Chasseurs d'Afrique), of 5 squadrons, 12 African field batteries, and 2 garrison battalions, also about 12 companies of engineers. These are all European troops and the case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting depôts are in France. [The Foreign Legion of 2 regiments of 1 battalions recruited from foreigners of any nationality, but officered chiefly by Frenchmen, the headquarters of both regiments are in Algeria, but battalions sent to any colony where they may be required. The Natives 1 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of 1 battalions (one has now 8), and 1 regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of 5 squadrons. The officers and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers, of the native regiments are French. The troops are organised in 3 divisions with headquarters at Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, respectively, but none of them at present form part of the field army in Morocco. Those in occupation of Tunis form a fourth division, headquarters in Tunis. The Algiers and Constantine divisions each consist of only 1 infantry and 1 cavalry brigade, with a field artillery division of 1 batteries. The Oran division, and that in Tunis, have each 1 infantry brigades, and a cavalry brigade. The Oran division has 3 field batteries, the Tunis division 6 field batteries. The battalions of garrison artillery are at Algiers and Biseria, and the headquarters of 1 engineer battalions at the same places. The strength of the troops in Algeria, according to the budget estimate for 1912, is 56,164 of all ranks.

Agriculture and Industry.

There is in Algeria a small area of highly fertile plains and valleys in the neighbourhood of the coast, mainly owned by Europeans, which

cultivated scientifically, and where profitable returns are obtained from vineyards, cereals, &c., but the greater part of Algeria is of limited value for agricultural purposes. The northern portion is mountainous and generally better adapted to grazing and forestry than agriculture, and a large portion of the native population is quite poor. In spite of the many excellent roads built by the Government, a considerable part of the mountainous region is without adequate means of communication and is very inaccessible.

The soil is, under various systems, held by proprietors, by farmers, and by Métayers or Khammés. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1909 was 3,322,520; 213,756 being Europeans. In 1911 the chief cereal crops were, wheat 3,303,405 acres, yielding 19,599,727 cwt.; barley, 3,360,435 acres, yielding 20,464,953 cwt.; oats, 433,964 acres, yielding 3,453,770 cwt. Other crops are maize, potatoes, beans, and drais. Flax, tobacco and silk are cultivated.

In 1911 there were 371,700 acres under vines, yielding 185,754,096 galls. of wine. The orange, date, mandarine, citron, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil is an important industry. In 1909 12,907,908 trees yielded 4,871,087 cwt. of olives and 7,073,572 galls. of oil. Forests cover 6,559,490 acres, and, for the most part, belong to the State and communes. The greater part is mere brushwood, but on 645,000 acres are cork-oak trees, from which in 1909, 140,434 cwt. of cork valued at 186,631*l.*, were obtained. The dwarf-palm and alfa are worked on the plains. Timber is cut for firewood, also for industrial purposes, for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, &c., and for bark for tanning. Considerable portions of the forest area are also leased for tillage, for pasturage for cattle, sheep, or pigs. The forest revenue annually amounts to over 240,000*l.*

In 1911 there were in Algeria 226,764 horses, 192,484 mules, 279,815 asses, 1,118,952 cattle, 8,528,610 sheep, 3,861,847 goats, and 110,012 pigs.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, anchovies, sprats, tunny-fish, &c., and also shell-fish. In 1909, 5,180 persons, and 1,822 boats of 4,914 metric tons were employed in fishing, and the fish taken were valued at 152,034*l.*

In 1909, 44 mines (out of 94 concessions) were worked for iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, antimony, and petrol. The quantity of iron ore extracted (1909) was 127,426 tons, valued at 59,600*l.*; of lead and zinc ore, 24,758 tons, valued at 150,800*l.*; of copper ore, 14,940 tons, valued at 17,000*l.* The output of all the mines in Algeria in 1909 was valued at 21,634,043 francs. Petroleum has been found in Oran, 121,020 metric tons being produced in 1908. The output of phosphates in 1908 was 452,060 metric tons, as compared with 373,763 metric tons in 1907.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers in recent years has been as follows (in 1,000*l.* sterling):—

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
1907	17,935	12,539	1910	20,213	19,731
1908	17,970	12,768	1911	23,007	20,537
1909	18,190	12,169	1912	20,302	20,793

In 1912 the imports valued at 22,426,000*l.* came from France; of the exports the value 15,419,000*l.* went to France.

ALGERIA

In 1911 and 1910 the distribution of special trade among the principal countries follows, in thousands sterling) —

From or to	Imports (1910)	Imports (1911)	Exports (1910)	Exports (1911)
France	10001	10001		10001
French Possessions	1771	506	1641	17
Germany	152	32	709	758
Britain	36	1	794	1077
Belgium	15	10	424	
Spain	43	61	41	474
Italy	247	79	165	194
Russia	314	1,000	305	312
Austria Hungary	4	1	198	14
United States	11	147		167
Morocco	16	271	107	110
Brazil		550		10
Netherlands	364	10	40	
		14	910	

Chief imports and exports in thousands of francs —

Imports	Exports
Cottons	14
Woolens	710
Clothing and linen	1432
Skins and manufactures	21046
Machinery and tools	2361
Other metal work	771
Furniture and woodwork	
Toys brushes &	726
Paper	1717
Coal	10964
Sugar	1204
Vegetable oil	951
Coffee	11001
	187
	Slacks
	Hides and skins
	Wool
	Wheat
	Oats
	Bulky
	Olive oil
	Cork
	Wine
	Phosphates
	Iron ore
	Zinc ore
	Fruit fresh and dried
	Tobacco (cigars &c)

In 1912 the receipts of the customs authorities amounted to 39,075,546 francs (1,563,0217)

Shipping and Communications

In 1912, the French and Foreign trade, 614 vessels of 5,973,490 tons net entered, and 4,688 of 5,956,416 tons net cleared Algerian ports

On January 1, 1912, the mercantile of Algiers consisted of 81,771 tons net

Algiers is the most important coaling station in the Mediterranean
National roads have a length of 1,826 miles

In 1911 there were 2,031 English miles of railway open for traffic (excln of lines in Tunisian territory) The railway receipts (1910) amounted to 51,824,778 francs

The postal receipts in 1911 were 5,239,903 francs, and there were 665 post offices The telegraphic receipts were 2,103,764 francs, and those from telephones 1,617,992 francs The receipts for the three services were 8,085,666 francs

The telegraph of Algeria consisted in 1911, of 8,977 miles of line and 24,550 miles of wire, with 684 offices. Telephone urban systems, 4,690 miles of line, inter-urban, 7,667 miles of line.

The Bank of Algeria, whose privilege has been extended to the end of 1920, is a bank of issue, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, but its note circulation must not in any case exceed 150,000,000 francs. Several co-operative agricultural banks, assisted by Government funds, are in operation. There are in Algeria 7 savings banks with, on December 31, 1909, 19,427 depositors, the amount due to depositors being 6,786,367 francs.

British Consul General for Algeria—B. Cave, C.B.

Vice Consul at Algiers—L. C. Graham.

Vice Consuls at Aïzeu, Bône, Oran and Philippeville.

Money, Weights, and Measures

The money, weights, and [REDACTED] of France only are used.

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EQUATORIAL AFRICA (FRENCH)

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between the German Kamerun colony and the territories of the Belgian Congo, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Muni river on 1° N lit to the German Kamerun, and inland to the meridian of 11° 20' of Greenwich, and the Kabinda region which is Portuguese. Inland it is bounded by the Congo and Ubanghi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr el Ghazal and Lake Chad. French acquisition began on the Gabon river in 1841; Libreville was founded in 1849, Cape Lopez was gained in 1862, and the French possessions extended along the coast for about 200 miles. Since then the territories have been increased by exploration and military occupation and their limits have been defined in a series of international conventions. By a convention, dated November 14, 1911, France agreed to cede certain parts of the colony to Germany in return for German recognition of the French protectorate in Morocco. The total area ceded is about 107,270 square miles with a population of about 1,000,000. Sleeping sickness is very prevalent in the district and is fast decimating the population. At the same time Germany ceded to France from her Cameroons territory 6,450 square miles (see map in the STATISMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912).

The French Congo is about 669,000 square miles containing a population estimated at 10 millions of negro and other. By decree of February 15, 1906, the French Congo is divided into four circumscriptions which form three colonies, viz.—the Gabon Colony (capital Libreville), the Middle Congo Colony (capital Brazzaville), and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony (capital Bangui), the Chad region is, however, for administrative purposes administered as a military Territory. The three Colonies have each a Lieutenant Governor, they all have financial and administrative autonomy, and each an administrative council. The population of Gabon in 1911 was 28,000 (587 French), of Libreville, 210 (163 French).

Decrees have been issued changing the name of the French Congo into French Equatorial Africa and extending to the Gabon, the Middle Congo, and the Ubangi-Shari Colonies, and Chad Military Territory the authority of the Governor General.

The Lieutenant Governors are under the Governor General of the French Equatorial Africa, who is assisted by a Secretary-General and a Council of Government. There is a general budget for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, and also separate budgets for the colonies. Local revenues

chiefly from customs duties, there are native hut and poll taxes. The sale of alcohol to natives is restricted, and in some places prohibited. For 1911 the colonial budget gave the following figures: General budget, 5,542,900 francs, loan fund 6,046,700 francs. The colonial budgets were as follows: Gabon 1,584,300 francs, Middle Congo, 2,087,000 francs, and Ubangi, 1,401,000 francs, Chad Military District, 7,506,000 francs. The estimated expenditure of France on the French Congo for 1913 was 8,583,802 francs. In the colony there are 43 primary schools for boys and 10 for girls, with about 3,600 pupils (724 being girls). There is considerable shipping at Loango, but Libreville is not accessible for large vessels. Both these ports are visited by the vessels of the Chargeurs Réunis. The total imports were valued in 1910 at 11,119,000 francs, and the exports at 17,454,000 francs. The military force of the colony (1912) consists of 4,832 men, of whom 357 are Europeans. The development of the Ubangi Colony has progressed, but trade is in an indifferent state in Middle Congo, and is in a bad state in Gabon, owing to the critical condition of the concession companies. The natives cultivate cotton. Europeans successfully grow coffee, vanilla, and cocoa. The forests contain valuable woods, and rubber is collected. The mineral resources of the territory include gold, copper, and iron. The exports comprise rubber, ivory, various woods, palm oil, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, kola nuts, piassava and other produce. In 1909, 115 vessels of 244,829 tons entered, and 116 vessels of 246,537 tons cleared the ports of the French Congo. The chief port is Libreville. The tenure of conceded land by concession companies now (since July, 1910) depends on actual cultivation or exploitation of the soil. A decree came into force on January 1, 1911 forbidding the manufacture and exportation of impure stout beer, it being expected that an improvement of the quality produced will soon have beneficial effects upon the trade of Gabon. The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango Region, a distance of 300 miles and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville. A line is being laid to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Belgian Congo, and ultimately with the German East African telegraph system at Lake Tanganyika. The total length of line in operation (end of 1911) is about 900 miles.

On the north east of Lake Chad is the state of Kamm, which was completely subjected to France in 1903, and is now only a district of the Shari territory with M'Id for its capital. Wadai to the east of Kamm, with an area of about 170,000 square miles, and a civilised population of about 2,000,000, accepted the French Protectorate in the year of 1903. In 1911 the French force occupied Aradpa, some miles to the north of the capital Abesht, which is in communication with Benghazi, on the coast of Tripoli, by caravans.

British Consul—W. J. Lamont

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MADAGASCAR.

Government.

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Rānavālonā III. (born 1861), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north-west coast ceded to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas, who refused to recognise the cession. In 1890, Diégo Suarez being surrendered to France. A French Resident-General received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar recognised by Great Britain; but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate. In May, 1895, a French expedition despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

On February 27, 1897, the Queen was deposed by the Resident-General, and on March 11 she and her family were deported to the island of Réunion; whence, in March, 1899, she was transferred to Algiers.

Governor-General.—M. Albert Piequis (1910).

A Consultative Council of Administration has been established at Antananarivo. The Colony is not represented in the French Parliament, nor has it any elective assembly. The island is partly under civil and partly under military administration. In 19 provinces or districts there are civil administrators; in 11 military territories circles military officers direct affairs. The administrative system is based on the autonomy of the different districts. The administrators appoint as local governors and chiefs of districts usually those who have been chosen by popular vote. Natives employed to a large extent in subordinate positions both in the civil and military administration.

Area and Population.

Madagascar is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 240 miles; greatest length, 980 miles; greatest breadth, 380 miles. The area is estimated at 228,000 square miles. The census of June 1, 1911, showed a population of 3,104,881, of whom 9,919 were French, 2,201 of other European birth, 5,663 were Asiatic, 14,717 African, and 3,072,381 were Malagasy (1,301,716 male and 1,888,665 female). For the movement of population is given as: Civil European and mixed population, births 481, deaths 511, marriages 85, divorces 4; natives, births 68,862, deaths 81,778. The Malagasy tribes very numerous, the more important being the Hova (847,480), the Betsileo (408,024), the Betsimisaraka (288,159), the Tanala (156,720), the Sakalava (155,126), and the Bara (140,450). Hindu, Chinese, Arabs, and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, understood over a large part of island. The people are divided into great many clans, who seldom intermarry. The slave trade nominally abolished in 1877; slavery and all parts under its authority abolished by proclama-

tion on September 27, 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on January 1, 1901, but the personal tax due from 16 to 60 years of age, formerly 5 francs, has been increased to 10, 15, in some provinces 20, and at Antananarivo to 25 francs. The population of the chief towns were: The capital, Antananarivo, in the interior, 94,813, Fianarantsoa 8,179, Tamatave 8,761, Andovoranto 6,600, Majunga 7,205, Diego Suarez 10,377, Ambositra 3,000, Tulcar 2,900, Mananjary 2,600. The principal ports are Tamatave, on the east coast, and Majunga on the north-west coast.

In 1897 Diego Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Nosy Be (area, 130 sq. m.) on the east coast, and the island of Ste Marie (the east coast (area, 64 sq. m.)) were placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Madagascar.

Religion, Education, Justice.

Up to 1895 a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 50,000 Roman Catholics. There are many missionary societies at work, French (Catholic and Protestant), British (the London Missionary Society, the Friends' Mission, and the Anglican Mission); there is also a Norwegian Lutheran Mission, French Catholic. There were 238 members (67 female); Protestant and Anglican missions had 177 (78 female). The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

Education is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age. In 1911 there were 574 official schools for Europeans with 917 teachers and 54,048 pupils, and 402 non-official schools, with 1,201 teachers and 39,469 pupils. Of the official schools in 1911, 20 were for European children, having 44 teachers and 1,201 pupils; and 552 schools were for native children, having 873 teachers and 53,146 pupils. Since 1905, no state subvention has been given to private schools. The State expenditure on education in 1911 was 38,539 francs. Private (or mission) schools are required to carry out the Government programmes. Children are required to learn the French language.

For the administration of French justice there are a *Parquet* consisting of a *Procureur-Général* and other officials, a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and justice of peace courts at 17 centres. For native justice there are tribunals in the districts and provinces, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals, and finally to the Governor-General.

Finance.

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a personal tax and taxes on land and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets, and miscellaneous sources, and from subventions granted by France. The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt. For 1911 the local budget showed a revenue of 1,202,506 francs, and expenditure of 1,202,506 francs, apportioned as follows: ordinary expenditure, 923,076 francs; extraordinary, 158,518 francs; railroad, 55,629 francs; native medical assistance, 65,281 francs. The expenditure on France for Madagascar in 1913 (2,514,551 francs) was wholly for military purposes.

The colony in 1897 contracted debt to the amount of 4,200,000 francs at an average yearly rate of 3.02 per cent. Of this debt the amount outstanding on Jan. 1, 1910, was 99,283,000 francs. The loans were made for the purpose of public works or for the redemption of loans for public purposes.

Defence

The troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diego Suarez) consist of 2,411 Europeans, and 6,376 natives. The police and militia are trained on the local budget.

Production and Industry.

In 1896, on the completion of the French occupation of the Island, the Malagasy system of land tenure was modified, foreigners were permitted to acquire land, and registration of land was begun. Government lands urban or non urban, may be let or sold to private persons, or to companies for agriculture, pasturage, or mining.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people, there were in 1910, 4,392,131 cattle on the island, 2,125 horses, asses, and mules, 246,955 sheep (rough, native breed) 98,421 goats, and 407,782 pigs. The area under cultivation by Europeans in 1910 was 976,379 acres in extent, of which 105,343 acres were actually cultivated. In addition the following areas were under crops cultivated by natives: sweet potatoes, 55,622 hectares, manioc, 42,794 hectares, maize, 764 hectares, potatoes, 12,421 hectares, haricots, 10,635 hectares. Madagascar is a rice exporting country. In 1910 there were 875,000 acres under rice cultivation producing 700,000 tons. Other farm products are sugar, coffee, cotton, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, cloves, mulberry trees, and rubber trees. Sericulture is encouraged. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while caoutchouc, gums, resins, plants for textile, tanning, dyeing and medicinal purposes abound. The principal article at present produced in the island is caoutchouc, which is exported to London, Hamburg, and Marseilles. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the raphia palm fibre, and of metal work. Works for the preparation of sugar, rice, soap, beer, &c., are being undertaken by Europeans.

Of minerals, gold, iron, copper, lead, silver, zinc, antimony, manganese, nickel, sulphur, graphite, lignite (March, 1912) and also coal have been found. Mining is carried on under the Decree of May 23, 1907. In 1909, concessions for gold mining, embracing 299,894 hectares were worked. In 1912 metals and minerals were produced as follows: gold, 64,185 ozs., graphite, 2,732 tons, rock crystal, 56½ tons, and corundum 469 tons.

Commerce

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years -

	1906	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	£ 1,095,140	£ 1,046,770	£ 1,341,113	£ 1,338,477	£ 1,740,000
Exports	£ 1,114,520	£ 1,235,440	£ 1,335,127	£ 1,917,531	£ 2,001,416

The chief articles of import and export in 1911 are the following -

Imports	1911	Exports	1911
Cottons	£ 715,766	Gold	ozs. 92,022
Wines, cognac	£ 277,617	Rubber	head 20,441
Spirits	£ 230,729	Tanning, Bark	head 38,338
Coal	tons 6,805	Rice	tons 6,175
Cement	4,081	Manila fibre	tons 6,408
Lime	2,742	Manioc	tons 13,704
Ironwork	1,557		

Of the imports in 1911, the value of 1,541,127*l* from France, and 65,157*l* from French colonies (the two together being per cent of the whole) Of the exports, the value of 1,202,273*l* to France, and 63,823*l* to French colonies

Shipping Communications

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, is visited by the steamers of two French shipping companies, and the principal ports are connected with each other by steamers plying monthly In 1911, 11,928 vessels of 1,616,687 tons entered and cleared at the ports of Madagascar Of the total tonnage 18,579 vessels of 2,533 tons were French, 4,182 vessels of 306,236 tons were British There are as yet but few roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word At the end of 1911 there were 1,175 miles of metalled roads The transport of mails and passengers by motor cars is being extended A fortnightly service of motor cars has been established between Antananarivo and Manakirao (61 miles), and a service—twice weekly—between Antananarivo and Ambositra, a distance of 166 miles Waggon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antananarivo, from Antananarivo to Mjunga, and between most of the chief military posts A road (124 miles) is being constructed between the port of Tamatave and Lake Alaotra in the north, of which 20 miles had been completed in 1910 Tamatave is also connected by a railway of about 7 miles with Ivondy, then by canal with Brickaville whence a railway of 168 miles is open to Antananarivo (total, 190 miles) Transport over the waterways, near the coast, is in the hands of a French Company

There is postal communication throughout the island The telegraph line has (1911) a length of 4,461 miles, and a cable connects with Mozambique, and another with Mauritius There are 385 miles of telephone line, and three Government wireless telegraph stations

Money and Banks

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antananarivo, Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Manakirao, Mjunga and Iulcar In 1911 the Bank of Madagascar, with headquarters in Paris, was opened at Tamatave (soon to be removed to Antananarivo) with a capital of 600,000 francs

The only legal coin is the silver 5 franc piece, with its silver sub-divisions as well as copper coins of 5 and 10 centimes, but the Italian 5 lire piece and Belgian Greek and other coins of equal value are also in circulation For smaller sums the coin used to be cut up into fractional parts, and weighed as required, but this is an illegal practice The Government has withdrawn this cut money at the rate of 30 grammes of silver for 5 francs, and has replaced it by fractional silver and copper coin

Consular and other Representatives

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR

Consul at Antananarivo—F. P. Porter

Vice Consul at Tamatave—C. B. B.

There is also a Vice Consul at Mjunga and a Consular Agent at Diego Suarez

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MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands, comprising Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore and Moheli, forms a colony which in 1906 was united to the general government of Madagascar.

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1906) of 9,989 inhabitants. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. In 1879 there were 3 schools with 1 teacher and 78 pupils. The product was formerly sugar, but the cultivation of vanilla has now superseded that of the cane. There are now only three sugar works and two distilleries for vanilla, sugar, cacao, and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, &c.) are cultivated.

Grand Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, of about 1,000 square miles and population in 1911 of 94,844 (94,847 natives, and 497 Europeans). The island of Grande Comore February 7,

1910, ceded his sovereign rights to France. Vanilla and perfume plants successfully cultivated. Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

Local budget of Mayotte and dependencies, 1909, 221,341 francs, and of Grand Comore 176,200 francs. Outstanding debt January 1, 1910, 883,760 francs.

Imports into Mayotte and Comores in 1911 amounted to 52,565, exports, 188,261. The principal imports cotton fabrics, metals, and rice, the principal exports, hides, sugar and vanilla.

REUNION.

Reunion (or Bourbon), about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1767. It is administered by a governor assisted by a privy council, and an elective Council General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two deputies. It has an area of 870 square miles and population (1912) of 173,822, of whom 159,218 are Europeans, there were also 8,841 British Indians, 1,868 natives of Madagascar, 2,927 Africans, Chinese, and Arabians. The chief towns are St Denis, with 23,972 inhabitants in 1912, St Pierre, 29,481; St Paul, 18,646; St Louis, 13,346. The towns are under the French municipal law. In 1911 there were 165 schools with 1,000 teachers and 15,051 pupils. The chief port, Pointe-du-Galet, is connected by a coast railway of 80 miles with St Benoit, on the one hand, and St Pierre on the other. In 1888 this railway was taken over by the State. The chief productions are sugar (40,000 tons exported in 1911), (953,877 gallons), coffee (81 tons), tapioca (2,860 tons), vanilla (51 tons), spices. The chief imports are rice (1911, 293,709 bags), grain, &c.; the chief export is sugar. In 1911, 121 vessels of 240,729 tons entered, and 113 vessels of 217,730 tons cleared at the ports of the Island. The Tamatave Reunion Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic. The local budget for 1912 showed income and expenditure 3,071,980 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1913) 2,238,190 francs. The Colony, which has no debt, 18 communes have debts, amounting in January, 1913, to 6,898,386 francs, incurred for works and buildings. The Bank of Reunion has a capital of 3,000,000 francs and reserve fund (1913) of 1,500,000 francs.

and Amsterdam, small islands in the Indian Ocean, belong to France.

Kerguelen, a desolate island, about 50 S lat and 70 E long, was annexed by France in 1893.

British Consul at Reunion.—E. G. B. Maise, C.M.G.

There is a British Vice-Consul at St. Denis.

SOMALI

The Somali Coast Protectorate lies between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and Somaliland, the inland boundary towards Abyssinia being, by convention, 20, 1897, at a distance of 100 kilometres (about 100 miles) from the coast. The territory is an area of about 5,790 square miles, and the population is estimated in 1910 at about 208,000. It is administered by a Governor with a Privy Council. The port of Obok was acquired for Britain in 1862, but it was not until 1884 that its active protection began. In 1884 Sagallo and Tajurah were ceded to France; in 1885, Ambado; in 1886 the territory was delimited by agreement with Britain; in 1888 a port was created at Djibouti, and the government

FRANCE:—FRENCH AFRICA AND SAHARA

Djibouti has (1911) 13,396 inhabitants, of whom 1,000 are European (267 French). The natives are either of the Somali or the Somali. In 1902, a French mission school for boys and one for girls were opened at Djibouti with 100 pupils. The expenditure of France on the Somali coast (budget of 1913) was 1,097,500 francs. The local budget for 1911 balanced 1,411,000 francs. The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic. The chief imports are cotton goods, butter, sugar, galvanised iron; the chief exports were coffee, ivory, hides and skins. The total imports in 1911 reached 32,620,638 francs, and the total exports 18,774,926 francs. The export of the products of Abyssinia in 1911 amounted to 18,974,926 francs. Merchandise imported at Djibouti, destined for Abyssinia, amounted to 22,708,001 francs. Much of the traffic with Abyssinia which formerly passed by Zailah now goes by Djibouti by railway to Diré-Dawah. The French Somaliland has about 192 miles of railway. [See also under *Abyssinia*.] The vessels of 4 French, 1 English, 1 German, 1 Austrian and 1 Russian, and 1 Italian shipping company visit Djibouti, which is also in communication with Aden by a line of French and English steamboats for local traffic. In 1911 there entered at Djibouti 379 steam merchant vessels of 692,188 tons, and cleared 578 of 692,019 tons.

FRENCH AFRICA AND SAHARA

A treaty of October 19, 1906, determines the course of the Anglo-French boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger. The British government has leased to France for purposes of commerce two pieces of land, one on the right bank of the Niger between Lealaba and the confluence of the rivers Moussa and Niger, and the other 100 of the mouths of the Niger, each to form one block of from 25 to 120 acres with a river frontage not exceeding 486 yards; the lease, at first, to be for 99 years. It is further stipulated that, within the boundaries indicated in the convention, British and French as regards persons and merchandise shall enjoy for 30 years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds.

Under the Anglo-French Convention of April 8, 1904, the river port of Yarbakunda on the Gambia (belonging to the British colony of Gambia), with all its landing places, was ceded to France, and, if this port should prove inaccessible to sea-going merchantmen, access to the river will be granted to France at an accessible point lower down. At the same time the Loos Islands were ceded to France.

By an agreement, dated July 6, 1911, between England and France, the boundary line between French Guinea and Sierra Leone was re-adjusted.

By a Convention between Great Britain and France the former recognised the right of France to all territory west of the Nile basin, which practically includes the whole of the Sahara (exclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of Mauritania. The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles.

A decree of October 1, 1902, divided French West Africa as follows:—(1) The colony of Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) the Territories of Senegambia and of the Niger. The Senegambia and Niger Territories consist of the protectorate which was formerly dependent on Senegal, the territories of the Upper Senegal, the Niger, and the Military Territories, all being united under one administrative and financial régime. In 1902 the French Protectorate was extended over the Moorish tribes of Mauritania and Brakna to the north of the lower Senegal, and for these territories a provisional government, with civil

and military functionaries, was formed under the of Mauritania. Over the whole of French West Africa there is a Governor-General, who is assisted by a Secretary and by a Council, the seat of the general government being Dakar.

In a further reorganisation took place by which the Territories of Senegambia-Niger were broken up, the Senegal Protectorate restored to that Colony, and the rest of the Territories formed into a fifth colony called Upper Senegal-Niger, with its capital at Bamako on the River Niger. At the same time Mauritania made a Civil Territory in five circles, Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Tagant and Guidimaka, administered by a Commissioner. In January, 1909, the whole of Mauritania was formed into a French protectorate.

The five Colonies are each under a Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the direction of the Governor-General, who has been relieved of the direct administration of any portion of his Government, and is free to devote the whole of his attention to directing and controlling the common interests of the five Colonies. To facilitate this object a General Budget has been created, drawn up by the Governor-General, which provides for all the services which are common to all the Colonies, and the funds for which are provided by the customs and shipping dues of each of the Colonies, which have only their internal revenues to depend upon for their local budgets, which have, however, been relieved of the cost of all the general services.

The expenditure of France on French West Africa (budget estimates for 1913) amounts to 20,555,575 francs, most of which is military expenditure. The general budget of the Colonies for 1911 amounted to 20,875,000 francs; in addition there are the separate budgets of the Colonies. The outstanding debt of French West Africa on January 1, 1910, amounted to 156,277,000 francs. The military forces consist of 3,956 men, of whom 2,098 are Europeans.

The population of French West Africa is (1911) 11,100,000, of whom 7,104 are Europeans, including 6,377 French, 112 English, and 75 Germans. The area 1,510,000 sq. miles (including Mauritania). Schools are at work for elementary primary, superior and commercial primary, and technical education, with a central normal school for training native teachers for the village schools. The whole system is supervised by an Inspector of Education for French West Africa. Over 10,000 children are receiving elementary instruction, about 3,000 of the pupils being girls. The expenditure on the schools for 1908 was put at 1,015,380 francs.

The principal imports and exports of French West Africa in 1911 were as follows:—

Imports			Exports		
Articles	Pounds	Value	Articles	Pounds	Value
		£			£
Textile fabrics . . .	13,601,231	1,579,415	Mahogany . . .	52,387,210	57,324
Cola nuts . . .	2,014,914	163,737	Animals, live . . .	—	50,759
Tobacco, un-			kernel . . .	111,612,053	509,451
manufactured . . .	5,494,645	154,957	Palm oil . . .	48,147,991	485,091
Rice . . .	58,116,135	296,212	Peanuts . . .	376,719,431	1,018,082
Sugar . . .	19,232,890	157,000	Gum arabic . . .	4,370,392	48,671
Coal . . .	294,646,544	288,874	Rubber . . .	9,007,173	1,129,731
Wines, spirits, &			Other articles . . .	—	630,555
other liq . . .	39,561,911	324,713			
Other . . .	—	2,863,474			
Total . . .	—	5,819,374	Total . . .	—	4,074,574

The imports into French West Africa are mostly food substances, tissues, and beverages; the exports from these colonies are chiefly fruits, oils and oil seeds.

The use of French weights and measures, and money, is compulsory throughout French West Africa.

The colony of Senegal consists of :—

1. The four municipal towns of St. Louis, the capital of the Colony (population, 1910, 22,093, Europeans, 995); Dakar, a fortified naval station, and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 24,914, Europeans, 1,096); Rufisque (population, 12,457, Europeans, 318); and Goree (population, 1,131, Europeans, 153). The total area is 438 square miles. The natives of these towns are French citizens, and have the right of vote.

2. The territories of direct administration, in which the Government exercises absolute authority, which consist of :—

The district of Tivaouane and 100 kilometre on each side of the Dakar-St. Louis Railway.

A rectangle with a front of two kilometres and a depth of one kilometre around the posts of Richard Toll, Dagana, Podor, Saldé, Matam, and Bakel on the river Senegal; Kaolack, Fatick, and the island of Foundiongne in the Sine-Saloum; Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, and the island of Carabane on the river Casamance; and Portudal, Nianning, and Joal on the sea coast east of Rufisque.

In these territories the natives are not French citizens, and are not electors.

The former Protectorate has been restored to the Colony, but with a separate budget. The total population of Senegal in 1911 was put at 1,172,096 (including 4,875 Europeans), and the area 74,000 sq. miles.

The Colony is represented in the French Parliament by a deputy, elected by the four communes. The budget of the directly administered territory provided for 1911, 3,124,000 francs; the budget of the Protectorate 4,947,000 francs; the budget of the port of Dakar, 310,000 francs.

Education is supervised by the Inspector of Education for French West Africa under the Decree of 1903. All towns having a sufficiently numerous European or assimilated native population have urban schools giving the same instruction as the French primary schools, modified to suit local requirements. At Dakar there is a superior technical school open to all the colonies. At St. Louis there is a superior commercial primary school also open to all the colonies, and a normal school for the training of native teachers, and of interpreters, kadis (native judges), and chiefs' schools. In Senegal there are public schools with 3,608 pupils and a private Catholic school with 20 pupils. There is a Mussulman superior school at St. Louis with 20 pupils. A large hospital for natives is in construction at Dakar.

The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, and rice; other products are castor beans, coco-nuts, gum from the Sahara, and rubber from the Casamance river. Ground-nuts form the bulk of the exports.

Native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick-making and jewellery.

The chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal-work, coal. The chief exports are oil-seeds and rubber.

There are 1,360 miles of telegraph and about 100 miles of telephone lines. A submarine cable from Brest to Dakar was completed in April 1905, so that the French West African Colonies are now independent of foreign cables.

One railway connects Dakar, Rufisque and St. Louis (165 miles); another Kayes to the Niger (344 miles); a third, Thiès to Kayes (83 miles); a fourth, Kayes to Ambidédi (27 miles).

There is a river service on the Senegal from St. Louis to Kayes, the former

capital of Senegambia Niger (490 sea miles), during the rainy season, and extensive works for the improvement of the river have been carried out. The Senegal is closed to foreign flags. Dakar, the principal port, is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 4 French lines, and with Liverpool and Hamburg by a British and a German line. Works are in progress for the extension and deepening of the harbour, the erection of wharves and workshops, and the construction of a large dry dock. The colony of Senegal, with a capital of 5,895,000 francs, and 254,000 francs, was founded in 1901 for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial, or commercial operations, with it the Bank of Senegal at St. Louis has been fused.

H. B. M.'s Consul General at Dakar — Captain C. Brathwaite Wallis.
Acting Vice Consul — P. H. Stormont.

French Guinea lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone and extends inland so as to include the territories of Dingiray, Sigui, Kouroussa, Kanku, Kessidogo, and Beyla. The area is about 95,000 square miles and the population was estimated in 1906 at about 1,498,000, including 1,147 Europeans. A regular system of Government day schools has recently been introduced all over French West Africa. In 1907 there were 22 official schools with 1,304 pupils, and 1 Catholic school with 67 pupils. The principal product is rubber, others are palm oil and nuts, millet, earthnuts, gum and coffee, which is grown in the N'kessé region. There is an experimental garden near Konakry (the capital) where the culture of bananas, pine apples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried. Futa Jallon contains cattle in abundance. In 1909 there were 8,974 cattle and 2,812 sheep. Gold is found in the Finkisso and in the Bowie and Siki districts. The principal exports are rubber, cattle, ground nuts, and palm kernels. Total commerce in 1911 87,948,169 francs. A road from Konakry to the Niger has been made, and will be connected by branches with the railway stations. The railway which is to run from Konakry to the Niger at Kouroussa (866 miles long) was opened in January, 1911. It will be continued beyond the Niger to Kankan (49 miles). The jetty, 1,066 feet long at Konakry has been completed. In the colony there are 1,650 miles of telegraph and 1,128,719 miles of telephone line, with 1,128,719 miles of submarine line. In 1910 imports were 1,728,719 francs, and exports 792,240 francs. Konakry is visited regularly by the steamers of two French, one English, and one German company. The budget of the colony provided for 1911 the sum of 6,192,000 francs.

The Ivory Coast lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony, and, including the kingdom of Kong, extends inland to the military territories of the French Sudan. The French obtained and asserted rights on the coast about 1843, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1893. Area about 130,000 square miles. Population in 1910, 1,132,812, Europeans about 750. The seat of administration is Bingerville, formerly called Adjame. (European population, 127), where extensive building operations are now in progress. There were in 1907 11 official schools with 573 pupils and 1 Catholic private school with 11 pupils. The principal centres of population are trade centres at Bassam, with a lagoon forming an excellent harbour of refuge, Assinie, Grand Lahou, Sassandra, Tabou, and, in the interior, Abidjan, Aloé, Tiassali, Bondoukou, and Korbogo. The natives cultivate plantains, bananas, pineapples, and other fruits, European agriculture is successful, especially in Elima near Assinie, coco-nuts, etc.

collected. The mahogany forests inland are worked; gold is found near Grand Bassam in Brouhi, on the Comoë River and on the Bia River; gold ore output in 1908, 2,957 gr (7,412 francs). The ports of the Colony are visited by the liners of two French, British (Kaiser, Dempsey), one German, and one Belgian shipping company. It is proposed to make a port and railway at Petit Bassam, and a sum of 10,000,000 francs has been assigned from the colonial loan for this purpose. The port works at Petit Bassam (now called Port Bouët) are in progress, and from Abidjan, on the north side of the lagoon, the railway is being constructed. On June 1, 1909, there has been communication between Abidjan and Dimbokro, (114 miles). There were at the end of 1907, 1,840 miles of telegraph and 1 mile of telephone lines with 5 miles of submarine wires. Telegraph lines connect the principal towns and extend to adjoining colonies. Telephonic communication exists between Bassam and Bingerville and other places. The budget of the colony for 1911 provided for the sum of 5,474,000 francs.

British Vice Consul at Grand Bassam—Vacant

Dahomey stretches from the coast between German Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and extends northwards to the French Military Territories. France obtained a footing on the coast in 1851, and gradually extended her power until in 1894 the whole kingdom of Dahomey was annexed. The colony has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland. The colony is divided into 11 circles. The circles of Fada N'Gourma and Ségou (comprising about 24,000 square miles) were, in March 1907, transferred to the Upper Senegal and Niger Colony. The population in 1910 was about 825,950, including 377 Europeans. The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre), which has about 19,000 inhabitants. Village, regional, and urban schools are instituted under the West African educational system. In 1907 there were 6 official schools with 709 pupils, and 21 private schools with 1,944 pupils. The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family. They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc, yams, and potatoes. The forests contain brodiaea trees and coco nut and oil palms. At Porto Novo there is an experimental farm. Total imports (1910), 1,427,931; exports, 715,294. The principal imports are cottons, machinery, liquors, and tobacco, the chief exports were maize, palm kernels, palm oil, copra, the exports of kola nuts and of rubber are decreasing. In 1907, 489 vessels entered and cleared. There are few roads in the colony. At Kotonou an iron pier has been erected, and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Savé (156 miles) with a branch line to Whydah and Seghoroué. Lake Ahémé (20 miles). The line is intended to run to Chaorn (400 miles). The gauge is a metre gauge open (1908), 192 miles, under construction, 125 miles. A metre gauge railway has also been constructed from Porto Novo to Sakété (25 miles) along the Lagos frontier. A telegraph line connects Kotonou with Abomey, the Niger, and Senegal. In the colony there are 1,725 miles of telegraph line, and 1 mile of telephone line. French and English coins are in circulation as well as cowrie shells. On coins other than French there is an import duty of 10 per cent. The budget of the colony for 1911 provided for the sum of 3,582,000 francs.

The Colony of Upper Senegal and Niger formed from the Territories of Senegambia and the Niger, less the Senegal Protectorate, which was restored to Senegal.

The new Colony is bounded on the north by the Algerian sphere; on the west by the Fildes river and the frontier of French Guinea; on the south by the frontiers of the Ivory Coast, the Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and it includes Fada-N'Gourma and Sij, whence the boundary goes to the frontier of N. Nigeria which it follows to Lake Chad, and the east by a line northward from Lake Chad. It therefore includes the valley of the Upper Senegal, more than two thirds of the course of the Niger, the whole of the countries enclosed in the great Bend, and the Sahara to the Algerian sphere of influence. The Colony is about 72,000 square miles with a population in 1910 of about 4,471,031, including 100,000 Europeans.

At the same time that this Colony was formed the Military Territories, which now form an integral part of it, were broken up. The Second Military Territory, which included nearly all the country within the Bend, was handed over to the Civil administration, and the Fust (Timbuktu) and Third (Zinder-Chad) were amalgamated under a colonel as the Military Territory of the Niger, divided into 4 districts, Timbuktu, Gao, Niamey, Zinder, each under a major. This Military Territory is administered under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, and its budget forms an annex to the Colonial budget, and amounted, for 1911, to 1,510,000 francs.

With the exception of the Military Territory of the Niger the whole of Upper Senegal Niger is under civil administration, with the same judicial and educational systems as the other Colonies comprised in the Government General. The budget of the colony for 1911 provided for an income of 9,963,342 francs, and an expenditure of 8,616,962 francs.

The most important and populous towns in the Upper Senegal and Niger are Bobo Dioulasso (7,700 inhabitants), Bamako (6,500 inhabitants), Segou (6,200 inhabitants), Kayes (5,900 inhabitants), Djénne (4,900 inhabitants). The most important centres of the military territory are Timbuktu (5,100 inhabitants), Goundam (3,200 inhabitants), Dori (3,400 inhabitants), Filingue (2,700 inhabitants). All the principal towns have urban schools. At Kayes is a professional school and a school for sons of chiefs. In 1907 there were 100 Upper Senegal and Niger, including Military Territories, 50 official schools with 1,639 pupils, and 2 Catholic private schools with 100 pupils. There is a Muslim superior school with 100 pupils (official).

The natives cultivate ground nuts, millet, maize, rice, cotton; other products are rubber and karité.

Native industries comprise pottery, brick making, jewellery, weaving, leather making. Chief imports are cottons, food stuffs, metal work. Chief exports are ground nuts, cattle, rubber, skins and wool.

There is a very complete system of telegraph throughout the Colony from Kayes to Niamey and Zinder, and soon to Lake Tchad. There were at the end of 1907, 4,050 miles of telegraph line and 74 miles of telephone line.

The Senegal Niger Railway goes from Kayes to Koulikoro, a distance of 100 miles. Small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu, so that it is possible to perform the whole journey from Europe to Timbuktu by rail and steamer.

A telegraph line is shortly to connect Timbuktu with Algeria.

Mauretania, formed into a protectorate in January, 1909, consists of the five districts of Tiarza, Biakna, Gorgol, Guidumaka, and Tagant, with a total area of 344,967 square miles. The northern limit of the protectorate is approximate, and the foregoing area was obtained by taking the latitude 23° 3' N as the northern boundary. The population in 1909 was about

228,000, of whom 190,000 were nomad Moors. Military operations were in 1909, to subdue revolts of the tribeamen, and successful. Fights with robber bands of and Tripolitans took place in 1910. The budget of the protectorate for 1911 provided for the sum of 1,619,800 francs. There were 187 schools. Total length of railway (1910) 1,190 miles.

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(AFRIKA.)

Government.—*Sidi* [redacted] Ben Nasr Bey, born 1855, son of Mohamed Pasha Bey, nephew of Sili Ali, former Bey of Tunis; succeeded his cousin, *Nidi Mahomed el Hadi*, May 12, 1906. The heir-presumptive is *Sidi Mohamed Ben Mahmoud Bey*, born 1858.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1705, descend from *Huaseim ben Ali*, commonly believed to be a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by convention signed June 8, 1883, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident-General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of [redacted] heads of departments, 7 of the ministers being French and 2 Tunisian. The country is divided into 18 districts (*contrôles civils*), 2 military circles, and 1 military post; the district governors (*contrôleurs*) are French; the subordinate officials (*Kaïda* and *Sheikhs*) [redacted] Native. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives; there are Native courts for [redacted] between natives. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with [redacted] the European Powers regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within [redacted] Regency.

French Resident-General.—Gabriel Alapetite.

The army of occupation for 1913 numbers 17,514 men, including [redacted] officers. The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic, and is estimated for 1913 at 1,198,924 francs. The Tunisian army (which is little [redacted] than the Bey's guard) numbers about [redacted] officers and [redacted]. There is a French gendarmerie of [redacted]; also rural Tunisian police, and in the larger towns a civil police.

Area and Population.—The present boundaries [redacted] the north and [redacted] the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and [redacted] the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pashalik of Tripoli. Area about 50,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the *Beled Djerid*, extending [redacted] *Gadames*. Population, in 1910, about 1,923,217, but [redacted] proper [redacted] ever been taken. [redacted] majority of the population consists of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles with about 50,000 Jews. The French population in 1911 was estimated [redacted] 46,044, exclusive of the army of occupation. [redacted] foreign population in [redacted] estimated at 148,476, of whom 88,082 [redacted] Italian, 11,800 Anglo-Maltese.

FRANCE:—TUNIS

The capital, the city of Tunis, had a population, at the end of 1907, of 187,000 Moslems, and 43,000 Jews, besides a large population of French, Italians, and Maltese. By means of the Suez canal, which was opened in 1869, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and the remainder from the "Habus" lands, that from the "Wakf" lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 35,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministrations of the Archbishop of Carthage, and about 100 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 30 English Protestant missionaries at work.

Education.—Within the Regency in 1908 there were 179 public schools, 11 lycées and colleges, and 21 private schools; total, 205. At all the schools there were 25,531 pupils, of whom 15,543 were boys. Of the total number of pupils, 6,568 were French; 4,993 Mussulman; 5,990 Jews; 6,068 Italian; 1,684 Maltese; 277 others. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 50 and in the interior 1,214 Mussulman primary schools, 100 of them assisted by Government funds. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The abolition of congregational teaching decreed in France has been extended to the Regency as regards French children. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns.

Finance.—For 1911 the receipts were estimated at 49,274,774 francs (1,970,990*l.*), and the expenditure at 45,748,656 francs (1,829,946*l.*)

At the end of 1906 the total Tunisian debt amounted to 9,287,260*l.*, of which 7,667,320*l.* was the balance still due on the consolidated debt (1892), and the remainder for a railway and other loan (1903). In 1910 the Tunisian Government was authorised to contract a loan of 90,000,000 francs for railways, roads, and colonisation. In 1911 the interest and sinking fund of floating debt amounted to 10,365,832 francs (414,633*l.*).

The loan was raised in 1907, 1908 and 1909.

Industry.—The chief industry is agriculture. The area of wheat in 1911 was 1,401,725 acres; and in 1910, 1,217,626 acres; the production in 1911 was 1,009,766 quarters. The area in 1911 of barley was 1,192,768 acres, and the production 1,678,646 quarters; and of oats the area was 148,200 acres, and the production 464,062 quarters. The total area of vineyards in 1911 was 40,168 acres, and 9,680,000 gallons of wine produced; there were also 11,428,660 olive trees and 990,000 gallons of olive oil produced. In the south of Tunis there are about 1,350,000 date palms; the export of dates in 1910 was 4,915 metric tons. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pistachios, alfalfa grass, henna, and cork. The cork forests in the north-west have an area of 348,270 acres; the quantity of cork exported in 1910 amounted to 4,922 tons. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants. In 1911 the total area occupied by French colonists was 1,720,000 acres, by Italians 222,000 acres, and by other Europeans 98,000 acres.

In 1911 there were 11 mines worked. These are being developed, and the output steadily increases. Copper ore, lead-ore, zinc-ore are all found. By far the greatest development has been in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. Iron has been found near Kef.

In 1911 the numbers of animals were:—horses, 39,441; asses and mules, 74,240; cattle, 191,450; sheep, 686,780; goats, 468,828; camels, 110,707; pigs, 17,898.

Native industries — the spinning — weaving — wool for garments, carpet weaving, leather embroidery, saddle making, the manufacture of slippers, pottery (in ancient style), and matting, tanning and silk weaving are declining

The fisheries are in the hands of Italians, Maltese and Greeks. In 1910, 1,975 boats — engaged — this industry, with a total of 7,165 men. Sardines, anchovies, albacore, tunny (978,091 francs) — caught, and the total value amounted to £ 100 000 francs.

Commerce

Commerce.—The imports and exports in recent years have been to the following amounts (including precious metals) —

Imports	4 114 410	1 1130	4 7 871	1 1001	1 047 991
Exports	4 131 440	3 1	4 301 441	4 910 042	44 0 0

Imports in 1910 and exports in 1911 were —

Imports (1910)		Exports (1911)	
Corn	170 9 1	Coin	1,924 72
Flour	40 1	Cattle	144 09
Iron and steel	464 1	Hides	110
Machinery	20 11	Fertilizer	760
Coal	126 231	Oil	1 0 000
Sugar	14 112	Phosphates	1 388,400
Timber	100 104	Iron	174,120
Cotton goods	47 008	Zinc ore	168,680
Tobacco	27 719	Lead ore	28,300
Petroleum	14 79	Wine	148
Wool, wool	79 133	Fish	139 271

The distribution of the trade in 1910 was mainly as follows —

From or to	Imports from	Exports to
France	2 370 197	2,871 114
Algeria	417	258 192
Great Britain	410 47	170
Italy	234 952	679 24
Spain	19 142	47 907
Germany	40 474	10, 127

In the year 1911 there entered the ports of the Regency 11 — vessels of 4,350,405 tons; and cleared, 12,210 of 4,149 077 tons, of the tonnage entered 1,924,028 — represented French vessels.

Good roads to the length of 1,987 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1910.

Length of railways, 117 miles — 1111

There — in 1910, 2,870 miles of telegraph and 9,942 miles of —, — telegraph offices, messages (1910), 1,347,186. In — urban telephone

systems had 777 miles of line; inter-urban systems 2,545 miles of wire. There were in 1910, 415 post offices; letters sent received, internal service, 11,006,891; external service, 39,192,146. The savings banks had 5,620 depositors with deposits of 6,073,000 francs in 1910.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The Banque d'Algérie has begun operations in the Regency and issues Tunisian bank notes.

The legal coinage consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The *milligramme* is 31.487 grammes; the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Rottolo*, which contains from 16 to 1000.

The *Kafis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik*. the *pik Arabi* to linen = 1.2 yd.; the *pik Turki* for silk = 7058 yd.; the *pik Andouls* for cloth = 7094 yd.

French weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but corn is still sold in *kafis* and *whibas*.

British Consul-General at Tunis.—Ernest J. L. Berkeley, C.B.; appointed July 1, 1899.

Vice-Consul.—P. Wilkinson.

Vice-Consuls at Bizerta, Sfax, and Sussa, Consular Agents at Melhia, Monastir, Gabes, and Gela.

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AMERICA.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a channel, that to the west being called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east, Grande-Terre, with a united area of 150,940 hectares (583 sq. m.); it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Desirade, Barthelemy, and Martin, the total area being 1,100 square miles. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Population (1911) 212,430, of whom 3,461 were born in France and 12,806 were foreigners. Instruction (1911) is given in 1 lycée with 1,100 pupils, a secondary school for girls at Pointe à Pitre, with 100 pupils, and 105 public and private elementary schools. The public elementary schools have 1,100 teachers and 12,290 pupils, and the private have 770. The colony is divided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes. The seat of government is Basse-Terre (8,656 inhabitants). Pointe à Pitre (32,664 inhabitants) has a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 4,622,551 francs in the local budget of 1911; expenditure of France (budget of 1913), 331,673 francs. Outstanding debt, January 1, 1910, 250,000 francs. Chief cultures sugar, 41,329 tons exported in 1911, coffee, 2,114,600 pounds exported in 1911, cacao, 2,337,610 pounds exported. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, Indian corn, and vegetables. The area of the colony is 439,660 acres, divided as follows, in — Sugar cane, 64,220; coffee 12,350; cacao 9,880; products for local use, 41,165; forests, 78,000; arable land not cultivated, 113,425; and waste land, 114,620. The forests, covering 71,256 hectares of mountainous district, are interspersed with valuable timber, which is little worked. The total value of the imports in 1911 was 748,194 francs and of the exports 781,476 francs. In 1911, 307 vessels of 338,234 tons cleared the ports of the colony. Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by mail and navigation companies. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads. The Bank of Guadeloupe, with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and reserve funds amounting to 843,746 francs, advances loans chiefly for agricultural purposes, even on the security of jewellery. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation, nickel treasury tokens (bons) of 1 franc and of 50 centimes are authorised up to a total amount of 1,000,000 francs.

British Vice Consul at Guadeloupe.—J. de Vaux.

GUYANA.

The colony of French Guiana is administered by a Governor, appointed by a Privy Council of 5 members. The colony is a Council General of 15 members and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. Area about 80,500 square miles, and population, 1911, 49,009. Cayenne, the chief town and only seaport, has a population of 18,527, and the other communes have 12,798. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, a court of appeal, and justices of the peace, with jurisdiction in other localities. A decree of November 12, 1905, established a justice of the peace at Sinnamary. The military force of the colony consists of 1,000 European men. In the colony there are 28 primary schools, with 1,100 pupils, and a college at Cayenne, which has also a local museum and a library. Local budget for 1911 balanced at 3,592,099 francs.

There is little agriculture in the colony, only about 8,800 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, cane, indigo, tobacco, and gutta percha. The most important industry is gold-mining (placer), the quantity of gold declared produced in 1906, 117,470 oz., in 1907, 185,059 oz., in 1908, 131,758 oz., in 1909, 127,416 oz., in 1910, 123,168 oz. (troy). Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked. The exports consist of cocoa, phosphates, woods, gold, rosewood essence, and hides. In 1910, 314 vessels of 60,113 tons entered at Cayenne. The total imports in 1910 were valued at 12,213,420 francs and the exports at 11,567,168 francs. Gold valued at 11,549,190 francs exported in 1910. Cayenne is visited twice a month by mail steamers from Martinique. There are a few roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior. Since 1855 Guiana has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. In 1910 the penal population consisted of 4,290 transported and undergoing reclusion, 2,614 recluses, and 1,753 freed. In the local budget for 1909 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 3,497,394 francs. The expenditure of France (budget of 1912) was 6,422,622 francs, of which 5,688,200 francs were for the penal establishment.

The Bank of Guiana, with a capital of 600,000 francs, with statutory fund amounting to 300,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

British Consul at Cayenne—H. Fourrage.

MARTINIQUE

The colony is under a Governor, a General Council, and elective municipal councils. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 385 square miles, divided into 31 communes, population in 1911, 184,004. The military force consists of 17 officers and 394 men. There is a law school (at Fort de France) with 56 students, 2 secondary schools, with 671 pupils, 2 normal schools with 27 pupils, primary schools with 16,889 pupils (including 7 private schools). Chief commercial town, Fort de France (population, 27,019). Sugar and cocoa are the chief productions then come coffee, tobacco, and cotton. There are 12,000 hectares under the food producing crops. Tobacco culture is under special regulations. There are 15 sugar works and 67 rum distilleries. In 1911, sugar to the value of 485,098 francs, rum to the value of 268,652 francs, and cocoa to the value of 41,854 francs were exported. The total imports in 1911 were valued at 794,194 francs and the exports at 903,809 francs. Vessels entered in 1911, 387,330 tons, and cleared 390 of 393,107 tons. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French and American lines. For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches, and subsidised steamers ply on the coast. The colony is telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by telegraph cables. The local budget for 1912 balanced at 5,326,390 francs, expenditure of France (budget of 1913), 1,187,534 francs; debt outstanding, January 1, 1912, 4,474,210 francs. The Bank of Martinique at Fort de France with a capital of 3,000,000 francs and a reserve fund of 2,001,411 francs in 1912, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

British Consul at Martinique—H. J. Meagher.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

The largest islands of two groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 1 sq. miles; population in 1911, 4,209, of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles, population, 446, total area,

93 sq miles, total population, 4,209. In May, 1906, for economical reasons, a change was made in the form of administration. Instead of a Governor there is now an Administrator who organizes and regulates the various branches of the public service. He is assisted by a consultative council of administration and municipal councils. Chief town, St. Pierre. Primary instruction free. There are 3 public schools for boys, and 2 for girls, with (in all) 16 teachers and 340 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile', frequented by 125 children. There is a private boarding school and two private schools with 385 pupils.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod fishing, which has steadily declined. In 1912 there were 40 local smacks engaged in fishing on the Newfoundland banks, the average catch per vessel being 1,328 metric cwts. The 'Metropolitan' (French) fleet numbered 240 vessels and had 6,838 men engaged in the work in 1912. The imports comprise textiles, salt, wines, food stuffs, meat, and the exports, cod, dried and fresh, and fish products. In 1912 1,495 vessels, 168,789 tons entered and 1,495 of 168,480 tons cleared at the islands. The imports were valued at 203,000 francs, and the exports at 327,918 francs in 1911, the latter consisting mainly of dried codfish. St. Pierre is in regular steam communication with Boston and Halifax, and is connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. Local budget for 1910, 497,660 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1913), 242,948 francs. Debt outstanding January 1, 1910, 439,000 francs.

British Consul—Mr. A. P. Murray.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

NEW CALEDONIA AND REUNION.

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary General, the Procureur Général (the head of the Judicial administration), the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the Director of Penitentiary administration, the head of the Department of Domaines and Colonisation, and two notables of the colony appointed by the President of the Republic. The colony has also an elective Council General.

Nouméa, capital, has a municipality; other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions. The colony contains a penal settlement at Nou Island. Since 1896, however, no convicts have been sent thither, and the convict element in the population is quickly decreasing. Area, 7,650 square miles. The penal population comprised 6,741 men, 293 women; total 7,034; of whom 1,750 convicts undergoing hard labour; 3,980 freed; and 1,404 simply relégués (banished). In 1912 the population was 50,608, of whom 13,188 free, 5,671 of convict origin, and 28,075 black. Nouméa had (1912) 8,961 inhabitants, of whom 5,207 free. The immigrants from France are not only French but also other immigrants—Javanese, Tonkinese, Indians, and islanders from the New Hebrides to the number of 3,000. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the latter being assisted by the municipalities. In 1912 there were 11 public and 11 private primary schools with 2,018 pupils (987 being girls). There is a secondary school at Nouméa with 110 pupils. Local budget for 1912, receipts, 8,969,680 francs, expenditure, 3,686,602 francs. The expenditure of France on the colony in the budget of 1913 was 2,869,443 francs, the greater part of which was for the penal establishment. In 1912 the military force consisted of 1,000 Europeans. Of the total area, more than half is mountainous, not cultivable; about 1,000 square miles is pasture land; about the same is cultivated or cultivable; and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked. The land is divided into 11 domains: that of the State (in which gratuitous concessions may be made); that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles); and that of the native population. The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava) maize, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples. There are 100,000 cattle and about 5,000 sheep. Local industries develop slowly; there is a grain storage and cleaning depot, a perfumery manufactory and meat preserving works. About 199,798 hectares of mining land are owned and 97,660 hectares have been granted for prospecting. There were 11 mining concessions in 1910, employing altogether 3,521 workmen, mostly Japanese. In 1911 the mineral export comprised nickel ore, 120,059,297 metric tons; and cobalt and chrome ore, 32,806,098. The value of the mineral export was 4,745,831 francs. The imports in 1911 were valued at 606,228 francs, and the exports at 523,970 francs. The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice; the exports, minerals, coffee, copra, rubber, guano. In 1911, 117 vessels of 188,612 tons entered and 193,074 tons cleared at the port of Nouméa. Nouméa is connected with Sydney in N. S. Wales by a steamer sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing irregularly. There is a mail service by steamer along the coast. A railway from Nouméa to Bourail (90 miles) is under construction; it is open for 11 miles (about 10 miles). Harbour improvements are in progress; a pier and a slip are being constructed, dredging operations are about to begin, and a wharf and a dry dock are contemplated. There are 580 miles of telegraph line and 115 of telephone line.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:

1. Isle of Pines, 80 miles to the south-east, with an area of 58 square miles and a population of about 1,000.

2. The Wallis Archipelago, north-east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square miles and about 4,500 inhabitants. The islands are placed under the French protectorate in 1887. There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with France.

3. The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles ~~■~~ of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large islands, Maré, Lifou, and Uvée, and many small islands with a total area of about 800 square miles. The chief culture ~~■~~ the islands is that of coconuts; the chief export, sandal-wood and rubber.

4. The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, a most barren island.

5. Futuna and Alafi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants ~~■~~ annexed by France in 1888.

The ~~■~~ Hebrides, in accordance with the Anglo-French convention of February (ratified in October), 1906, ~~■~~ jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. There are French and English courts, and ~~■~~ mixed court with ~~■~~ judge foreign to both nations. Maize, coffee, vanilla, coconut trees ~~■~~ grown. In some places sulphur is abundant.

British Consul ■ Nouméa.—W. J. Holmes.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

These, scattered ~~■~~ a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, ~~■~~ administered by a governor with a privy council, and ~~■~~ Administrative Council consisting of certain officials, the *maire* of Papeete, and the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture. The establishments consist of the Society Islands, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea, the former with an area of about 600 square miles and 11,091 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 1,564 inhabitants. Other groups are the Marquesas Islands, with a total area of 480 square miles and 3,421 inhabitants, the two largest islands being Nukahiva and Hiva-oa; the Tuamotu group, consisting of two parallel ranges of islands from King George's Island on the north to Gloucester Island ~~■~~ the south, their total population being 3,828; the ~~■~~ ~~■~~ (Iles ~~■~~ le Vent), of which the more important are Huahiné (pop. 1,230), Raiatea and Tahaa (pop. 3,347), and Bora-Bora-Maupiti (pop. 1,295); the Gambier, Tubuai, and Rapa Islands; the Gambier group (of which Mangareva is the principal) having six square miles of area and 1,533 inhabitants; the Tubuai (or southern) Islands, of which Rurutu and Rimitara are the largest, Raiavavae (or Vavitu), and, far to the south, Rapa, having together ~~■~~ 115 square miles and about 2,650 inhabitants. The total ~~■~~ of the Establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population ~~■~~ December 29, 1911, at 31,477, of whom 26,219 ~~■~~ natives. There ~~■~~ 23,876 French, 2,656 other Europeans, and ~~■~~ Chinese. In 1903 it ~~■~~ decreed that separate islands or groups should ~~■~~ longer be regarded ~~■~~ distinct Establishments, but that all should be united to form a homogeneous colony.

The most important of the islands is Tahiti, whose chief town ~~■~~ Papeete with 3,617 inhabitants, of whom 1,909 ~~■~~ French. A higher primary school, with ~~■~~ normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are ~~■~~ primary schools, each with about 100 pupils, in various islands, besides 4 Catholic and 2 Protestant mission schools. Pearls and mother-o'-pearl ~~■~~ important products. The island is mountainous and picturesque with ~~■~~ fertile coast-land bearing coconut, banana, and orange trees, sugar-cane, vanilla, and other tropical fruits, besides vegetables grown in temperate climates. Cotton, coffee, and tobacco are ~~■~~ little cultivated. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, ~~■~~, and ~~■~~. Value of imports (1911) 233,257*l.*, exports, 300,765*l.* The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metal work. The chief exports ~~■~~ copra, mother-o'-pearl, vanilla-coconuts and oranges. In 1911 ~~■~~ shipping entered consisted of ~~■~~ vessels ~~■~~ 166,588 ~~■~~ 65 of 164,513 tons cleared; the greater part of the tonnage represents visits of

steamers connecting the islands with New Zealand. The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) runs a monthly steamer connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete, the Tuamotu Islands, the Marquesas, and the Leeward Islands. The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing boats, of which, in 1911, there entered 267 with a tonnage of 21,803 (value of cargo, 92,424), and cleared 266, tonnage 24,646 (value of cargo, 165,968).

For all the islands the local budgets for 1910 showed a revenue of 109,232/ and an expenditure of 100,548/. For 1913 the French subventions amounted to 204,000 francs.

British Consul Tahiti—A. Richards

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GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm II. German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15, 1888 (see *Prussia*).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, eldest son of the Emperor-King (see *Prussia*).

The present German Empire is essentially different from the Holy Roman Empire which came to an end in 1806, amid the convulsion of the Napoleonic wars, and of which Austria was the leading member. The East Frankish or Germanic throne, after the extinction of the Karling line, was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the King and Emperor were chosen by the vote of all the great Princes of the realm; but the mode came to be changed in the thirteenth century, when a limited number of princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

Since Charles the Great was crowned by the Pope at Rome Emperor of the West in the year 800, there have been the following German Kings and Roman Emperors, those never crowned or called Emperors being marked with an asterisk:—

<i>House of Charles the Great.</i>			
Karl I., 'Der Grosse'	800-814	Heinrich III.	1039-1056
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme'	814-840	Heinrich IV.	1056-1106
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche'	843-876	Heinrich V.	1106-1125
Karl II., 'Der Kahle'	876-877	<i>House of Saxony.</i>	
Karl, 'Der Dicke'	881-887	Lothar II., 'Der Sachse'	1125-1137
Arnulf	887-899	<i>House of Hohenstaufen.</i>	
*Ludwig III., 'Das Kind'	899-911	*Konrad III.	1138-1152
<i>House of Franconia.</i>		Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa'	1152-1190
*Konrad I.	911-918	Heinrich VI.	1190-1197
<i>House of Saxony.</i>		*Philipp and rivals	1198-1208
*Heinrich I., 'Der Vogel-		Otto IV. of Brunswick	1208-1215
steller'	919-936	Friedrich II.	1215-1250
Otto I., 'Der Grosse'	936-973	*Konrad IV.	1250-1254
Otto II.	973-983	*Wilhelm of Holland	1254-1256
Otto III.	983-1002	<i>The Interregnum.</i>	
Heinrich II. 'Der Heilige'	1003-1024	*Richard of Cornwall	1256-1272
<i>House of Franconia.</i>		<i>House of Habsburg.</i>	
Konrad II., 'Der Salier'	1024-1039	*Rudolf I.	1273-1291

<i>House of Nassau.</i>		Matthias	1612-1619
*Adolf	1292-1298	Ferdinand II.	1619-1637
<i>House of Habsburg = Austria</i>		Ferdinand III.	1637-1657
*Albrecht I.	1298-1308	Leopold I.	1657-1705
<i>Houses of Luxemburg, Bavaria, &c.</i>		Joseph I.	1705-1711
Heinrich VII.	1308-1313	Karl VI.	1711-1740
Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier'.	1314-1347	<i>House of Bavaria.</i>	
Friedrich of Austria, a		Karl VII.	1742-1745
rival	1314-1330	<i>House of Habsburg-Lorraine.</i>	
Karl IV.	1347-1378	Franz I.	1745-1765
*Wenceslaus of Bohemia.	1378-1400	Joseph II.	1765-1790
*Ruprecht 'von der Pfalz'.	1400-1410	Leopold II.	1790-1792
Sigmund of Brandenburg.	1410-1437	Franz II.	1792-1806
<i>House of Habsburg or Austria.</i>		Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815	
*Albrecht II.	1438-1439	German 'Bund'	
Friedrich III.	1440-1493	North German Confedera-	
Maximilian I.	1493-1519	tion	
Karl V.	1519-1556	<i>House of Hohenzollern.</i>	
Ferdinand I.	1556-1564	Wilhelm I., 'Der Grosse' 1871-1888	
Maximilian II.	1564-1576	Friedrich III.	1888 (March-June)
Rudolf II.	1576-1612	Wilhelm II.	1888 (June)

1 Maximilian I., in 1493, took the title of Emperor Elect from Ferdinand I. to Francis II. all the Emperors, as never crowned by the Roman Pontiff, took formally the title of Emperor Elect (Erwählter Römischer Kaiser).

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the ~~of~~ of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare ~~war~~ if defensive, and make peace, ~~as well as~~ enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. But when treaties relate to matters regulated by imperial legislation, and when ~~the Emperor~~ is not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, ~~the Diet of the Realm~~, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Emperor has no vote ~~in the~~ laws passed by these bodies. ~~The~~ Bundesrat represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The 61 members of the Bundesrat ~~are~~ appointed by the Governments of the individual ~~States~~ for each session, while the members of ~~the~~ Reichstag, 397 in number (about ~~one~~ for every 131,640 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage ~~by~~ ballot, for the term of five years. By a law passed in 1890, members of the Reichstag are paid 3,000 marks (150*l.*) for the session with deduction of 20 marks (1*l.*) for each day's absence; they ~~are~~ free passes ~~on~~ German railways during session. The duration of the legislative period ~~is~~ five ~~years~~. The ~~members of the~~ of Germany are represented ~~in the~~ the ~~Imperial~~ and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of Members in Bundesrat	Number of Deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
" " Bavaria	4	48
" " Saxony	4	17
" " Württemberg	4	14
Grand-Duchy of	3	9
" Hesse	2	3
" Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1	3
" Saxony	1	1
" Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
" Oldenburg	2	3
Duchy of Brunswick	1	1
" Saxe-Meiningen	1	1
" Saxe-Altenburg	1	2
" Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
" Anhalt	1	1
Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
" Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
" Waldeck	1	1
" Reuss Älterer Linie	1	1
" Reuss Jüngerer Linie	1	1
" Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
" Lippe	1	1
Free town of Lübeck	1	1
" Bremen	1	1
" Hamburg	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	3	15
Total	61	397

The last elections (January, 1912) resulted in the return of the following : Socialists, 110 ; Centre Party, 90 ; National Liberals, 44 ; Conservatives, 45 ; Radicals, 41 ; Poles, 18 ; Free Conservatives, 13 ; Anti-Semites, 11 ; Other Parties, 1 (5 Alsatians, 1 Lorrainers, 5 Guolphs, 1 Dane, 2 Bavarian Peasants' League, 1 German Peasants' League, and 6 Independents).

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists at the general election of 1912 was 14,441,436, while the number of voters was 12,260,626 (4,350,401 Socialists, 1,906,843 Centre Party, 1,662,670 National Liberals, 1,497,041 Radicals and 1,126,270 Conservatives).

The Bundesrat and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag after a vote by the Bundesrat. Without consent of the Reichstag a prorogation may not exceed thirty days ; while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and the Reichstag must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire receive the assent of a majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag. The Bundesrat is presided over by the Reichskanzler, Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

Since the foundation of the Empire there have been five Chancellors :— (1) Otto von Bismarck, 1871-90 ; (2) Count Caprivi, 1890-94 ; (3) Prince Hohenlohe, 1894-1904 ; (4) Prince Bulow, 1904-1909 ; (5) Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, 1909.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor, and the promulgation, like all other official acts of the Emperor, requires the counter-signature of the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrat have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State; they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire.*—Dr. **Bismarck**.

2. *Secretary for Foreign Affairs.*—**von Jagow**.

3. *Imperial Home Office and 'Representative of the Chancellor.'*—**Delbrück**.

4. *Imperial Admiralty.*—**von Tirpitz**. *Admiral Commanding-in-Chief.*—**Prinze von Prussia**.

5. *Imperial Secretary of Justice.*—**Herr Dr. Lisco**.

6. *Imperial Treasury.*—**Herr Kühn**.

7. *Imperial Post-Office.*—**Herr Kracke**.

8. *Secretary for the Colonies.*—**Herr Dr. Solf**.

And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaux —

9. *Railways.*—**Herr Wackerzapp**.

10. *Imperial Exchequer.*—**Herr von Magdeburg**.

11. *Imperial Bank.*—President, **Herr Havenstein**.

12. *Imperial Debt Commission.*—**Herr Kühn**.

13. *Administration of Imperial Railways.*—**Herr von Briesenbach**.

14. *Imperial Court Martial.*—General der Infanterie **von Lindt-Sudern**.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrat represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the Constitution; for the Standing orders; and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and two other representatives to be elected every year.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the census of Dec. 1, 1910:—

Name of Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1910			Pop. per sq. mile 1910
		Male	Female	Total	
Prussia	134,616	19,847,725	20,317,494	40,165,219	224.0
Bavaria	29,292	3,379,580	3,507,711	6,887,291	234.4
Württemberg	7,534	1,192,392	1,245,182	2,437,574	322.0
Baden	5,823	1,059,579	1,083,254	2,142,833	367.9
Saxony, Kingdom of	5,789	2,323,903	2,482,758	4,806,661	829.0
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,068	317,964	321,994	639,958	126.2
Hamburg	2,966	439,198	442,853	882,051	297.4
Altenburg	2,482	244,018	239,024	483,042	194.6
Saxony, Grand Duchy of	1,418	242,783	251,556	494,339	348.6
Saxony, Grand Duchy of	1,397	204,375	212,774	417,149	298.6

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1910			Pop. per sq. mile 1910
			Female	Total	
Mecklenburg-Str.	1,131	53,518	52,924	106,442	
Saxe-Meiningen	953	136,614	142,148	278,762	291.5
Anhalt		161,134	169,994	331,128	378.9
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	764	125,330	131,847	257,177	337.0
Saxe-Altenburg	511	106,278	109,850	216,128	
Lippe	469	73,254	77,683	150,937	321.4
Waldeck	433	30,544	31,163	61,707	142.5
Schwarzburg-Rud.	363	49,335	51,367	100,702	277.5
Schwarzburg-Sond.	333	44,149	45,768	89,917	270.2
Reuss Junr. Branch	319	74,345	78,407	152,752	478.9
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	23,400	23,252	46,652	352.5
Reuss Elder Branch	122	34,781	37,988	72,769	595.2
Hamburg	160	504,902	509,762	1,014,664	6,973.1
Lubeck	115	56,911	59,685	116,596	1,013.3
Bremen	99	148,529	150,997	299,526	3,017.6
Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	965,625	908,389	1,874,014	333.9
Total	208,780	32,040,166	32,885,327	64,925,993	310.4

The population of the lands now included in the German Empire (without Helgoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,569,547 in 1887, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1.3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent
1867 ¹	3,220,083	0.97	1890	2,572,766	1.07
1871	970,171	0.60	1895	2,861,431	1.12
1875	1,668,568	1	1900	4,087,277	1.50
1880	2,500,701	1.14	1905	4,274,311	1.46
1885	1,621,643	0.7	1910	4,234,504	1.36

¹ Since 1856.

The increase of population during 1905-10 was greatest in Bremen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Lubeck, Prussia, Hesse, Baden and Saxony, and least in Anhalt, Brunswick, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The number of households in 1905 was 13,274,531 (in 1900, 12,260,012). Of the total population in 1895, 50.2 per cent., in 1900, 47.0 per cent., in 1905, 54.3 per cent., lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

	No. of Towns	1885	No. of Towns	1900	No. of Towns	1906
Large towns ¹		11.1	33	16.2	41	19.0
Medium "	150	10.7	194	12.6		12.9
"		13.6	364	13.5		13.7
Country	2,111	12.0	2,269	12.1	2,380	11.8
Places			73,599	45.6	72,811	

¹ For significance these names are under Principals.

With respect to conjugal condition, following the distribution in 1910: -

Unmarried	19,516,340	18,591,604	38,107,944
Married	11,608,028	11,621,685	23,229,713
Widowed	866,676	2,583,872	3,450,548
Divorced and separated	49,122	88,666	137,788

According to the occupation-census of June 12, 1907, the population of Germany divided the table below. Of the total 31,497,100 (exclusive of next-of kin without principal occupation and without income) were actually engaged in the occupations.

Place	Agriculture Cattle rearing, &c	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other Indus- tries	Com- merce and Trade	Do mestic and other Service (dwell- ing in house- hold or not)	Pro- fessions	Profes- sion or Occupation	
Prussia	1,789,267	87,574	6,688,861	2,050,179	1,114,485	1,027,012	2,067,644	18,850,580
Bavaria	1,677,950	19,968	1,030,203	348,161	155,291	181,371	424,874	5,887,948
Maxony (King- dom of)	253,967	7,915	1,238,991	286,642	111,249	122,868	269,844	2,261,181
Württemberg	561,408	4,753	432,114	100,109	99,774	62,146	115,459	1,209,061
Baden	481,226	5,579	308,858	122,004	47,456	79,841	119,002	1,178,966
Hesse	166,549	2,844	230,568	64,770	28,519	42,858	61,853	581,850
Meckl.-Schwerin	124,951	4,124	69,464	20,486	22,736	17,779	88,983	907,517
Saxony (Grand Duchy of)	61,320	1,190	73,639	17,883	9,927	9,669	23,168	196,160
Meckl.-Stralitz	21,296	64	12,171	4,644	4,340	2,772	6,621	52,710
Oldenburg	81,030	95	64,144	20,326	12,517	10,860	19,838	206,732
Brunswick	66,294	2,070	94,268	28,469	15,100	13,398	28,805	248,346
Saxe-Meiningen	33,483	1,185	60,075	16,611	4,718	6,082	10,259	126,432
Saxe-Altenburg	26,274	539	49,096	8,822	4,016	8,070	10,179	109,786
S.-Coburg-Gotha	30,793	1,030	51,800	12,364	5,738	5,478	12,406	119,648
Anhalt	97,646	1,073	66,517	17,182	9,381	8,071	20,766	161,826
W.-Sonders- hausen	12,704	491	16,425	3,139	1,621	1,976	4,088	40,768
W.-Rudolstadt	12,515	488	20,457	7,717	1,898	2,231	4,122	46,192
Waldeck	15,426	234	8,037	2,583	1,705	1,971	4,454	35,350
Rense, a L.	4,729	212	21,983	2,921	1,226	—	2,970	36,027
Rense, J. L.	12,958	537	37,786	7,450	2,307	—	7,010	72,096
Schaumb.-Lippe	6,269	804	9,737	1,851	1,232	793	2,415	21,124
Lippe	23,945	247	18,429	4,318	4,348	1,918	7,887	58,934
Lübeck	4,078	263	20,876	19,681	5,011	4,121	6,775	54,785
Bremen	8,269	412	56,990	89,872	18,320	6,669	15,921	142,749
Hamburg	11,516	369	164,952	162,543	47,057	30,463	48,780	—
Alsace-Lorraine	337,326	5,846	266,369	97,644	—	108,883	82,104	1,014,793
Empire	9,782,472	160,766	11,356,254	3,477,626	1,798,456	1,788,580	3,404,983	31,497,100

In 1907 the population speaking German numbered 31,833,181; German and a foreign language, 252,111 (including Polish, 169,694; Wendish, 23,779; Masurian, 10,898; French, 9,356; Lithuanian, 9,214; Czech, 8,506; Cassubian, 1,662; Slavonian, 1,861); those speaking only a language other than German, 4,231,111 (Polish, 3,086,489; French, 211,679; Masurian, 142,049; Danish, 141,061; Lithuanian, 106,305; Cassubian, 100,218; Wendish,

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93,032 ; Dutch, 80,361 ; Italian, 66,961 ; Moravian, 64,882 ; Czech, 43,016 ; Frisian, 20,677 ; English, 20,217 ; Walloon, 11,841).

On December 1, 1910, Germany contained 1,259,873 subjects of foreign powers, as follows:—

Subjects of:			
Belgium	13,455	Norway	3,334
Denmark	26,233	Switzerland	63,257
France	19,140	Other European countries	10,044
Great Britain and Ireland	18,319	Total Europe	1,236,048
Italy	104,204	United States	17,572
Luxemburg	14,356	Other	6,258
Netherlands	144,175	Total extra-European	23,825
Austria-Hungary	667,159	Total foreign subjects	1,259,873
Russia and Finland	137,697		
Sweden	9,075		

In 1905 the number of foreign subjects was 1,028,560.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Empire during five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1907	508,964	2,060,973	61,040	179,178	1,178,349	882,624
1908	500,820	2,076,660	61,608	184,112	1,197,098	879,562
1909	494,127	2,038,357	60,079	183,700	1,154,296	884,061
1910	496,398	1,982,836	58,058	179,584	1,108,723	879,113
1911	512,819	1,927,039	56,310	177,056	1,186,608	740,431

The still-births in 1911 were 2.9 per cent., and the illegitimate births 9.19 per cent. of the total number of births.

Of the children born in 1911, 992,062 were boys, and 934,970 girls.

In the various German States in 1910 the movement of population was as follows:—

States	Marriages	Births			Deaths
		Total	Still-born	Illegitimate	
Prussia	321,151	1,225,228	36,881	93,456	732,796
Bavaria	50,380	215,303	5,760	25,600	141,547
Saxony, Kingdom of	41,326	130,256	4,374	18,983	84,124
Württemberg	17,944	71,052	1,971	5,857	45,223
Baden	15,359	61,847	1,596	4,827	38,016
Hesse	9,503	34,225	1,016	2,684	19,591
Mecklenburg-Sch.	4,873	16,157	486	2,278	11,370
Saxony, Grd. Duchy	2,430	11,797	375	1,338	7,539
Oldenburg	776	2,385	85	384	2,001
Brunswick	3,738	12,442	414	881	7,608
Saxe-Meiningen	4,138	12,231	416	1,347	8,640
Saxe-Altenburg	2,344	8,124	250	941	4,640
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1,896	6,643	246	707	4,233
Anhalt	2,360	7,510	245	769	4,740
Schwarzburg-Rudol.	708	2,582	224	1,026	6,306
Schwarzburg-Rudol.	241	2,434	82	286	1,611
			95	328	1,699

States	Marriages	Births			Deaths
		Total	Still-born	Illegitimate	
Prussia	446	1,491	45	30	911
Rhine, Branch	655	1,852	65	177	1,388
Reuss, Younger Branch	1,213	4,149	129	571	2,696
Schaumburg-Lippe	429	1,149	—	50	—
Lippe	1,261	4,529	—	304	3,400
Lübeck	868	2,769	65	340	1,825
Hamburg	2,604	7,992	239	722	4,658
Alsace-Lorraine	9,007	23,414	400	3,378	15,840
Empire.	13,071	46,943	1,275	3,515	24,090

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years:—

Year	Total	Destination					
		European Countries	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia & Australia
1907	31,066	1531	30,431	167	745	37	163
1908	19,853	1671	17,951	336	1,240	43	174
1909	24,921	1042	19,970	367	4,270	21	174
1910	21,191	771	22,773	453	2,161	16	129
1911	22,600	981	18,900	303	1,064	18	246

¹ All to Great Britain.

From the various German States in 1911 the number of emigrants was as follows:—

States	Number	States	Number
Prussia	11,375	Anhalt	45
Bavaria	2,171	Schwarzburg-Rudol.	8
Saxony	1,357	Schwarzburg-Rudol.	21
Württemberg	920	Waldeck	8
Baden	740	Reuss, Elder Branch	31
Mecklenburg-Sch.	111	Reuss, Younger Branch	41
Princely City of Saxony	100	Schaumburg-Lippe	10
Mecklenburg-St.	5	Lippe	41
Oldenburg	384	Lübeck	58
Brunswick	87	Bremen	614
Saxe-Meiningen	—	Hamburg	863
Saxe-Altenburg	29	Alsace-Lorraine	111
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	28	Not stated	111

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants upwards); medium towns (20,000–100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000–20,000 inhabitants), and country towns 2,000–5,000 inhabitants). In 1905, only 1 town over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 11 others 250,000; 30 over 100,000; 43 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 187 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of December 1, 1910, the population of the principal towns was:—

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Town	State	Pop (1910)	Town	State	Pop (1910)
Berlin	Prussia	2,071,257	Mainz	Hesse	110,634
Hamburg	Hamburg	931,035	Hamborn ¹	Prussia	101,708
Munich	Bavaria	596,467	Saarbrücken	"	105,089
Dresden	Saxony, K	548,308	Wilmerdorf	"	109,716
Leipzig	"	589,850	Mulhausen	Alsace	
Breslau	Prussia	512,105		Lor	95,041
Cologne	"	516,527	Lubeck	Lubeck	98,656
Frankfort on-			Augsburg	Bavaria	102,487
Main	"	414,576	Gohlitz	Prussia	85,806
Nürnberg	Bavaria	333,112	Darmstadt	Hesse	87,089
Düsseldorf	Prussia	355,728	Bonn	Prussia	87,978
Hannover	"	302,375	Münster	"	90,254
Stuttgart	Württemberg	246,218	Würzburg	Bavaria	84,496
Chemnitz	Saxony, K	287,807	Hagen	Prussia	88,605
Magdeburg	Prussia	279,621	Freiburg	Baden	83,324
Charlotten-			Ludwigshafen-		
burg	"	305,978	on Rhine	Bavaria	83,301
Essen	"	294,633	Bielefeld	Prussia	78,880
Stettin	"	236,113	Spandau	"	94,855
Königsberg	"	215,914	Zwickau	Saxony, K	73,542
Bremen	Bremen	247,437	Königsbütte	Prussia	72,641
Duisburg	Prussia	229,165	Renscheid	"	72,159
Dortmund	"	214,226	Frankfurt on O	"	68,277
Halle on Saale	"	180,843	Gleitwitz	"	66,981
Altona	"	172,629	Potsdam	"	62,243
Strasbourg	Alsace		Rostock	Meckl	
	Lorraine	178,891		Sch	65,385
Kiel	Prussia	211,627	München-Glad-		
Elberfeld	"	170,195	bach	Prussia	66,411
Mannheim	Baden	193,902	Leuth	Bavaria	553
Danzig	Prussia	170,337	Metz	Alsace	
Barren	"	169,211		Lor	68,508
Neukölln	"	237,280	Bautzen	Prussia	67,716
Gelsenkirchen	"	169,513	Offenbach	Hesse	75,583
Aachen	"	156,143	Lügwitz	Prussia	66,620
Berlin	"	172,823	Pforzheim	Baden	69,082
Schoeneberg	"	156,691	Landau	Prussia	73,379
Posen	"	143,652	Harburg	"	67,025
Brunswick	Brunswick	153,196	Elbing	"	58,636
Cassel	Prussia	153,931	Osnabrück	"	65,957
Bochum	"	138,931	Dessau	Anhalt	56,605
Kaisersruhe	Baden	134,313	Bromberg	Prussia	57,696
Crefeld	Prussia	129,406	Koblenz	"	56,427
Plauen	Saxony, K	121,272	Flensburg	"	60,922
Wiesbaden	Prussia	109,002	Kaiserslautern	Bavaria	54,659
Erfurt	"	111,463	Oberhausen	Prussia	89,900
Mülheim on	"		Ulm	Württemberg	
Ruhr	"	112,580	Lichtenberg	Prussia	56,109
					81,199

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The Jesuit order is interdicted in some parts of Germany, and some convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are 5 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, 14 suffragan bishoprics, and 6 bishoprics immediately subject to Rome; there are 11 apostolic vicariates. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The following show the results of three religious censuses:—

Creed	1871	Per Ct. of Pop.	1880	Per Ct. of Pop.	1910	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants	35,251,104	62.5	37,646,552	62.1	39,991,421	61.6
Roman Catholics	20,327,913	36.1	22,109,644	36.5	23,921,453	36.7
Other Christians	203,793	0.4	259,717	0.4	283,946	0.4
Jews	586,833	1.0	607,862	1.0	615,021	1.0
Others and unclassified	17,536	0.03	17,203	0.03	214,152	0.3

Roman Catholics in 1905 were in majority in only three of the German states, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, Baden; and formed more than 20 per cent. of the population in only four others, Oldenburg, Württemberg, Hesse, Prussia.

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volksschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen.

The following table shows for the different German States the number of elementary public schools, the teachers employed in them and children attending them, according to a school census taken in 1911:—

States	Schools	Teachers		Pupils		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
Prussia	38,684	91,648	24,650	3,392,877	2,270,388	5,663,265
Bavaria	7,540	13,521	4,831	521,663	520,014	1,041,677
Saxony	2,270	13,385	710	378,571	302,532	771,103
Württemberg	2,230	5,279	794	170,289	180,701	350,990
Baden	1,660	4,666	957	160,266	169,978	330,244
Hesse	1,000	3,000	1,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
Mecklenb.-Sch.	1,235	1,961	1,121	48,181	44,530	92,711
Grand Duchy of Saxony	476	1,105	76	82,622	33,124	115,746
Mecklenb.-Str.	231	860	28	7,897	7,600	15,497
Oldenburg	700	1,211	240	41,500	40,774	82,274
Brunswick	430	1,048	1,048	40,821	38,712	79,533
Saxe-Meiningen	100	785	118	24,800	24,564	49,364
Saxe-Altenburg	217	541	50	18,476	18,903	37,379
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	242	541	142	21,072	21,406	42,478
Thuringia	100	1,000	200	19,900	20,901	40,801

States.	Schools	Teachers		Pupils		
		Male	Females	Males	Females	Total
Schwarzburg-Soud	40	243	16	7,423	7,818	14,753
Schwarzburg-Rudol	187	700	7	11,5	8,818	17,966
Waldeck	122	164	11	404	5,025	10,829
Houss, Branch	55	108	17	240	5,662	12,802
Reuss Younger Branch	118	319	10	11	11,807	28,280
Schaumb. Lippe.	47	103	8	8,99	3,860	7,804
Lippe	153	315	8	12,416	11	24,820
Lübeck	10	38	206	583	7,124	14,707
Bremen	10	104	17	842	17,942	35,784
Hamburg	222	2,18	1,311	17,751	17	115,817
Alsace Lorraine	1,174	3,1	2,506	162,979	118,810	301,790
Empire	11,177	21	39,368	157,446	5,121,508	

There were also in 1911, 480 private schools with 11,894 boys and 14,257 girls who received instruction similar to that given in the Public Elementary Schools.

The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürger schulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungsschulen* or continuation schools, which are open in the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasien*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more devoted to them. *Realprogymnasien* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchterschulen*. Besides these there are *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities.

In 1911 the number of secondary schools was as follows:—For boys, *Gymnasien*, 1, with 9,769 teachers and 160,237 pupils; *Realgymnasien*, 1, with 8,708 teachers and 70,375 pupils; *Oberrealschulen*, 167, with 3,473 teachers and 76,892 pupils; *Progymnasien*, 81, with 570 teachers and 9,509 pupils; *Realschulen*, 411, with 4,265 teachers and 89,968 pupils. For girls, *Gymnasien*, 39, with 1,039 teachers and 22,137 pupils; *High schools*, 789, with 11,359 teachers and 212,324 pupils.

There were 11 fully-equipped Technical High Schools,¹ with the power of granting degrees. They were all aided by the States to which they respectively belong. The statistics for the winter school year 1911-12 are as follows:—

Schools	Teaching Staff	Students	Schools	Teaching Staff	Students
Berlin	11	2,828	Anchen	11	596
Munich	11	2,828	Brunswick	11	1,308
Darmstadt	61	1,780	Danzig	11	
Karlsruhe	83	1,282	Breslau	30	
Hanover	67	1,708			
Dresden	65	1,485	Total	773	10,167
Stuttgart	78	1,126			

¹ The last, at Breslau, was opened on Nov. 30th, 1910.

the students, 11,045 were fully qualified students, 1,910 women

For instruction in agriculture there are Agricultural High Schools at Berlin (805 students in 1911-12), Hohenheim (216), Bonn-Poppelsdorf (511), and Weihenstephan at Munich (226), at 8 of the universities there are Agricultural Institutes, at Weihenstephan (Bavaria) an agricultural and brewing academy, in Prussia 12 secondary agricultural schools, and in other German States 6, in Prussia 26 farming schools, in other States 19, in Prussia 118 lower agricultural winter schools, and in other States 77, besides many schools for special agricultural instruction (in Prussia alone, 1,820). Other technical schools 5 Veterinary High Schools with 1,329 students, 15 schools of mining, 15 schools of architecture and building, 5 academies of forestry 27 schools of art and art industry (*Kunst and Kunstgewerbe Schulen*), 429 commercial schools (including commercial universities), about 100 schools (including universities) for textile manufactures, 12 for special metal industries, 12 for wood working for ceramic industries, 11 for naval architecture and engineering, for ships' engineers, 19 for navigation, and 11 public schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private music and other schools, and a large number of artisans or trade schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich, besides 47 schools of navigation, military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

In 1911 the proportion of illiterates among the recruits was 01 per cent.

There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceum Hosianum at Braunsberg (13 teachers), which has only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy, the academy at Posen, and the Colonial Institute at Hamburg. Negotiations are in progress, and are nearly complete, for the establishment of a University at Frankfurt.

The following table gives the number of teachers and students for the winter half year 1911-12.

Universities	Professors and teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence &c	Medicine	Philosophy	Total
Berlin	434	411	2,221	1,873	4,637	9,140
Bonn	197	447	842	591	2,030	3,987
Breslau	192	354	62	594	1,091	2,041
Erlangen	102	230	196	431	940	1,802
Freiburg	157	212	504	—	—	2,441
Gießen	94	83	144	447	518	1,272
Göttingen	137	123	564	—	1,611	2,900
Greifswald	103	103	127	270	84	1,047
Halle	176	270	520	772	1,502	4,777
Heidelberg	173	124	280	557	1,091	2,211
Jena	115	70	262	256	1,010	1,786
Kiel	123	22	228	517	719	1,616
Königsberg	—	94	280	—	701	1,605
Leipzig	244	511	872	1,091	2,816	5,170
Märburg	123	151	816	393	1,068	1,927
Münich	256	171	1,491	2,387	2,548	6,795
Münster	80	285	418	160	1,169	2,072
Rostock	—	86	98	333	118	—
Strassburg	177	234	426	468	1,008	2,188
Tübingen	113	462	454	212	174	1,863
Würzburg	100	101	270	741	340	1,458
	3,310	4,576	11,365	13,644	26,041	50,426

The matriculated students included 2,796 ———. In addition there were 10,129 non matriculated students (8,080 ——— and 2,049 women). The total number of students was thus 64,508.

In four universities, namely, ———burg, München, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic, four ——— mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, Strasburg, and Tübingen, and the remaining thirteen ——— Protestant.

Justice and Crime.

A uniform system of law courts exists throughout the Empire, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, ——— courts ——— directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they ——— jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtegerichte*, each with ——— or more judges, competent to try petty civil and criminal ———. The *Landgerichte* ——— a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtegerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction ——— both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. But in the courts with appellate jurisdiction only three judges sit. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside, the jury are twelve in number. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in ——— cases, the number of the judges is ———. There are twenty nine such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 9,974. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberster Landengericht*, with 22 judges, with a revising jurisdiction ——— the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, 100 ——— number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in ——— of treason. It has a criminal and 7 civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 of the civil population ——— twelve years of age ———.

Year	Cases tried		Persons convicted		Total	Conviction per 1000 inhabitants
	Amtegerichte	Landgerichte	———	Females		
1906	1,309,927	83,337	451,137	82,630	533,767	12.2
1907	1,291,802	81,141	449,227	91,496	530,723	12.2
———	1,327,331	85,734	462,715	85,665	548,380	12.4
———	1,337,239	85,457	458,304	85,879	544,183	12.6
1910	1,337,242	87,369	459,492	86,926	546,418	11.9

——— the persons convicted in 1906, 53,277, 1907, 54,113, 1908, 51,693, 1909, 49,697, 1910, 51,325 ——— under eighteen years of age, and ——— 1906, 234,443, 1907, 235,257, 1908, 246,091, 1909, 249,737, 1910, 247,480 had been previously convicted. In 1911, 552,556 persons were convicted of whom 50,888 were juveniles.

Pauperism.

The general principles as to poor-relief in all the German States, except Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine, are laid down by the Imperial law of June 8, 1874, amended by the law of March 12, 1877. The territory under this law is divided into local unions (*Ortsarmenverbände*) and provincial unions (*Landarmenverbände*). Usually a local union is a commune (*Gemeinde*), while a provincial union consists of a large administrative division such as a circle (*Kreis*), a province, or a whole State. For the purposes of poor-relief a settlement is acquired by two years' continuous residence (after the age of 18), by marriage, or by descent. A German in distress must be relieved by the local union in which he becomes destitute, and the cost is refunded by the local union in which he has a settlement, or by the appropriate provincial union. In communes poor-relief forms part of the ordinary local government business; in towns the actual administration is carried out by a special committee under the presidency of the burgher-master. Poor rates are usually levied. In some large towns the Elberfeld system of unpaid district visitors is in force. Statistics of pauperism are not published regularly; the last issue related to the year 1886.

Compulsory Insurance.

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness, insurance against accidents by employers, and the insurance of workmen against old age and infirmity.

Under an imperial law of 1883 and amending Acts (codified in 1912), workmen are insured against sickness, and must themselves pay two-thirds of the contributions, their employers paying one-third. Accident insurance, under an Act of 1884 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid entirely by the employers, and they, for mutual protection, have united into associations according to the nature of the industries in which they are engaged. The working of these associations is controlled by Government. For invalidity and old age insurance, under an Act of 1889, amended in 1899, contributions are paid half by the workmen and half by their employers, while towards each pension Government grants an annual subsidy of 50 shillings. The employers are responsible both for their own and the workmen's contributions, but the workmen's contributions are deducted from wages paid subsequently.

Contributions are paid by the purchase of stamps from the Imperial Office; these are contributed by the person to cards on which these stamps are for stamps for 52 weeks. When contributions are complete, the card is handed over to a specified employer and a certificate given in return.

A pension is given on the completion of the 70th year of a workman's life, having been paid for 1,200 weeks (equal to about 23½ years), a margin of 6 weeks being allowed each year. The amount of wages per annum of each class, the contributions of workman and employer for each class, and the pension in shillings or pence respectively are—

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
Yearly wages shillings	Up to 250	250-350	350-450	450-550	550-650
Weekly wages pence	12	24	28	32	44
Yearly pension shillings	110	110	200	200	290

The amount of the pension, we have seen, is 50 shillings annually paid to the pensioner.

The amount expended on compensation (in various forms) in 1890 under the sick insurance (Act of 1884 and subsequent Acts) was 10,575,000l.; under the accident insurance (Act of 1884 and subsequent Acts), 9,095,000l.; under invalidity pensions (Acts of 1889), 1,000,000l.; total, 20,670,000l.

the operation for the benefit of working men, for insurance at sickness, according to statistics published March, 1912, had 1910 (excepting the 'Knappschaftskassen' [Societies for Miners]) 885,698 members) 23,188 with altogether 18,000,871 members.

In the three years 1908-10 the operations showed:—

	1908	1909	1910
Members	12,324,094	12,519,785	12,009,370
of Sickness	5,306,148	5,045,794	5,197,080
of Sickness	101,604,200	102,368,412	104,706,104
Ordinary revenue	16,604,400	16,505,200	17,880,658
Ordinary expenditure	16,302,734	16,723,187	17,327,306

To the revenue each member contributed in 1910 about and bore a share of the expenditure amounting to about 26s 4d. The cost of sickness in 1910 amounted to 16,001,041l. of which each member's share amounted to about 24s 5d.

Finance.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the arising from customs, certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in pounds sterling) for five years, beginning April 1, the figures for the last 2 years being budget estimates (20 marks = 12) —

Years beginning 1 April	REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	Ordinary	Extraord (loans, &c)	Total	Ordinary (recurring and non recurring)	Extraord (military, &c)	Total
1900	181,612,77	2,742,24	184,355,010	131,145,780	42,130,44	173,276,22
1910	140,095,290	7,075,68	147,170,968	146,170,120	12,833,020	159,003,140
1911	111,301,71	10,448,790	121,750,500	111,300,715	10,448,790	121,749,505
1912	137,551,100	6,723,055	144,274,155	137,551,100	6,723,055	144,274,155
1913	152,455,140	4,331,700	156,786,840	152,455,140	4,331,700	156,786,840

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps are as follows (in thousands of pounds sterling):—

	1908	1911	1912
Customs	97,800	58,193	62,145
Stamps	58,193	9,927	63,276
Total	155,993	68,120	125,421

The sums paid in of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not in Zollgebiet are in the above figures. The share of imperial taxation is 12s 6d per head.

The of Imperial expenditure, ordinary extraordinary in years (estimates for the last two years) have in pounds sterling:—

GERMAN EMPIRE

Years beginning 1 April	Army	Navy	Assignments ¹	
1908	41,519,535	17,872,420	9,772,115	8,037,000
1909	43,431,395	20,996,605	6,025,475	8,658,760
1910	40,409,030	22,108,815	9,000,000	11,248,810
1911	40,814,985	22,901,685	8,174,635	14,287,400
1912	47,263,435	23,521,835	9,753,355	12,001,630

¹ These assignments (*Ueberweisungen*) are payments to the State of the surplus of the *Reich* spirit duties

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1913 —

Expenditure	Marks	Revenue	Marks
1 Ordinary —		1 Ordinary —	
Reichstag	2 143,300	Customs and Excise	1 613,081
Chancery	314,500	Posts and Telegraph	791,681,000
Foreign Office	15 721,400	Printing Office	11 786,000
Home Office	13 310,100	Railways	141,760,000
Colonial Office	2 891,100	Banks	15 938,000
Imperial Army	655 944,600	Various	72 142,000
Navy	181 163,300	Income of the Treasury	104 635,700
Ministry of Justice	3 569,100		
Imperial Treasury	48 345,000		
Debt of Empire	24,453,000		
Audit Office	1 306,000		
Pension Fund	143 411,300		
Posts and Telegraphs	667 572,700		
Printing Office	5 561,800		
Railways	103 587,000		
Railway Office	444,100		
Expenditure of the Treasury	10 946,400		
Total permanent	2 265 175,000		
2 Total transitory	414 352,000		
Total Ordinary	2 751,602,000	1 Ordinary	2 751,602,000
3 Extraordinary	144,478,100	Total Extraordinary	144 478,100
Grand total	2 896 155,100 (144 406 7,000)	Grand total	2 896 155,100 (144,406,755)

The Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) are assessed according to population, the rate per head fixed annually in the Imperial budget. For 1913 they are estimated as follows —

	£		£		£
Prussia	7,321,700	Brunswick	40,200	Reuss, Younger	
Bavaria	1,167,795	Saxe-Meiningen	50,505	Branch	27,871
Saxony	876,780	Altenburg	20,440	Schaumburg-Lippe	8,516
Württemberg		Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	44,940	Lippe	27,540
Baden	891,000	Anhalt	60,420	Lübeck	51,280
Hesse	233,965	Schwarzburg-Ros		Bremen	54,065
Mecklenburg		Schwarzburg	16,410	Hamburg	185,190
Schwerin	118,775	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	18,375	Alsace-Lorraine	942,115
Saxe-Weimar	76,135	Waldeck	11,260		
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	19,625	Reuss, Elder Branch	18,260	Total	11,737,695
Oldenburg	85,155				

In October, 1912, the total funded debt amounted to 4,523,656,700 marks, of which 860,474,500 marks were at 4 per cent; 1,982,202,200 marks at 3 per cent; 1,680,967,200 marks at 3 per cent; the Treasury

DEFENCE

bonds amounted to 300,000,000 at 4 per cent. There is a debt of 593,000,000 marks free of interest, and the 'Reichs Kassenachaine, or Imperial Treasury bills, amount to 120,000 million marks.

As a set off against the debt of the Empire there exists a variety of vested funds. The treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

Defence

I. FRONTIERS

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (203 miles), Denmark (47 miles), and the Baltic (927), on the south well defined mountain ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,043) and Switzerland (256 miles). On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 1,700 miles, on the west by France (242 miles), Luxemburg (111 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (877 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. The empire is at present divided into ten fortress districts (Festungs Inspektionen), each including a number of fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†) —

1 KÖNIGSBERG *Königsberg, Danzig,† Pillau,† Memel,† Boyen* 2 POSEN *Posen, Glogau,* Neuve Glitz* 3 BERLIN *Spandau, Magdeburg, Torgau,* Kustrin* 4 MAINZ *Main, Ulm, Rastatt* 5 METZ *Metz, Diedenhofen,* Bitsch ** 6 COLOGNE *(Köln) Cologne, Koblenz, Wevel,* Saarlouis ** 7 KIEL *Kiel, Friedrichsort,† Lütjehaven,† Geestemünde,† Wilhelmshaven,† Swinemünde†* 8 THORN *Thorn, Graudenz, Vistula Passages (Weichselübergänge), Dirschau* 9 STRASBURG *Strasbourg* 10 MUNICH *(München) Ingolstadt* *Germersheim **

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers.

II ARMY

Military service in Germany is compulsory and universal with the usual exemptions. Liability (Wehrpflicht) commences at the age of 17, and ends at 45, but actual service (Heerpflicht) begins at 19. The term of service in the First Line, or active army, is 7 years, 3 in the ranks, and 5 in the reserve, except in the cavalry and horse artillery, in which the periods are 4 and 3. During the period of reserve service the soldier is regarded as belonging to his corps, and is obliged to join it twice in the 5 (or 4) years for training. The duration of training is limited by law to 8 weeks: it is usually 6 weeks, or perhaps only a month.

The next stage is 5 years (cavalry and horse artillery 3 years) in the first 'ban' in the Landwehr, or Second Line Army. The Landwehr are twice called for service during this period, for 10 to 14 days on each occasion. Landwehr cavalry, however, are not called out for training in time of peace. After 5 years in the first 'ban' of the Landwehr, the soldier passes to the second 'ban,' and remains in it until he has completed his 12th year, or for 7 years (8 to 10 in the case of cavalry and horse artillery). There is no training during this period.

Finally all are passed into the Landsturm (second 'ban') which

they remain until they have reached the age of 45, that is for 11 years. The Landsturm is purely home force. The first 'ban' consists of those between the ages of 17 and 39 who for reason or another have received no military training. The second 'ban' contains all the men, whether trained or untrained, between 39 and 45.

Well educated young men are admitted into the German army as volunteers, serving for 1 year only, but paying all their expenses. These supply almost all the Reserve and Landwehr officers.

There are about 1,100 reservists per battalion available, a considerable proportion of whom are taken to form Reserve Troops on mobilisation. There are, therefore, a large number of Reserve Troops intermediate between the First Line and Landwehr. The balance of the reservists will join the depots, and will be available for making good the losses in the field. The depot units would be augmented by the annual contingent of recruits, and if necessary by other young men whose 'Wehrpflicht' has commenced.

The Ersatz (lit. compensatory) reserve is composed of the young men of 20 who are fit for service, but are in excess of the numbers required for the annual contingent of recruits. They are liable to, and a certain number receive, 3 trainings of 10, 8 and 4 weeks, respectively. The primary object of this reserve is to supply the waste of war; for which purpose men would be called to the depots on mobilisation, and their training completed. But a certain proportion of the ordinary (fully trained) reservists will also be available for this purpose, and the depot, or Ersatz, battalions will apparently be formed at first of about one-third fully trained, and two-thirds partially trained, reservists. On the other hand a large number of Ersatz reservists are now trained in special (non-combatant) duties, though they can of course be called to the depots if required.

Two regiments of infantry (6 battalions) form a brigade, two brigades a division, and two divisions an army corps. Ten divisions, however, have each 3 brigades. The intended employment of the reserve troops in has not been divulged, but it seems possible that most of the 2-brigade divisions will be augmented by a reserve brigade, and that all army corps will take the field with six brigades (36 battalions), the artillery being proportionately increased by reserve regiments. To each infantry division is attached in an artillery brigade (12 batteries) and a regiment of cavalry (4 squadrons): to each army corps 4 batteries of howitzers; also a battalion of rifles and a pioneer (engineer) battalion. All field and horse artillery batteries have 4 guns. The strength of a complete division, of two brigades, without reserve units, is about 14,000 combatants, and of an army corps of two divisions, about 30,000. The strength of a 3-brigade division would be about 21,000, and of an army corps of 6 brigades about 43,000 combatants. There are altogether 23 army corps in the army of the German Empire.

There is only one permanent cavalry division, that of the guard, in which at least eight divisions would be formed from the line regiments. The normal strength of a cavalry division is 3 brigades of 4 regiments each, with 2 (or possibly 3) batteries of horse artillery. In all 18 squadrons (or 18) guns.

The kingdom of Prussia, together with Hanse and Hesse, is divided into 11 military districts, which furnish a complete army corps, and 2 (or 3) Landwehr divisions, as well as a proportion of cavalry, garrison artillery, and the Prussian Corps, drawn from the whole kingdom. Saxony furnishes an army corps (XIIth); Württemberg an army corps (XIIIth); Reichsland (Alsace and

Lotharing) ■ army corps (XVth ■ XVIth), and the kingdom of Bavaria 3 army corps (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bavarian) The strength of ■ army (25 army corps and independent cavalry) together with ■ troops, amounts to about 1,220,000 combatants To this ■ be added the mobile Landwehr, the total strength of which amounts to about 800,000 The total of the mobile forces of the German Empire is therefore about 1,820,000 Behind this there are, according to ■ computations, about 1,500,000 men, wholly or partially trained, to supply the waste of ■ These figures do not include garrison units, ■ any part of the Landsturm

The constitution of 1871 provides that the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Emperor. All German troops are bound by the constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Emperor, and accordingly take the oath of fidelity, but this oath is not administered to the Bavarian troops at time of peace. The Prussian War Office performs the functions of the Imperial Ministry of War, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have also War Ministers of their own. The king of Bavaria also retains by a special convention the general administration of the Bavarian troops. The military budgets of Saxony and Württemberg are prepared in Berlin and Bavaria is bound to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets.

The German infantry are armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, model 1898, calibre 311". The cavalry have the Mauser magazine carbine. All classes of cavalry carry the lance. The field and horse artillery are armed with a Krupp gun firing a 15 lb shell, of 1896, the carriage of more modern date. The light field howitzer is a 30 lb the heavy howitzer is a 94 lb.

The military expenditure of the German Empire, entered in the budget for 1912-13, amounted to 34,447,230^l ordinary, and 189,933^l extraordinary, total, 34,637,163^l. This is exclusive of expenditure on colonial troops.

The following table gives in detail the peace establishment of the German Army in 1912 —

	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	
Infantry, 217 regiments	312	746	
Rifles (J)	400	11	
gun	73	1 1/2	
Headquarters 30'	927	1	
combatants	2 066	661	
infantry	17 548	411 061	9 210
Cavalry, regiments	2 565	70	60 9 4
non	671	308	—
Field Artillery, regiments	8,368	60,764	12 799
"	1,163		—
Artillery, regiments	1,175	347	9,26
non-combatants	237	49	—
"	769	19 57	—
non combatants	161	65	—
Railway, telegraph and balloon		10 418	1,29
(including non combatants)		7,861	5,736
Train, battalions (ditto)	547	2,580	
	784	1,615	
Non-regimental officers,	2,568	—	
Total	28 241	632, 753	195,480

With regard to [redacted] garrisons, Germany maintains about 2,700 men at Kiauchau; these are [redacted] and sailors, but native troops [redacted] being organised. There is also a colonial force with a special colonial staff, these troops [redacted] not included in the army, and they serve under the direct orders of the German Chancellor, their total establishment is about [redacted] officers, 2,250 German [redacted] commissioned officers and men, and 3,830 native soldiers. The officers and non commissioned officers are mostly seconded from the home army.

The normal strength in South-west Africa is about [redacted] officers and 2,000 other ranks, all German.

There are also about [redacted] native police, with white officers, mostly in the minor colonies.

III NAVY

Estimates — 1912, 22,870,000/ , 1911, 22,901,700/ , 1910, 22,127,740/ , 1909, 20,426,780/ , 1908, 16,966 186/ , 1907, 13,628,247/

After the war of 1870-71 the German navy was re-organised, and a *Flottengrundungsplan* laid down. By a cabinet order of March 30, 1889, the administration was wholly re-organised. The chief command was separated from the administration, and vested in a naval officer, while the administration was transferred to the *Reichsmarineamt*, having at its head, under the chancellor, the naval secretary of state. The first of these officials deals generally with the movements of the fleet, and with questions relating to coast defence, training, the efficiency of the personnel, &c , while the imperial arsenal and dockyards, matters more especially concerning the material, clothing, victualling, &c , fall to the department of the secretary of state. The ships of the German navy are divided between the Baltic and North Sea stations. The chief naval establishments are at Kiel — the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, [redacted] the Schleswig Holstein neck from Kiel to the Elbe, which was opened in the month of June, 1895, facilitates the transference of forces from [redacted] here to the other. Danzig is [redacted] an effective base also, with a dockyard. In [redacted] Cuxhaven and Sonderburg were also selected as naval bases.

The following is a statement of the strength of the German fleet —

Class	Effective in middle [redacted]		
	1912	1913	1914
Battleships	13	17	21
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	20	[redacted]	20
[redacted] coast defence battleships	2+7		
Armoured cruisers	9	9	9
Protected cruisers	72	96	[redacted]
Destroyers	120	141	[redacted]
Torpedo boats (old)	[redacted]	47	47
Submarines	[redacted]	26 or more	1

[redacted] — German ships are usually completed for sea about June each year. Certain ships which have no fighting value are [redacted]

Name	Laid down	Displacement	Armament Waterline	11 hour for 6 guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Maximum Speed
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Pre-Dreadnoughts.

		Tons	Inches	Inches				
Germany Prussia Saxony Bavaria Hesse Hanover Schleswig-Holstein Saxony Prussia Saxony Bavaria Hesse Hanover Schleswig-Holstein Saxony	K. F. Wilhelm Worth	1550	18 40	11	11	11 in , 14 1 in	7	9'00 17'0
	K. Friedrich III							
	K. Wilhelm II							
	K. Wilhelm der Große	189 1894	11 150	1	10	4 9 4 in , 14 1 in	6	15'00 17'
	Barbarossa							
	Karl der Große							
	Wittelsbach							
	Markenburger	1899	12 000	9	11	4 9 4 in , 16 1 in	6	15'00 18'0
	Zähringen	1900						
	Wettin							
	Schwaben							
	Braunschweig							
	Fluss	1901- 1903	15 700	9	11	4 11 inch 14 7 in	6	16'00 19
	Preussen							
	Lothringen							
	Hessen	1903	14 400	9	11	4 11 in 14 7 in	6	16'00 19
	Deutschland	1904- 1906	18 200	10	11	4 11 in 14 7 in	6	17'00 19
	Hannover							
	Pommern							
	Schleswig-Holstein							
	Sachsen							

Dreadnoughts.

Germany Prussia Saxony Bavaria Hesse Hanover Schleswig-Holstein Saxony Prussia Saxony Bavaria Hesse Hanover Schleswig-Holstein Saxony	Westphalen	1907						
	Nassau	1907	14 000	9	11	12 11 in 12 1 in	4	20'00 20
	Rheinland	1907						
	Pommern	1907						
	Von der Saue	1907	11 000	6	11	8 11 in 10 6 in	4	20'00 24
	Thüringen							
	Ostfriesland	1908						
	Holstein							
	Oldenburg	1909	20 500	10	11	10 1 1 in 11 1 in	6	23'00 21
	Moltke	1909	23 000	8	11	10 11 in 12 6 in	4	23
	Göben							
	Kaiser	1909						
	Friedrich III							
	Kaiserin	1910	24 500	12	11	10 12 2 14 6 in	10	21'00 21
	König Albrecht							
	Seydlitz	1910						
	Prinz Regent Luitpold	1910	24 800			10 1 2 14 1 in		23'00 21
	K. Weissenburg							
	K. F. Wilhelm	1911						
	K.	1911						
	New Ship	1912						
	Ship	1912						

Class	Lead Down	Defence		Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Best Speed			
		Battleships			Waterline	for Guns							
		Name		Tons	Inches	Inches							
Siegfried	1890	1890	Siegfried	4,100	9½	8	9 9 4 in	4	5,100	14 to 15			
			Heindall										
			Hagen										
			Erithof										
			Hildebrand										
Odin	1901	1901	Odin	4,100	8½	8	3 9 4 in	4	5,100	15			
			Alger										
Armoured Cruisers													
Recon	1896	1896	First Brunnel	10,700	8	8	12 4 in , 12 6 in	6	13,600	17½			
			Prinz Heinrich	9,950	4	4	12 4 in , 10 6 in	8	15,700	20			
			Prinz A. (allart)	1901	1901	Prinz A. (allart)	10,050	4	4	12 4 in , 10 6 in	8	18,000	20
						Prinz I. Karl							
			Hoon	1902	1902	Hoon	9,500	4	6	12 4 in , 10 6 in	4	19,000	21
						Yorck							
			Scharnhorst	1904	1904	Scharnhorst	11,500	4	—	8 6 in , 6 6 in	4	26,000	22
						Gneisenau							
Blücher	1906	1906	Blücher	15,000	4	—	12 4 2 in , 8 6 in	—	30,000	23			
			Blücher										

Protected Cruisers	Lead Down	Name	Displacement	Deck Armour	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes		Indicated Horse Power	Best Speed
						Submerged	Above Water		
Kaiserin Augusta	1890	Kaiserin Augusta	6,300	3	12 4 in	—	8	12,000	20
		Gefion	4,108	3	10 4 in	—	8	7,000	18
Freya	1895-1896	Freya	5,650	2	12 4 in , 8 6 in	1	—	10,000	18 5
		Victoria Louise	5,650	2	12 4 in , 8 6 in	1	—	10,000	18 5
Vineta	1897-1898	Vineta	2,400	—	10 4 in	1	2	8,000	18
		Hansa	2,400	—	10 4 in	1	2	8,000	18
Gazelle	1899-1900	Gazelle	2,650	2	10 4 in	1	2	8,500	18
		Niobe	2,650	2	10 4 in	1	2	8,500	18
Nympha	1900-1901	Nympha	2,715	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
		Ariadne	2,715	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
Amazon	1902-1903	Amazon	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
		Medusa	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
Thetis	1903-1904	Thetis	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
		Frauenlob	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
Arcona	1904-1905	Arcona	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
		Undine	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
Bremen	1905-1906	Bremen	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
		Berlin	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
Lübeck	1906-1907	Lübeck	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
		Hamburg	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
München	1907-1908	München	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22
		München	4,200	2	10 4 in	2	—	11,000	22

Name	down	Displacement	Deck Armour	Armament	Torpedo Tubes		Indicated Horse Power	Best speed
					Submerged	Above Water		
		Tons	Inches					knots
Leipzig	}	1904 3,250	2	10 4 in.	2	—	14,500	23 1/2
Danzig								
Königsberg		1905 3,400	2	10 4 in.	2	—	15,910	24 1/2
Stuttgart								
Nürnberg	}	1905 3,450	2	10 4 in.	2	—	15,200	23 1/2
Stettin								
Breslau	}	1906 3,600	2	12 4 in.	2 1/2	—	15,500	24
Dresden								
Kolberg	}	1907 4,200	2	12 4 in.	2 1/2	—	20,000	26
Mainz								
Köln		1908 4,950	2	12 4 in.	2 1/2	—		
Augsburg								
Strasburg	}	1910 5,200	—	10 4 in., 10 1 in.	—	—	10,000	24
Breslau								
Magdeburg								
Stralsund								
		1911						
		1912						

Germany subsidises, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, seven vessels with a nominal speed of from 18 to 24 knots or more, viz. the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, *George Washington*, *Prinz F. Wilhelm*, and *Berlin*. There are also sub-mentioned to some extent the *America* and *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria* (28,000 tons), of about 17 knots speed.

The German navy is manned by the obligatory service of the maritime population (*seemannische Bevölkerung*)—sailors, fishermen, ships' carpenters, and others; and also of the semi-maritime population—that is, of those who have smaller experience of the sea. All these are freed from this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies. The naval personnel is 33,500 plus a reserve of about 110,000. It is extremely efficient, especially in torpedo service. Practically the entire navy is always in commission. Very elaborate precautions are taken to keep the personnel free from certain diseases which imperil efficiency.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In Germany (except the Mecklenburgs) there is complete free trade in land. Generally speaking, small holdings and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West and South German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east.

According to the latest returns (1893 and 1900), 97 per cent. of the area of Germany is productive and 3 per cent. unproductive. The subdivision of

the soil, according to the latest official returns (1900), was as follows (in acres:—Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated lands, 65,199,530; grass, meadows, permanent pasture, 21,397,300; woods and forests, 34,569,800; all other, 12,383,390.

On June 12, 1907, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under ½ acre	½ acre to 1 acre	1 acre to 2 acres	2 acres and over	Total
3,71,055	674,032			6,780,092

On June 12, 1907, these farms employed 15,169,549 persons; in the year ending June 12, 1907, the greatest number employed at the same time was 19,732,424.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres were as follows:—

Wheat . . .	4,528,460	4,901,010	4,935,493	4,814,027
Rye . . .	15,328,830	15,465,830	15,171,850	15,670,890
Barley (Summer) . . .	4,115,890	3,926,130	3,963,012	3,873,980
Oats . . .	10,774,920	10,723,020	10,818,862	10,966,385
Potatoes . . .	8,309,330	8,210,210	8,303,705	8,353,675
Hay . . .	14,903,840	14,902,690	14,827,995	11,806,580
Vines . . .	286,840	281,390	275,077	272,265
Tobacco . . .	40,460	38,550	38,510	39,440
Hops . . .	72,410	68,670	66,710	67,530
Beet . . .	1,130,563	1,180,485	1,243,652	

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs. or .984 an English ton), or hectolitres (hectolitre = 2.64 gallons), was as follows:—

			1911	
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Wheat . . .	8,736,747	8,661,479	4,066,388	4,360,624
Rye . . .	11,943,415	10,511,169	10,866,110	11,508,389
Barley . . .	3,405,616	2,002,938	3,160,916	3,481,974
Oats . . .	9,123,816	7,000,376	7,704,191	8,520,183
Potatoes . . .	46,708,282	43,466,305	34,374,225	50,204,466
Hay . . .	22,140,927	11,943,657	7,070,465	7,940,162
Hops . . .	6,068	20,411	19,628	20,514
Tobacco . . .	28,178	28,818	28,554	—
Wine, Hectol. . .	2,020,620	816,139	—	—

In 1911 there were within the Empire 168,432,000 fruit trees, comprising 52,382,000 apple-trees, 25,116,000 pear-trees, 69,436,000 plum-trees, and 21,548,000 cherry-trees.

The number of domestic animals in Germany on December 2, 1907.

States	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	
Prussia	3,040,801	12,011,584	5,408,867	15,095,854	2,240,580
Bavaria	302,001	3,723,430	735,113	2,056,222	808,150
Saxony	171,711	741,528	66,120	744,517	144,854
Alsace Lorraine	198,077	544,661	67,980	602,443	67,070
Württemberg	115,352	1,073,122	278,337	537,185	88,301
Haden	75,844	673,148	52,030	758,276	110,821
Other States	30,602	1,871,070	1,013,278	2,012,033	73,741
Total, 1907	3,445,017	20,140,544	7,703,710	22,146,122	3,583,971
Total, 1912	3,516,397	20,147,736	7,747,648	21,682,076	3,848,071

II. FORESTRY

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the supervision of the State by scientific methods. The forest area of the Empire is put at 34,569,800 acres, of which crown forests occupy 675,540 acres; State and partly State forests, 11,015,910 acres; communal forests, 5,577,470 acres; private forests, 16,130 acres, and forests belonging to various associations or foundations, 1,277,560 acres. Of the whole forest area about one-third (11,225,680 acres) is under foliage trees, oak, birch, ash, beech, &c., and two-thirds (23,344,240 acres) bear pine, larch, fir and white fir, &c. The forests yield, according to the latest report, 26,183,410 cubic yards of timber and 23,348,640 of firewood.

III. MINING

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines, Lorraine rich coal and iron fields, and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg rich iron fields.

The quantities of the principal minerals raised are as follows:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Coal	143,185,691	147,671,149	148,788,000	152,827,777	160,747,580
Lignite	62,546,871	67,615,200	63,657,606	69,517,299	73,760,867
Iron ore	27,697,128	24,278,151	25,504,464	28,709,700	29,879,361
Zinc	698,425	706,441	723,566	718,318	699,070
Lead ore	147,272	156,861	159,853	148,497	140,154
Copper ore	771,227	727,334	798,618	925,657	868,600
Rock Salt	1,285,138	1,331,984	1,369,505	1,424,063	1,436,492
Potassic salt	5,749,368	6,092,022	7,042,034	8,311,671	9,606,876
Other products	534,298	552,351	528,664	554,049	561,426

The total value of the minerals raised in Germany and Luxembourg was in 1908, 1,971 million marks; in 1909, 1,980 million marks; in 1910, 2,009 million marks; in 1911, 2,066 million marks.

GERMAN EMPIRE

The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries in Germany and Luxemburg in 1910 and 1911 (provisional) :—

	Quantity in metric tons 1910	Value in sterling 1910	Quantity in metric tons 1911	Value in sterling 1911
		£		£
Pig iron	14,793,604	40,142,650	15,280,527	42,525,550
Zinc	221,396	4,969,950	235,776	5,717,950
Lead	159,851	2,067,000	161,287	2,207,600
Copper	34,926	2,119,300	37,452	2,200,700
Silver	420	1,532,750		1,606,850
Gold	5	645,950		698,750
Tin	11,394	1,556,750	12,412	1,974,800
Sulphuric acid	1,616,336	2,155,600	1,584,465	2,031,050

In 1912 the total output of pig iron was 17,852,571 tons.

IV. FISHERIES.

In 1907 the persons engaged in fishing numbered 33,665, of whom 15,811 were employed in sea and shore fishing, and 17,854 on inland waters. In 1911, 701 boats, with an aggregate crew of 6,876, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea. In 1910, the yield of the North Sea fisheries was valued at £825,963*l.*, and the Baltic fisheries, 392,443*l.*; total value of fish caught, 1,908,804*l.* Fresh fish, valued at 2,389,150*l.*, in 1910 were imported; in 1911, 2,608,250*l.*

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen; Alsace-Lorraine, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces, also in Saxony and Bavaria; in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, Anhalt, and Bavaria, &c.; glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, Bavaria, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Wurtemberg and Bavaria; and beer in Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.

The following table shows the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet :—

Years beginning 1 August	Number of factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Refined Sugar	
1907		13,482,750	2,017,071	287,266	
1908	358	11,809,182	1,980,387	275,395	
1909		12,892,068	1,947,580	282,411	
1910		15,748,981	2,512,928	328,058	6·27
1911	342	9,060,575	1,407,781	292,935	6·47

In 1901-11 there were 24 of sugar from starch, which yielded 10,064 of dry sugar, 62,316 tons of syrup, and 4,519 of colour

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the Beer-district (*Bräusteuergebiet*), which includes all the of the Zollgebiet, except Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine. The given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) —

Years beginning 1 April	Beer Dist	Bavaria	Württemberg		Alsace-Lorraine	(Zollgebiet)
1907	42,183	18,641	3,975	3,286	1,450	69,555
	40,190	18,483	3,660	3,227	1,401	66,961
1909	37,340	18,254	3,516	3,186	1,290	63,754
1910	38,080	18,110	3,981	2,801	1,206	64,484
1911	41,348	19,647	4,378	3,208	1,483	70,853

The total number of active breweries in the Beer district was in 1911, 4,204. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1911 was in gallons — the Excise district, 17, Bavaria, 54, Württemberg, , Baden, 32, Alsace-Lorraine, 21, the entire Zollgebiet, 28 gallons. In 1911, there were 67,236 distilleries in operation, which produced 80,121,558 gallons of alcohol.

In 1911, 518,821 juvenile workers were employed in Germany, 340,316 being males and 178,505 females. Of these, 7,434 were boys and 5,070 girls under 14 years of age.

Commerce.

The of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs Union, which, March 1, 1906, embraces practically the whole of the states of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as also the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg. A few districts in Baden (3,863 inhabitants), on the Swiss frontier, and the Island of Helgoland, the Free Haven of Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Geestemünde, Cuxhaven and Emden, still are unincorporated. The commercial statistics, however, exclude only the commerce of the island of Helgoland and the districts of Baden. Population of the entire Zollgebiet in 1905, 60,871,554.

Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. Of total imports in 1911, the value of 229,665,500 was subject to duty, and 255,636,050 duty-free (exclusive of the precious metals). The duties levied amounted to 48,680,500, or per cent of the value of the imports subject to duty.

following shows (in pounds sterling) the special trade for years —

	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	
	£	£		£	£
	450,081,064	354,745,800		490,000	382,370,000
1908	408,854,650	334,074,300	1911	347,250	411,219,000
	443,020,500	343,904,650		500,020,000	437,021,000

The following are the principal of special for years 1911 and 1912 (20 marks = £1)

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	million marks	million marks	million marks	million marks
Agricultural products and foodstuffs	6,541	6,600	1,429	1,510
Mineral raw materials	819	971	640	724
Manufactures ■■■ oils and wax	25	24	45	41
Chemical & pharmaceutical products	941	964	755	750
Textile ■ materials and manufactures	799	804	1,410	1,354
Leather ■ leather goods	110	110	421	450
Rubber goods	1	5	1	112
Plastic goods, not of textile fibres	1	1	1	7
Brooms, brushes, etc.	3	1	12	1
Manufactures of wood, etc.	1	56	12	134
Paper and paper goods	1	5	1	210
Books, stationery, pictures, etc.	1	10	1	12
Manufactures of stone, etc.	30	28	1	11
Earthenware	1	1	1	16
Glassware	10	16	104	112
Precious metals, ■ manufactures of	434	389	171	136
Metals ■ manufactures thereof	1	31	148	1862
Machinery ■ electrotechnical goods	114	114	11	164
Jewellery, clocks, toys, etc.	31	1	102	201

In Germany, the average value of most imported articles is fixed annually, under the direction of the Imperial Statistical Office, by a commission of experts. Since April 1, 1911 the value ■ all exports and of imports ■ declared. The price ■ is that of ■ goods ■ the moment of crossing the frontier. For imports the price does not include (customs duties, cost of transport insurance warabon, ■ incurred after the frontier is passed. For exports the price includes all charges within the territory but drawbacks and bonuses are not taken into account. The quantities are determined according to obligatory declarations, and for imports the fiscal authorities may actually weigh the goods. For packages, ■ official tare is deducted. The countries whence goods are imported, and the ultimate destination of exports ■ registered.

The imports of gold (coined and ■ bars) in 1911 amounted to 11,925,100/ of silver (coined and in bars), to 3,959,550/; the exports of gold amounted to 3,840,900/; of silver to 2,001,050/.

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows ■ 1911 —

		1,000 Marks			1,000 Marks			1,000 Marks
Imports	Horses	106,436	Coffee (raw)	251,569	Bean	150,532		
	Eggs	171,555	Tobacco (raw)	116,531	Woolen yarn	113,780		
	Wheat	298,876	Maize	86,720	Raw	131,965		
	Rye	112	Hides, skins	454,277	Nitrate	185,224		
	Coal	179,319	Hog's hair	87,701	Copper	231,045		
	Lignite	70,091	Linseed	94,370		120,107		
	Iron ore	178,878	Cotton (raw)	604,117				
	Barley	462,106	Wool	871,690				
Exports	Cottons	391,513	Machinery	114,397	Aniline dyes	118,507		
	Woolens	362,699	Iron, iron goods	1,014,178	Copper & manuf	100,000		
	Coal	367,984	Silk goods	202,781	Hides, skins	287,308		
	Sugar	212,877	Clothing	112,549	Leather & manuf	169,561		
	Books	51,396	Coke	96,071	Rye	27,017		
	Stockings	64,017	Telegraph cable	31,386	Wheat	28,041		
	Gloves	1	Cotton	49,948				

The special commerce by countries of the "Deutsches Zollgebiet" (since March 1, 1906, "Deutsches Wirtschaftsgebiet") was mainly distributed ■ follows in 1910 and 1911. —

From ■ to	Imports (1910)	Imports (1911)	Exports (1910)	Exports (1911)
Belgium	1,000 ■■■■ 325,582	1,000 ■■■■ 340,014	1,000 ■■■■ 390,688	1,000 ■■■■ 412,686
Denmark	158,103	180,249	224,876	217,985
France	506,819	524,414	549,418	598,558
Greece	21,291	22,672	16,044	17,898
Great Britain	766,673	808,812	1,102,008	1,189,676
Italy	274,531	284,753	929,519	847,957
Netherlands	258,416	297,740	498,713	582,065
Norway	43,666	54,101	119,912	124,844
Austria Hungary	759,165	799,087	521,590	917,764
Portugal	21,790	25,477	33,062	40,151
Rumania	66,659	107,741	65,706	91,292
■■■■ Europe	1,322,942	1,602,761	987,395	912,855
■■■■ ■■■■	64,266	71,447	4,769	18,066
Finland	26,160	34,636	74,852	76,896
Sweden	168,805	182,993	190,520	■■■■ 687
Switzerland	173,859	179,038	452,640	482,884
Spain	140,180	164,076	71,649	88,445
Turkish Empire	67,462	76,092	104,671	112,689
Egypt	93,629	99,534	34,161	42,848
British W Africa	108,346	106,708	15,180	13,674
■■■■ S Africa	50,888	55,901	58,975	47,519
Algeria	20,077	25,854	3,509	4,109
British India	491,043	440,395	89,792	99,464
■■■■ Malacca, &c	45,643	27,442	10,218	11,777
China	24,667	109,841	66,473	71,776
Japan	36,801	37,579	89,341	112,886
■■■■ India	187,511	184,874	49,807	61,186
Argentina	357,284	409,916	340,166	355,875
Bolivia	29,108	36,571	7,883	9,508
Brazil	278,926	320,009	121,794	152,086
Chile	184,694	168,851	64,766	86,894
Cuba	8,566	9,712	22,326	26,184
Guatemala	15,976	27,202	2,990	3,571
Mexico	23,703	31,035	46,984	46,110
Uruguay	28,563	35,406	28,857	32,905
■■■■ States	1,187,619	1,343,867	692,741	699,798
Canada	10,696	21,866	26,587	42,879
Australia	267,831	246,331	68,294	79,781

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in five years, according to the ■ of Trade Returns —

		1909			1912
Imports from	■	£	£	£	£
Germany into					
U.K.	88,030,642	57,784,655	61,829,590	65,280,739	70,074,000
Exports of Brit-					
ish produce ■					
Germany	33,897,643	32,256,062	37,020,568	39,283,683	40,877,000

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total exports from the United Kingdom to Germany ■ 1911 amounted to 57,418,786.

Principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany:—

Staple Imports into U.K. from Germany	1906	1909	1911
	£	£	£
Sugar	11,003,907	12,922,174	9,658,973
Glass and manufactures	912,166	908,880	7,735,182
Wool	1,839,190	866,236	995,854
Cottons and	2,087,875	2,310,148	300,860
Woolen yarn	1,467,624	1,808,759	6,279,580
Iron & steel & manuf.	489,480	828,661	1,822,514
Machinery	905,789	1,210,186	2,574,234
and manufactures	1,964,465	1,007,573	5,147,507
		899,142	1,977,014
			1,020,990

Principal articles of British Produce exported to Germany	1907	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Cottons and yarn	8,558,071	6,180,642	5,789,276	7,310,910
Woolens and yarn	5,415,051	4,362,919	4,674,641	8,086,015
Alpaca, &c., yarn	1,859,313	1,397,257	1,494,263	0,024,992
Wool	1,905,041	1,374,508	1,818,314	1,770,933
Ironwork	2,833,901	1,825,028	1,384,375	1,950,183
Herrings	2,325,258	1,946,105	1,836,544	1,735,683
Machinery	2,365,803	2,143,234	1,925,875	2,512,258
Coal, coke, &c.	5,460,107	5,268,570	1,840,422	1,984,065
New ships, &c.	1,260,851	658,812	4,488,255	4,180,725
			118,888	327,903

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom and the United States.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany only ships of more than 17·65 tons gross-tonnage) on January 1 of the last three years:—

	North Ports		Shipping	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	tonnage
1910.—				
Sailing vessels	400	17,302	2,308	509,750
		225,755	1,411	2,340,557
Totals		303,058	2,719	2,850,307
1911.—				
Sailing vessels		17,215	2,702	506,887
Steamers	550	292,092	1,978	2,896,738
Totals	945	309,307	4,680	3,403,625
1912.—				
Sailing vessels	392	12,556	2,722	
Steamers		298,321	2,009	
Totals		310,877	4,731	3,028,725

Of the total shipping — January 1, 1912, 2,260 of 812,713 tons; 1911, 2,246 of 297,998 tons; 1910, 2,247 of 286,271 tons; 1909, 2,240 of 283,098 tons; 1908, 2,218 of 284,081 tons belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors required for manning the ships of the merchant navy was, on January 1, 1912, 75,130; 1911, 73,993; 1910, 73,516; 1909, 72,462. The of the various ships in 1911 — follows:—

	Under 100 Tons gross	100-500 Tons gross	500-1,000 Tons gross	1,000-2,000 Tons gross	2,000 Tons gross and over
Sailing vessels	2,039	479	49	74	82
Steamers	234	517	249		710

Of the sailing vessels 1,310 — totally of iron — steel; of the steamers 1,997 were of iron — steel.

Built in German private yards, 1911, — vessels of 406,763 tons gross (including — vessels of 49,544 tons gross). Of these, 151 of 18,784 tons gross (including — vessels of 2,230 tons gross) were built for foreigners. Built in foreign yards for Germans, — trading vessels of 61,708 tons gross.

Shipping of the German Empire, in which each vessel, if it entered several ports on a single voyage, is counted only once:—

	With Cargoes		Ballast		Total	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	tonnage
1908:—						
Entered.	95,822	25,417,998	11,872	2,015,472	107,694	27,433,477
Cleared.	76,904	17,628,882	30,536	9,462,630	107,440	27,091,412
1909:—						
Entered.	98,179	26,897,114	11,346	2,048,657	109,525	28,945,771
Cleared.	79,650	18,858,281	30,586	9,825,970	110,236	28,684,251
1910:—						
Entered.	99,743	27,570,501	12,054	2,360,052	111,797	29,930,553
Cleared.	80,824	20,806,754	31,747	9,897,002	112,571	30,703,756

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping compared with national shipping, 1910:—

Foreign ships	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		Ballast		With Cargoes		In	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage
Danish	5,618	1,876,561	1,316	166,152	—	1,202,215	2,087	552,786
—	4,955	3,251,666	—	870,482	2,866	2,488,302	2,865	3,183,085
Swedish	5,126	1,669,821	748	155,842	3,747	1,357,147	2,148	608,688
—	—	—	596	78,426	2,438	447,211	1,096	256,202
Norwegian	2,151	1,158,253	—	105,648	1,648	528,402	1,311	741,684
Russian	823	126,367	—	14,558	—	78,400	136	61,280
Total, —								
foreign	21,590	11,191,047	3,157	972,313	15,616	6,884,186	9,574	5,902,116
German ships	77,913	16,879,454	8,997	1,386,720	65,214	13,972,568	22,178	8,994,886

Shipping at the principal ports in —

	With Cargo		In Ballast			
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
Hamburg 1—						
Entered	13 734	11,607,048	1,773	846,861	16,507	12,453,907
Cleared	12 523	8,743,138	4,467	1,898,025	17,009	12,741,221
Bremen 2—						
Entered	2,971	1,575,463	398	99,918	3,374	1,685,401
Cleared	2 701	1,067 117	671	571,267	6,873	1,686,404
Altona —						
Entered	4 501	1 515 473	143	46,501	3,644	1,561,974
Cleared	3 662	1 051,950	930	537,350	4,592	1,589,300
Lübeck 3—						
Entered	3,305	565,878	100	4 041	3 405	570,000
Cleared	3	12,770	2,796	141,690	3,144	496,461
Neufahrwasser (Danzig) —						
Entered	6,146	803,204	280	34,509	3,373	827,713
Cleared	2,476	451,200	906	377,716	3,380	828,915
Rostock —						
Entered	6 036	742 111	4 5	164,957	3,441	815,742
Cleared	2,666	640 543	635	346,997	4,441	889,540
Travemünde (Walzenmühl.)						
Entered	3 026	1 362,123	177	14,007	3 200	1,181,139
Cleared	2 547	1,102	460	90 251	3 217	1 192 571

1 Excluding Cuxhaven

2 Excluding Bremerhaven and Vegesack

3 Excluding Travemünde

Internal Communications.

1. RAILWAYS

Out of 38,747 miles of railway open for traffic 2,917 miles belonged to private companies. The following table gives details:—

Years	Total Length, in English miles	Total Capital £	Expenditure	Receipts	Percentage on Capital of Surplus
1906	35,235	735,166,100	77,485,000	122,432,850	6.11
1907	35,760	759,843,550	85,305,050	132,054,800	6.15
1908	36,200	789,697,700	95,218,800	137,904,650	5.41
1909	37,026	821,379,310	99,753,320	112,350,000	4.86
1910	37,441	861,853,011	100,933,477	115,950,000	4.92
1911	38,747	876,917,215	103,726,098	152,524,442	5.57

In 1910, 531,527,817 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried, and paid 1,903,193,721 marks; the number of passengers in 1910 was 1,541,278,095, yielding 835,031,618 marks.

In 1910 there were 2,809 miles of tramway, and 6,404 miles of Kleinbahnen. The length of the railway line of normal and narrow gauge respectively

belonging to each of the State systems, and the length of private line, were as follows on March 31, 1912 —

Railway system	gauge	Narrow	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Prussian	28	148	23 771
Bavarian	5,112	71	5,183
Saxony	1,744	314	2 058
Württemberg	1,231	—	1,238
Baden	1,080	17	1,097
Mecklenburg	661	—	661
Oldenburg	404	—	404
Royal Military	—	—	—
Alsace Lorraine	1,253	48	1,301
Total	35,171	600	35,881
Private	2,307	709	2,916
Grand Total	37,478	1 309	38 787

II CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS¹

Length navigable vessels of draught

Nature of Waterway	Over 16ft 4 8in	13ft 1 4in to 16ft 4 8in	9ft 10in to 13ft 1 4in	6ft 6 7in to 9ft 10in	Under 6 7in	Total
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
Navigable rivers	—	268	295	1,330	2 878	4,989
Canalised rivers	—	3	1	116	758	878
Canals	—	2	10	374	961	1,315
Ship canals through lakes, &c.	—	75	211	—	427	1,251
Totals	—	348	517	2,129	4,922	8,436 ¹

¹ — 100 miles of unclassified waterways. ² Latest available figures (for 1904).

Up to the end of — there were added — miles.

The — Wilhelm canal, connecting the North — and the Baltic, has a length of 61 miles; breadth at bottom 72 ft., — surface — ft., depth — ft. 6 in.; cost of construction, 7,800,000^l. In the year ending March 31, 1912, 52,817 vessels of 8,478,261 tons net used the canal.

III. POSTS — TELEGRAPHS

The postal and telegraphic — are retained in the hands of their respective Governments. All parts of the Empire except Bavaria and

Württemberg united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*).
Statistics for 1911 —

	Employees	No. of Post Officers	No. of Boxes	No. of Tele- graph Offices
Reichspostgebiet	210,338	34,536	130,715	36,312
Bavaria	16,468	5,273	19,320	7,909
Württemberg	6,414	1,178	5,731	2,223
Total in Empire	233,270	40,987	155,766	46,444

Amount of business transacted in 1911. —

	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Letters	2 754,891,550	253 952 410	107 406,640	3,115,650,600
Post Cards	1,675,855,420	155,492 410	66,885,900	1,897,233,730
Printed matter	1 551,381,150	161,763 170	65,942,310	1,778,286,630
Business papers	23 552,890	1,414 100	175,140	25,132,130
Samples	540	10 360 200	2,766,030	103,982,330
Journals	1,922,601,720	257,247,660	49,566,830	2,629,415,210
Total, including other despatches	5 287,101 600	674,737 690	333 067,490	6,294,906,780
Money sent (& tele- ling)	2,241,384,321	224,791,771	94,467,327	2,560,643,419

1 The number of post cards for inland correspondence in Germany is almost double that in any other country.

Finances of the postal and telegraphic and telephonic services in 1911
(in marks) —

	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts	556,575,064	72,797,680	28,719,923	658,092,667
Expenditure	664,702,662	59,839,100	20,969,419	745,511,181
Surplus	90,812,412	13,958,580	7,750,503	112,521,495

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1911 —

	Telegraph Lines, kilometres	Telegraph Wires, kilometres	Telegrams	Radio Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet	150,583	596,906	24,022,310	15,167,170
Bavaria	27,904	88,709	2,007,470	1,180,819
Württemberg	11,918	18,940	735,710	412,970
Total in Empire	189,405	704,555	26,765,490	16,760,959

In 1911 the urban telephone systems had 117,612 kilometres of line and 5,022,771 kilometres of wire; conversations, 1,696,753,080. The 9,375 interurban systems had 1,290,965 kilometres of line and 11,377,262,849 kilometres of wire; conversations, 377,262,849.

Money

Money (in thousands of marks) coined since the foundation of the present Empire :—

Year beginning 1 April	Gold		Nickel	Copper	Total
1907	67,070·9	74,929·2	5,460·7	1,283·0	148,201·8
1908	68,243·7	58,369·7	5,418·9	741·0	132,817·2
1909	159,634·5	49,021·6	2,988·1	784·9	211,794·2
1910	166,430·1	43,435·5	4,107·6	200·0	214,473·3
1911	136,346·1	40,910·2	6,524·8	1,142·3	184,922·8
Total (1871- March 31, 1912)	5,007,205·5	1,080,886·8	108,639·3	22,343·5	6,214,075·1
Withdrawn	141,491·6	1,007·6	3,309·4	45·2	145,853·8
Remaining.	4,865,713·9	1,079,879·2	100,329·9	22,298·3	6,068,021·8

Average financial condition of the note issuing banks (thousands of marks) :—

LIABILITIES					ASSETS			
Year	Bkn.	Capital	Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Total including other Liabilities	Gold & Bullion	Notes of State & other	Bills
1907	5	385,500	76,732	1,620,751	2,644,695	946,827	120,897	1,325,177
1908	■	385,500	79,540	1,664,800	2,766,147	1,068,163	108,153	1,091,588
1909	■	326,500	79,742	1,741,215	2,892,103	1,111,671	107,907	1,067,789
1910	■	326,500	79,779	1,751,110	2,848,305	1,121,531	107,851	1,135,918
1911	■	■	79,831	1,804,780	2,906,142	1,192,600	100,324	1,223,9

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5 and ■ marks (not legal tender) in circulation end of March 1911, 120,000,000 marks.

Money, Weights, and Measures

■ Mark, of ■ Pfennig is of ■ value of 11½d., ■ marks to the pound sterling. Gold coins ■ 20, and 10-mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone*, and *krone*. The 20-mark piece weighs ■ grammes ■ fine, and consequently contains 7·16846 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5-, 2-, and 1-mark pieces and half-mark pieces. The mark weighs 5·5 grammes ■ fine, and thus contains ■ of fine silver. Nickel ■ 25, 10, and 5-pfennig pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations.

■ standard of value ■ gold. Silver is legal tender only ■ to 20 marks. ■ system of weights ■ measures ■ in force.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—His ■ Highness Prince Lichnowsky; accredited ■ 1911.

Minister of Embassy.—Herr Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, C.V.O.

Second Secretary.—Herr C. von Schubert.

Secretary.—Herr Leopold ■ ■

"Sticks und Aussparungen") zeitweilig wiederkehrend Volksklangen, []
Gewerbezählungen Berlin

Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt [] (since 1880) [] Handbuch [] das [] Reich Teil I-II Berlin, 1907 (Mit Übersichten [] Zeit 1870 1905) Vierteljahrhefte [] Statistik des Deutschen [] (since [])

[] Deutsche Volkswirtschaft [] des 19. Jahrhunderts, [] der Ergebnisse der Berufs- und Gewerbezahlung von 1895 und nach anderen Quellen bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt 1900

Das Deutsche Reich [] gesundheitlicher und demographischer Beziehung Festschrift [] 14. internat. Kongress für Hygiene und Demographie Berlin, 1907 [] Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamt und vom Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt Berlin, 1907

[] Official Correspondence relating to [] [] Africa [] the Pacific and to the Congo, Egypt and East Asia 20 vols Berlin 1884 1900

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[] (P), Die Verfassung und Verwaltung im Deutschen Reich und Preussen Bde Berlin, 1907

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Arnold (W.), (Translator) The Maritime Code of the German Empire London, 1900

[] Berlin and its Environs 3d [] Leipzig, 1906—Northern Germany 14th [] Leipzig, 1906—Southern Germany 10th ed Leipzig, 1907—The Rhine 16th [] Leipzig, 1906

Barker (J. F.) Modern Germany 4th ed London, 1912

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Bigelow (Poultney), History of the German Struggle for Liberty 4 vols London, 1905

Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman Reflections, &c., by himself (Eng Transl) 2 vols London, 1894

Book (Ed.) Das Staatsrecht des Deutschen Reiches Stuttgart, 1902

Bornack (Conv.) Grundriss des deutschen Staatsrechts Leipzig, 1907

Brunschwig (Osk.) Die Wohnplätze [] Deutschen Reiches Auf Grund der amtlichen Materialien bearbeitet Neue ningerarbeitete Ausgabe Abtlg I-II (3 Bde) Berlin 1899-1900

Busch (M.), Bismarck some Secret Pages of his History 3 vols London, 1898

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Compton (E. [] and E. []) and Dickie (J. F.), Germany (Illustrated) London 1912

Darm Diplomatisch-statistisches Jahrbuch Annual

Dawson (W. H.) Germany and the Germans 1 vols London, 1894—The German Workman London, 1906 The Evolution of Modern Germany London 1909—The Growth of Modern Germany London, 1909—Social Insurance in Germany, 1883-1911 London 1912

Deutsche Erde, Zeitschrift für Deutschkunde Gotha

Deutsch Nautischer Almanach Illustrirter Jahrbuch über Seeschifffahrt, Marine und [] Berlin

[] (O.), [J. F. I. & Barker] Modern Germany. London, 1905 [] Edition, 1912

Export, Organ des Centralvereins für Handelsgeographie und Förderung deutscher Interessen im Auslande Berlin (weekly)

Forschungen [] deutschen Landes u. Volkkunde in Anfrage [] Centralcommission für wissenschaftliche Länderkunde von Deutschland [] 1 Bd (je [] einzelne Hefte), Stuttgart 1885, ff

[] genealogischer Hof Kalender Annual Gotha

Graber (Christ.) Wirtschaftsgeographie mit eingehender Berücksichtigung Deutsch [] 1 Aufl von H. Reinlein Leipzig, 1908

Handbueher zur deutschen Landes u. Volkkunde [] Stuttgart 1892, ff

[] der Wirtschaftslande Deutschlands [] voh. Leipzig, [] 1905

[] [], Das Deutsche Reich als Nationalstaat München []

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[] (Graf), Handbuch [] Verfassung u. Verwaltung in Preussen u. [] Deutschen Reich [] Berlin, []

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Laband (Paul), Deutsches Reichsstaatsrecht. (3 Aufl.) Tübingen, 1907.

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Low (Charles) Life of Prince Bismarck 2 vols London, 1898—The [] Emperor, []

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Imports from the German colonies into Germany 1911, 2,152,400*l.*; exports from Germany to the colonies, 2,512,200*l.*, against 2,477,200*l.* and 2,439,900*l.* respectively in 1910. Total imports to the German colonies in Africa and the Pacific, 1911, 7,110,610*l.*; exports from these colonies, 1911, 4,899,810*l.*, against 6,442,110*l.* and 5,042,065*l.* respectively in 1910. Imports into Great Britain from German colonies, 1911, 468,880*l.*, British domestic exports to the German colonies, 646,694*l.*

Togo.

Togo, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony to the west and French Dahomey on the east; 33,700 square miles; coloured population 1,000,000; European population, 1910, 363, of whom 927 were German. Coast line about 32 miles, but inland the territory, between the rivers Volta and Monou, widens to three or four times that breadth. Togo is under an Imperial governor, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of 11 unofficial members. Lome, the chief port, and capital; Aneho (now closed to maritime trade), Porto Seguro, and Bagida on the coast. The government stations are Misahöhe with Kpandu, Kete-Kratchi with Bismarckburg, Sansanne-Mangu, Bassari, Atakpame, Sokodé. Togo station is on Lake Togo. The military force is small. There are two Government schools with 312 pupils, being trained as clerks and interpreters and learning handicrafts. Missionary societies have 308 schools with 10,198 native children. In the courts of justice in the year 1910 57 Europeans and 6,602 natives were sentenced. The climate at the coast is unhealthy for Europeans. Inland the country is hilly with streams and watercourses. There are long stretches of forest and brushwood, and dry plains alternate with cultivable land. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes; oil-palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the main trade is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, and gum, carried on by a few factories on the coast. There are considerable plantations of palms, coffee, cocoa, kola, kinkra, and manihot. In 1910 484,470 kilos of cotton and 137,045 kg. of cocoa were produced; tobacco is being tried, also rubber, fibrous, and other plants. In 1909 there were 135,000 sisal plants in the Colony. In the Sokode and Mangu districts are about 85,000 head of cattle; sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs are found, but nowhere in large numbers; in some districts horses of small size are bred. Native industries are weaving, pottery, smith-work, straw-plaiting, wood-cutting. There is mining by Europeans, but the natives in the Sokode district extract iron (1910 10 tons were extracted). Revenue estimated for 1912 3,150,000 marks; expenditure, the same amount. Total imports (1911), 9,620,030 marks; exports, 9,317,552 marks. Exports comprised palm kernels, 1,636,438 marks; palm oil, 911,666 marks; rubber 969,478 marks; cotton, 417,499 marks; maize, 979,023 marks. The chief imports are cottons, 1,816,641 marks; cotton yarn, 179,406 marks; spirits, 684,000 marks; iron and ironwares, 607,392 marks; tobacco, wood, colonial produce. In 1910, 576,639 tons (365,697 German tons) of goods were imported. There are good roads, connecting Lome with Atakpame, and other roads are in construction. A railway connects Lome with Aneho (Little Popo) and Palime, 128 miles. Cost of service, 1910: 346,155 marks; the receipts, 502,614 marks. Total length of line (1913), 200 miles. There are 15 post and telegraph stations and 11 sub-stations, connected by telegraph and telephone with the Gold Coast Colony, French Dahomey, and with Europe.

Governor.—Duke Adolphus Frederick, of Mecklenburg.

British Consul-General.—C. Wallbridge Wallis.

Kamerun.

The Kamerun Protectorate, lying between British Nigeria and the French Congo, extends from the coast north-eastwards to the southern shore of Lake Chad; 191,190 square miles; population 2,720,000. Bantu negroes near the coast, Sudan negroes inland. In 1911 there were 1,455 whites, of whom 1,111 German. The protectorate is under imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The seat of Government is Buea. Military force, 171 Germans and 1,300 natives; police force, 175 Germans and 621 coloured. Four Government schools at Duala, Victoria, Jaunda, and Garna, have about 783 pupils. Four missionary societies have schools with 24,270 pupils. In 1910, 94 Europeans and 6,360 natives convicted in the criminal courts. The soil in the coast region is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of 8,583 hectares; coffee, 10 hectares; rubber of various sorts, 6,472 hectares; kola, 152 hectares. There 175,049 oil palms. In Victoria, the experiments being made towards the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, and many other products; active trade in ivory and palm-oil. The colony is rich in hardwood; ebony is abundant. Cattle-rearing is carried on with success in the hinterland. Revenue (mainly from import duties) and expenditure for 1912, 9,590,000 marks, including 2,345,000 marks of subvention. Duala (pop. 22,000), Victoria, Kribi, Rio del Rey and Campo are important trading stations, and Aquatown and Belltown are the principal native settlements. Gold and iron have been found.

Imports over sea, 1911: 29,317,614 marks; exports: 21,250,883 marks. Chief exports: palm kernels, rubber, palm oil, ivory, cocoa. Chief imports: textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, and colonial produce. In 1910 there entered at the ports 529 trading vessels of 1,290,829 tons. Roads being constructed between the coast towns and from the coast inland. The total length of railway line (1913) is 149 miles. The Manenguba railway is constructed the length of 160 kms. The receipts were (1911), 380,482 marks. A line from Duala to Edea and Widiwengo is projected, and other lines the south-west coast. The telegraph system being rapidly extended. Kamerun is connected by cable with Bonny in Southern Nigeria. A direct cable is in construction.

British Consular-Agent at Duala—K. C. Holder.

German South-West Africa.

This Protectorate includes the region lying between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, and extending eastward to the British sphere, exclusive of Walvisch Bay, which belongs to Cape Colony. Area 322,450 square miles; population, 82,235, belonging to the Hottentot and Bushman, the and the Damara races. European population, 1911, 13,962 (11,140 German); the military force (inclusive of police) 8,547. In 1910, Government schools had pupils, and the Mission schools had about 3,000. In 1910, Europeans and 2,871 natives convicted in the criminal courts. The whole southern part and much is barren and desert. There have been extensive boring operations for water, in many successful. The coast lands are held by the 'Deutsche Kolonial für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland the northern. The of administration Windhoek, other stations being Gobabis, Otjimbingue, Swakopmund, Keetmanshoop, Gibeon. The natural harbours

XX Sandwich Harbour, which is being gradually sanded up, and Angra Pequena, or Luderitz Bay. A new harbour has been constructed at Swakopmund. For farm purposes, crown lands and native lands have been disposed of to the extent of several millions of XXXX. Up to April 1, 1911, 1,141 farms of XXXX lying according to the district from 5,300 to 31,800 hectares had been sold. There is, however, little agriculture, but market gardening is common. Cotton cultivation has begun in the Otjo district, viticulture, silk culture, and tobacco-growing XXXX being tried. The government has experimental stations for agriculture, gardening, and forestry. The chief industry is pastoral. In 1911, the live stock consisted of 144,445 cattle, 384,248 sheep, 10,257 angona goats, 334,986 other goats, 12,683 horses, 6,064 mules, 6,629 asses, 7,761 swine, 954 camels. Large herds and flocks of cattle and sheep belong XX natives.

Copper has been found at Otavi and Otjuzougati, at Tsumeb, XX the Otavi region, copper mining XX carried on; 40,256 tons of copper XXXX were exported in 1910. Diamonds have been found XXXX Luderitz Bay, and in 1912 768,465 carats were produced, valued at 968,423*l*. Gold XXXX been found, but not in sufficient quantity XX working, and marble, asbestos, graphite, and other minerals have been observed.

The revenue and expenditure for 1912 were put XX 36,020,000 marks, 13,828,000 marks being Imperial contribution.

The total imports (including government imports) in 1911 amounted to 45,801,955 marks, exports, 28,573,244 marks. In 1911 the imports comprised cereals and flour, 13,267,000 marks, tobacco, 973,000 marks, beer, 1,752,000 marks, timber, 1,028,000 marks, meat, 1,105,000 marks, textiles, 4,843,000 marks, iron and iron work, 10,713,000 marks. The chief exports were animal products, guano, and copper ore, the last named to the value of 5,697,000 marks. German imports, 3,634,000 marks; exports to Germany, 20,693,000 marks. In 1910, 483 vessels of 1,328,356 tons entered at the ports of the colony.

There is a railway of 237 miles (gauge about 23½ in.) from Swakopmund to Windhoek, from Swakopmund to Tsumeb (359 miles), from Otavi to Grootfontein. The Luderitz Bay-Kettmanshoop railway was completed in July, XXXX. Total length open, 1,304 miles (1913). The State has bought the Otavi and Otavi Grootfontein railways, the latter from the South-West Africa Company, and leases the line to the company for XX years, reserving the right to terminate the lease in 20 years. The cost of the service XX the XX lines were in 1910, 6,507,000 marks, the receipts, 9,939,000 marks. The mining rights in the lands transferred to the State XXXX be a monopoly of the company. A telegraph line connects Swakopmund, Karibib, Okahandja and Windhoek, and a telephone XXXX works XX connection with this line. The colony has 1,599,436 miles of telegraph line and 415 miles of telephone line. The Protectorate communicates with European countries by XXXX of the Cape and Mozambiques cable which touches XX Swakopmund.

British Consul.—R. H. W. Muller.

German XXXX Africa.

German sphere, XXXX Africa, has a coast line of about XXXX miles, estimated area, 384,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights XXXX the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in XXXX for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast line extends from the mouth of the Umba to Cape Delgado, XX (more accurately) XX 10° 40' S lat. The German Empire is

represented in the Protectorate by an Imperial governor. There are 9 communes, each with an administrator and a council of from 8 to 11 members. The members are appointed by the Governor; they may be German or not, but they represent native interests; local finance and other matters are submitted to these councils. The native population is estimated at 10,000,000, consisting mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu. Estimates of local populations for 1910: Tabora, 500,000; Dar-es-Salaam, 195,500; Ujiji, 175,000; Tanga, 77,101; Bagamoyo, 77,500; Kilwa, 100,791; Lindi, 354,287; Pangani, 66,757. Arabs, Indians, Syrians, and Goanese number about 7,000. The European population in January, 1911, numbered 4,227 (3,113 Germans). Justice is administered in the Chief Judicial Court and in District and Native Courts. In the year 1910, 164 Europeans and 16,084 natives were convicted in the criminal courts. Of the natives, 11 were sentenced to death. The military and police force consists of about 320 Germans and 4,540 natives. In 1909 there were 11 Government schools, including 4 for handicrafts, with 14 European and 77 native teachers and 3,821 pupils. Five Protestant and three Catholic missionary societies have schools with 50,000 pupils. Near the forests of mangrove, coco-palm, baobab, tamarind, &c., in the higher regions the acacia, cotton-tree, sycamore, banian, and other trees. Government forests, 260,827 hectares. Near the coast there are German plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), vanilla, tobacco, caoutchouc, cacao, sugar, tea, cotton, cardamom, cinchona. Fibre plants are successfully cultivated. There are several Government experimental stations for tropical culture and cattle-rearing. In 1911 there were 1,489,178 head of cattle, 2,798,437 sheep and goats. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt; gold ore is extracted to the extent of 7,833 tons in 1911, valued at 943,645 marks (46,400*l.*). Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities. The production of salt (36,530 cwts. in 1911) is the largest yet recorded. The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. Wide, well-kept roads (on many of which rest-houses and stores are provided) run all through the colony. The Usambara railway from Tanga to Muheza (218 miles) is open for traffic. Costs of service in the year 1910 on the Usambara railway were 616,900 marks, the receipts from all lines, 2,436,600 marks. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora (528 miles) was completed in February, 1912. Total length of line (1918), 743 miles. There are also Government coasting, river, and steamers. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the towns, Zanzibar, many inland centres, and Ujiji, with the African trans-continental line, post offices and 29 telegraph stations. The revenue and expenditure for the year 1912 were put at 19,320,000 marks (including Imperial contribution of 3,618,600 marks). Imports, 1911, 45,891,642 marks; exports, 22,487,760 marks. Chief exports: rubber, 5,764,000 marks; copra, 1,909,000 marks; ivory, 703,000 marks; coffee, 572,000 marks; vegetable fibre (sisal), 3,011,000 marks; insect wax, 449,000 marks. Imports: cottons, rice, articles for consumption, hardware and iron. Trade is chiefly with Zanzibar and Germany. In 1910, 983 vessels of 2,000,000 entered various ports. There visited the ports also 87,420 tons.

Governor.—Dr. Schnee.

British Consul-General.—E. A. W. Clarke, 1909 (residing at Zanzibar).

Kiau-Chau

Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of the Chinese province of Shan tung, was seized by Germany in November, 1897, its town, harbour, and district were by treaty transferred to Germany on a 99 years' lease, March 6, 1898, and the district was declared a Protectorate of the German Empire, April 27, 1898. The administration was entrusted to the navy department, and a naval officer was governor.

Area, about 1,200 square miles, exclusive of the bay (about 200 square miles). There are 38 townships, and a population of about 165,000, white population with the garrison, 1910, 8,896 (Germans, 8,806). Surrounding district and bay is a neutral zone, whose outer limit is 10 miles from highwater mark. The area of the bay, its being about 2,500 square miles, and population about 1,200,000. There are numerous German schools for Chinese, mostly taught by missionaries. At Tsing Tan there is a school for European children with 140 and a higher class school with 145 pupils. For the year 1912 the amount required for administrative expenses was 14,640,000 marks (Imperial subvention, 8,298,000 marks). The garrison (2,391 men) consists of German marines, with a small force of Chinese soldiers. There are judicial officers for European residents, with an appeal to the German consular court at Shanghai, Chinese residents are subject to this jurisdiction only in specified cases. In the year 1909, 119 Europeans and 119 natives were convicted in the criminal courts.

The products are fruits, beans, ground-nuts, sweet potatoes, &c., and silk culture, coal mining, briquette making, brewing, soap making are carried on, and there is a prosperous silk factory. Over 1,000 Chinese are employed on the floating dock. At Kiau Chau in 1910 the imports amounted to 69,875,000 marks and the exports to 60,561,000 marks. The chief imports were cotton, cotton goods, and cotton yarn, metals, paper, sugar, and matches. The chief exports were straw braid, silk, ground nut and bean oil, and Shantung ponies. In 1910, 555 vessels of 832,245 tons entered Kiau-Chau, 6,014 junks entered, and 5,550 cleared. A railway, Tsing Tan to Poshan — 100 miles.

In the Pacific.

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land* — Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and many small islands, it has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles, and a population of 591,000 natives, white population (1910) 578. There is a chief judicial court in Rabaul and district courts there and a Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. In the year 1910, 325 Europeans and 325 natives were convicted in the criminal courts. Three Protestant and two Catholic missionary societies are at work with schools in the territory and the Bismarck Archipelago, attendance about 7,500. The development of the Protectorate has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, but the administration was transferred to the Imperial Government on April 1, 1906. Area and products, palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods abound. Cultivated area 20,520 hectares, chiefly under coco-palms, and casuarina. The natives barter copra, mother-of-pearl, and trepang. Horses, cattle, and goats flourish on the islands. Gold has recently been found in the Bismarck Archipelago. Imports of the whole colony except Samoa (1911) 8,014,881 marks, exports, 12,026,851 marks (mostly copra). In 1910, 111 merchant vessels of 695,200 tons entered the port of Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, the Bismarck Archipelago. The harbours are Friedrich Wilhelmshafen,

GERMAN EMPIRE

Berlinhafen and Konstantinshafen. The of Government is Herbertshöhe in the Bismarck Archipelago. and expenditure (for all the with the exception of the Samoan Islands), 1911, 2,760,000 marks, including 1,208,000 of Imperial subvention.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago*.—In November, 1884, a German Protectorate declared the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, then renamed the Bismarck Archipelago. The chief islands Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands), and Neu Hanover, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. Native population (1906) about 188,000; coloured non-native population was (mostly Chinese). White population (1909) 474 (364 German). Wesleyan and Catholic missions at work. In 1908, the total cultivated 13,464 hectares; chief products, copra, cotton, coffee, and rubber.

3. *Solomon Islands*.—Germany part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville and Buka, but Choiseul, Isabel Mahaga, and various smaller islands to the east of Bougainville transferred Great Britain November 14, 1899. Missionary societies at work; their schools have about 120 pupils. Sandal wood and tortoiseshell the chief commercial products. The German islands placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *The Caroline, Pelew (or Palau), and Mariann (or Ladrone) Islands*.—By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands), ceded to the United States in 1898, passed October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession for payment of 840,000*l*. For administrative purposes the islands divided into two groups: the Eastern Carolines, with Ponapé as the seat of Government; the Western Carolines, the Pelew Islands, and the Marianne Islands, with Yap administrative centre. They all form part of the German New Guinea Protectorate. White population (1910): 320 (Germans 194). The native population (1911) 55,000. Imports into and West Carolines and the Pelew and Marianne Islands (1910), 1,057,616 marks; exports, 1,664,553 marks (mostly copra).

The Carolines consist of about coral islets, Ponapé having about 2,000 inhabitants, Yap 7,155, and Kusaí 400. The population is mainly of Malay origin, with Chinese and Japanese. The chief export is copra. The Pelew (Palau) Islands, to the west of the Carolines, have (1904) 8,101 inhabitants; they about in number, mostly coral, many of them uninhabited; the largest is Babelthuap, which contains the bulk of the population. The German Marianne Islands, to the north of Pelew, have (1904), 2,646 inhabitants; their northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

Islands.—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains rows of lagoon (several uninhabited), known respectively as (with islands) and Ralik (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1886. European population in 1910, 179 (91 German). Other population, estimated, 15,000. The administration taken Jaluit Company by German Colonial authorities on April 1, Since Marshall have formed a district (Bezirk) under the New-Guinea government. The chief and of the German Imperial Commissioner is Jaluit; populous island Majuro, 2,600 inhabitants. Protestant (American) Catholic are work. There are plantations of coco-palm (1,275 hectares). Imports in 1910, 1,296,958 marks;

exports, 2,877,831 marks. The chief export ■ phosphate (8,561,000 marks in 1910).

■ *Samoa Islands*.—Among German dependencies ■ included Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan ■ Navigator Islands. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights ■ the islands in favour of Germany ■ regards Savaii and Upolu, and in favour of the United States ■ regards Tutuila and other islands. Under the German Imperial Governor there ■ a native High Chief with a native council, the several districts being administered by chiefs. Justice ■ administered by native ■ well as European judges and magistrates.

Savaii has ■ of about ■ square miles, Upolu 340 square miles. Both islands ■ mountainous, fertile, and well watered. Several adjacent islets, exceedingly fertile and populous, ■ included in the German dependency. The port of Apia is in Upolu. There is a Government Council containing 8 unofficial members (3 of whom ■ British) chosen by the Governor from among the settlers. In Apia there is ■ central and also ■ district Court. 27 Europeans and 452 natives were convicted in these Courts (1910). The inhabitants of the islands ■ Polynesians, nominally Christian (Protestant, Catholic, and Mormon), but native superstitions ■ prevalent. Population 1910, 34,480, distributed ■ follows:—Upolu, Manono and Apolima, 20,662; Savaii, 12,816. There were in 1911 490 white inhabitants (294 German, ■ British); also 1,354 Chinese and 1,003 non-native inhabitants of mixed race. There is a German Government school with 201 pupils, and mission schools with over 8,000 pupils. There are 60 miles of good roads. The ■ and expenditure for 1911 ■ estimated at 950,000 marks. Trade is in the hands of German, British and American firms. Except in the 'Plantation District' Europeans may not lease land from natives, and cannot buy land from natives except formerly leased. The Governor's consent is required for sale ■ lease of land in the 'Plantation District,' about 7 sq. miles, and the purchase or lease of other lands must be with the Government. Natives cannot contract debts with Europeans. The staple product is copra. Rubber trees are being planted. Imports (1911): 4,066,238 marks; exports, 4,389,983 marks. The imports ■ chiefly haberdashery, kerosene, provisions, &c., mainly from Australia and New Zealand. The chief exports are copra and ■ beans. In 1911, 69 vessels of 115,103 tons (exclusive of coasters and ships of war) entered at the port of Apia (of these ■ with ■ tonnage of 112,516 ■ British), and 67 vessels with a tonnage of 114,085 cleared (62 of these with a tonnage of 112,516 ■ British). Regular steam communication with New Zealand. Wireless stations have been erected at Apia, in Samoa, and Nauru (or Pleasant Island, ■ of the Marshall Islands), respectively. Two other stations ■ planned—at Rabaul in New Guinea, and on Yap, one of the Caroline Islands.

The currency is in marks but English and American gold and silver coin are legal tender: 11. = 20.42 marks; 5 U.S. dollars = 20.95 marks.

British Acting Vice-consul at Apia.—T. Trood.

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ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELASS LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution—The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, [redacted] Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed [redacted] voted June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, July 4, 1879 and May 31, 1911. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France [redacted] the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for [redacted] united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire [redacted] introduced [redacted] Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1874. By the law of May 31, 1911, a Constitution was granted to Alsace Lorraine, by which it received 8 votes in the Federal Council. The Emperor exercises sovereign powers in the country, and [redacted] the head of the Government [redacted] Governor (*Statthalter*), appointed and recalled by the Emperor, who lives at Strassburg. Local laws [redacted] made by the Emperor with the [redacted] of the Diet, which [redacted] of two Chambers. The First Chamber [redacted] made up of five representatives of the religious communities (2 Catholic, 2 Protestants, 1 Jew), the President of the Supreme Court [redacted] Colmar, a representative of the University of Strassburg, four representatives of the [redacted] cities—Strassburg, Metz, Colmar and Mulhausen, a representative of the Chamber of Commerce [redacted] each of those towns, [redacted] representatives of the Agricultural Councils, two representatives elected by the Chamber of Craftsmen of Strassburg, and a number of [redacted] nominated by the Emperor—this number not to be greater than the rest of the members, and at present amounts to 18, all of whom hold office for 5 years. The Second Chamber, consisting of [redacted] members, [redacted] elected on general direct suffrage, by secret ballot, [redacted] a period of [redacted].

Statthalter.—Count v. Wedel, appointed October 18, 1877

Area and Population.—The [redacted] has an area of 14,522 square

3 x 2

kilometers or 5,605 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three *Bezirks*, or districts.

	Area, English square miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile. 1910
			1905	
Oberelsass	1,354	517,865	512,079	
Unterelsass	1,648	700,938	686,696	379.2
Lothringen	2,403	655,211	616,790	272.6
Total	5,605	1,874,014	1,814,564	324.3

In 1910 the population speaking German numbered 1,634,260, French 204,262. The number of foreign subjects was 76,386. The garrison (1910) consisted of 82,276 men. In 1910, 63.2 per cent. resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 46.8 per cent. in rural areas. Chief towns, Strassburg (178,891 inhabitants in 1910), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine; Mulhausen (95,041), in Oberelsass; and Metz (68,598), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1911, 13,071; births, 46,930; deaths, 34,081; surplus of births, 12,849. Of the births, 1,265 (2.70 per cent.) were still-born, and 3,181 (6.8 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.—In 1910, there were 1,428,343 Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, 3,863 other Christians, 30,483 Jews. There is a university (at Strassburg, see *German Empire*), and in 1910 18 Gymnasias, 1 Progymnasias, 6 higher Realschulen, 11 Realschulen (4 united with gymnasias), 1 agricultural school, 1 technical school, 7 seminaries, 5 preparatory schools for teachers, 68 higher girls' schools, 2,852 elementary schools, 78 private elementary schools, 491 infant schools, 49 intermediate schools, 5 institutions for the deaf and dumb, 2 for the blind, 2 for idiots.

There is an Oberlandesgericht (Supreme Court) at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1909, 13,421 persons were convicted of crime.

Finance.—Budget estimate for year ending March 31, 1912, 3,681,529 $\frac{1}{2}$, expenditure ordinary, 3,484,498 $\frac{1}{2}$; extraordinary, 197,031 $\frac{1}{2}$, total, 3,681,529 $\frac{1}{2}$. More than half the revenue from customs and indirect taxes, one of the largest branches of expenditure, is for public instruction. Debt of 3 per cent. rentes in circulation to the amount of 1,265,022 marks, equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 42,167,000 marks.

Production and Industry.—Area under principal crops and yield in 1911 (1 hectare = 2.47 acres; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.):—

Crops	Hectares	Metric Tons	Crops	Hectares	Metric Tons
Wheat	137,423	208,399	Potatoes	93,154	670,890
Rye	53,502	83,992	Oats	116,407	175,855
Barley	48,635	93,886	Hay	189,805	808,681

Vineyards, 1911, 20,220 hectares, yield, 3,820 tons of dried tobacco; hops, 1911, 8,947 hectares, yield, 3,190 metric tons.

Cotton manufacture is important in Germany; woollens are produced on a smaller scale. Mineral products, 1911, 17,754,571 metric

tons of iron ore valued at 2,466,100*l.*; pig iron, 2,998,229 tons (8,810,650*l.*); cast iron products, 79,989 tons (685,100*l.*); sulphuric acid, 32,728 tons (51,500*l.*); coal, 3,023,436 tons (1,636,500*l.*); salt, 80,790 tons (80,700*l.*), besides gypsum and limestone.

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ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

The reigning Duke is Friedrich, born August 19, 1856, son of the late Duke Friedrich of Anhalt and of Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg. Succeeded at the death of his father, January 24, 1904; married, July 2, 1889, to Princess Marie of Baden.

Brothers and Sisters of the Duke.—I. Princess Elisabeth, born September 7, 1877; married, April 17, 1877, to the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz II Prince Edward, born April 18, 1861; married, February 6, 1895, to Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg, offspring, Princess Marie, born June 10, 1896. Prince Joachim Ernst, born January 11, 1901, Prince Eugen, born April 17, III Prince Aribert, born June 18, 1864; married, July 6, 1891, to Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein, the marriage dissolved December 13, 1900. IV Princess Alexandra, born April 4, 1868, married, January 25, 1897, the Prince Suzo of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail,' yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in the State and in Prussia embracing an area of nearly 250 square miles.

The legislative power is vested in a Diet of 36 members, two appointed by the Duke, eight representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts, the representatives being chosen for 6 years by indirect vote. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

Population, 1910, 331,128. The capital, Dessau, 56,605 inhabitants; Bernburg, 33,724; Cothen, 23,416; Zerbst, 19,210; Rossau, 11,354. Population mostly Protestant (1910), 12,755 Catholics, 1,383 Jews.

Income and expenditure, 1912-13, 1,613,791*l.* Public debt, June 30, 1911, 276,478*l.*; property, June, 1911, 1,352,847*l.*

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—H. Boyle.

BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.—Friedrich II., born July 9, 1857, son of the Grand-duke Friedrich I. and of the Grand-duchess Luise, Princess of Prussia; succeeded to the throne on death of his father, September 28, 1891; married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of Grand-duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau.

Sister of the Grand-duke.

Victoria, born August 7, 1862; married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf, King Gustaf V. of Sweden.

Till 1771, Baden a Margraviate divided into two lines; it then united, and subsequently received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806.

The Grand-duke has a civil list of 79,499*l.* (exclusive of the appanages of the other members of the Grand-duke's family).

Constitution.—The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, the legislative authority is shared by him with a representative assembly (Landtag), composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning family who are of age; the heads of the mediatised families; the Roman Catholic Archbishop; the prelate of the Protestant Church; elected for years eight members by the territorial nobility; one representative for each of the two Universities and one for the Technical High School; three of the Chambers of Commerce, two of the Chamber of Agriculture, one of the Chambers of Trades; two Oberbürgermeister of the towns subject to the municipal law, and Bürgermeister of of the other towns (of more than 3,000 inhabitants); one member of of the District Councils; and (at the most) eight members appointed for years by the Grand-duke, two being high legal functionaries appointed during their term of office. The Second Chamber is composed of 73 representatives, of whom are elected by towns, and by rural districts for years. Every citizen 25 years of age, not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote. Citizens 30 years of age are eligible. The Chambers must be called together at least every two years. Members of the First Chamber whose are not hereditary, are paid 1,500 marks (75*l.*), of the Second Chamber 3,000 marks (150*l.*), living at Karlsruhe 1,000 and 2,000 marks (50*l.* or 100*l.*) for the session, with deduction of marks for each day's absence; they travel free of charge. Railways during session.

Election, October, 1909: Centre Party, 17 National Liberals, 20 Socialists, 2 Conservatives, 7 Democrats, 1 Peasants' League.

The executive is composed of four departments—the Ministers of Interior, of the Grand-ducal House, Justice and Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and of Ecclesiastical and Instruction.

For general administrative purposes there are 'Amtbezirke,' superintended by general commissioners (Landes-Kommissare). For local government there are 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,595 (Gemeinden), communal cities, and 1,475 parishes.

Population:—

District	Area : Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1910
		1910		
Konstanz . . .	1,610	325,924	311,318	
Freiburg . . .	1,830	564,580	548,805	
Karlsruhe . . .		610,784	587,397	615.1
Mannheim . . .	1,386	641,545	588,708	
Total . . .	5,819	2,142,833	2,010,728	

Including a part of the Lake of Constance, is 5,689 square miles.

Principal towns, 1910:—

Mannheim . . .	193,902	Konstanz . . .	27,591	Lahr . . .	15,191
Karlsruhe . . .	134,313	Baden . . .	22,066	Lorrach . . .	14,756
Freiburg . . .	83,324	Offenburg . . .	16,848	Weinheim . . .	14,170
Pforzheim . . .	69,082	Bruchsal . . .	15,391	Durlach . . .	13,896
Heidelberg . . .	56,016	Rastatt . . .	15,196	Villingen . . .	10,924

Marriages, 1911, 15,339; births, 61,345; deaths, 38,014; of births, 28,381. Included in the births were 1,696, or 2.58 per cent., still-born, and 4,998, or 8.08 per cent., illegitimate children.

Religion and Instruction.—In 1911 there were 1,276,836 Catholics, 826,864 Protestants, 5,408 other Christian sects, 25,896 Jews, and 6,329 others.

The Grand duke is Protestant, and head of the Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod, and whose affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrat). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg), whose 4 suffragans are outside the Grand Duchy. State contributions to the Roman Catholic Church, 1912, 25,392*l*. (besides 5,120*l*. donation of the archbishopric); to the Protestant Church 23,611*l*. To a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, the State contributes yearly 2,118*l*. The Jews have 15 rabbinate, and receive (1912) 1,122*l*.

Instruction is general and compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the municipalities and by the State, and administered by local authorities under the inspection of Government. Public schools in Baden:—

		Teaching Staff	Students & Pupils
Universities (summer session 1912)	1	333	6,227
Academy (winter 1911-12)	1	92	1,376
Academy of Arts (1911-12)	1	16	
Handels-Hochschule (winter session, 1911-12)	1	31	
Gymnasias (1910-11)	17	404	5,159
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, Oberrealschulen, Realschulen, and Bürgerschulen (1910-11)	49		13,248
Higher Schools (1910-11)	10		5,613
Elementary (1908-09)	1,717	7,060	
Schools (1910-11)	12		
Technical, Agricultural, and other special schools (1910-11)	250	1,042	32,316

Besides a great number of private schools, elementary schools, and special schools.

In 1910, 16,681 were convicted.

Finance.—The Budget is voted for a period of two years. Estimates for 1912:—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	35,887,160	General debt } Interest and debt } 33,708,040	
Indirect taxes	20,701,150	Estimate of building expenses for railways	35,000,000
Domains (Crown land) and salt- works	13,281,980	Civil list and	1,811,983
Justice and Police	9,219,170	Ministry of State	889,151
Railways (net)	20,860,540	Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of Justice and Foreign Affairs	12,099,510
Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of Justice and Foreign Affairs	1,375,885	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction	19,025,548
Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction	4,918,400	Ministry of Interior	20,561,890
Ministry of Interior	9,242,345	Ministry of Finance	1,127,990
Ministry of Finance	3,412,110	Chamber of Accounts	181,040
Chamber of Accounts		Charges of collection of	21,418,490
		Pensions	9,754,770
		Contributions to German Empire	7,011,810
Total revenue	134,198,440 (6,709,947)	Total expenditure	172,352,782 (8,017,687)

Direct taxes property and income; indirect taxes chiefly on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession, on change of possession. There only railway debt of 27,148,226*l.* in 1912.

Production and Industry.—Of the area 55.6 per cent. is under cultivation, 39.2 per cent. forests, 5.2 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land 1,389,820 acres, vineyards 89,192, chestnut plantations 1,284, meadows 526,110, pastures 103,938, and forests 1,460,709 acres (of which 251,150 belong to the State, 651,586 to the communes, 50,868 to other bodies, and 507,610 to private persons).

Area in and yield in metric tons (2,204 lbs.) in 1911:—

Crops	Area	Yield	Crops	Area	Yield
	Acres	Tons		Acres	Tons
Wheat	109,430	80,550	Spelt	97,020	74,080
Rye	119,460	78,530	Potatoes	217,530	671,760
Summer barley	188,630	102,030	Hay	836,100	1,292,690
Barley	188,360	128,820	Tobacco	19,320	10,310
			Hops	2,570	360

Vines 38,530 yield 8,028,020 gallons of wine; beetroot, turnips, hemp, and chicory are also grown. produce almost solely and building-stone.

Principal manufactures: Tiles, jewellery, machinery, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals, silk ribbons, cotton tissues, felt straw hats, paper and cardboard, leather, wood-work, brushes, and cigars.

1911 there were strikes and lock-outs, affecting 81,853 working men; the number of strikers at the time, 12,511; strikes were completely, and partially, successful.

Communications.—Mannheim is at the head of regular navigation; 1911, arrival 4,335,734 tons, departure 632,223 tons. capital

invested by the State in railways is 42,700,000. At the end of 1911 there were 1,276 miles of railway (normal gauge lines) in operation with 466 stations.

British Chargé d'Affaires at Karlsruhe—Lord Acton, V O
Consul—Dr Paul Ladenburg (Mannheim)

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BAVARIA

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN)

Reigning King—Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, born April 27, 1848: succeeded his brother, Ludwig II, on June 19, 1886

Regent.—Prince Ludwig (see below)

Consent of the King

I Prince Ludwig born January 7 1844, became Regent in succession to his father Prince Luitpold who died Dec 12 1886 married February 20, 1868 Archduchess, Maria Theresa of Austria-Este of the house of Modena born July 3 1849 of which marriage there are nine children —1 Prince Rupprecht born May 18 1869, married July 10, 1900, to Marie Gabrielle daughter of Duke Karl of Bavaria offspring Prince Luitpold born May 2 1901 Prince Albrecht born May 4 1905 2 Princesses Adelgunde, born October 17, 1870 Princess born July 2 1872, married May 31, 1897, to Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon 3 Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874 4 Prince Franz, born October 2 1875, married, July 4 1912, to Princess Isabella Croÿ, daughter of Duke Karl von Croÿ 5 Princess Hildegard born March 5, 1881 7 Princess born November 10, 1884 8 Princess Helmutrad born 12, 1885 9 Princess Gundelinde born August 12

II Prince Leopold, born February 2 1846, brother of the Prince Regent, married April 20, 1878, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria Hungary eldest daughter of Emperor King Franz Joseph I Offspring of this union —1 Princess Elizabeth born January 1 1874, married December 2, 1893, to Count 2 Auguste, April 28 1875, married November 10 1893, to Archduke Augustus of Austria 3 Prince George, born April 2 1880, married February 10, 1912, to Archduchess Isabella Marie, daughter of the Archduke Frederick of Austria 4 Prince born November 22,

III Theresa, born November 12, 1850, sister of the Prince Regent, abbatess of the chapter royal of St Maximilian

A nephew of the Regent Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884 son of Prince Arnulf, who November 12, 1907

members of the royal house of Bavaria descendants of the ancient Counts Wittelsbach, who flourished in the 10th century Maximilian I of was Duke of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years War, and Joseph was raised to the rank of King by Napoleon I in 1805

civil list of the King, and allowances of other members of the royal family, are present 5,402,475 marks

Government.—The Crown is hereditary in the male line To the king belongs the sole executive power, but his ministers are responsible for all his acts The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and

■ Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräte,' or councillors of the realm—consists at present of 11 royal princes, ■ crown dignitaries, ■ 2 archbishops, the heads of 17 mediatised houses, and 82 other hereditary 'Reichsräte'; ■ Roman Catholic bishop, the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorium, and 18 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. According to ■ law of April 6, 1906, the election of deputies ■ direct and secret. Entitled to vote ■ every citizen who ■ completed his 25th year, has been ■ citizen, and has for ■ least ■ year paid ■ direct tax. Eligible ■ ■ deputy is every citizen entitled ■ vote unless there are definite grounds for his exclusion. The number of deputies ■ fixed at 188, calculated ■ the average rate of 1 for every 38,000 inhabitants. Deputies are elected for 6 years. They ■ 180L for ■ regular session (in which the budget is presented), and 15s. ■ day during an extraordinary session, and ■ entitled during session, and for 8 days before and ■ days after, to travel free over the State railways. Members of the Upper House ■ unpaid, but have free railway passes.

The executive ■ carried on, ■ the name of the king, by ■ 'Staatsrat,' ■ Council of State, consisting of nine members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry as a whole, made up of ■ departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, of Communications, and of War.

Area and Population:—

Regierungsbezirk	Area, Eng sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile 1910
		1910		
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) .	6,686	1,532,065	1,414,224	229.1
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) .	4,298	724,331	707,367	168.5
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) .	2,372	937,085	885,833	352.8
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) .	3,862	600,284	574,693	155.5
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) .	2,798	661,862	637,700	200.8
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	3,036	930,868	868,846	
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken).	3,360	710,943	682,532	211.6
Swabia (Schwaben)	3,934	789,853	753,177	200.7
Total	30,346	6,887,291	6,524,872	

To the ■■ has ■ be added 257 square miles for water.

The total population at the end of ■■ ■ 6,887,291 (3,379,580 males and 3,507,711 females).

The increase of the population since 1875 has been ■ follows:—

Year	Population	Population per ■	Annual Increase per cent.
1875	5,420,199	185.1	0.61
1885	5,594,982	191.0	■
1895	5,818,544	198.7	0.78
1900	6,176,057	■	■
1905	6,524,872	223.3	1.12
1910	6,887,291	226.9	1.19

Urban and rural population at the censuses of 1900 and 1910 :—

Census	No. of towns	No. of Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent.
1900	255	7,780	304	2,761,647	42.3	7,688	3,763,725	57.7
1910	255	7,729	334	3,079,032	44.7	7,660	3,808,269	

In 1910 the urban population was thus distributed :—

	No.	Population 1910		No.	Population 1910
Large towns ¹ .	3	1,052,624	Small towns .	57	505,951
Medium „ .	19	741,969	Country „ .	176	397,992

¹ Under German Empire for official signification of official terms.

Conjugal condition, 1910 and 1900 :—

	Total (1910)	Males (1910)	Females (1910)	(1900)
Unmarried	4,169,138	2,102,941	2,066,197	3,965,759
Married	2,333,648	1,165,334	1,168,314	2,188,894
Widowed	374,918	107,320	267,598	361,675
Divorced and separated .	8,997	3,487	5,510	7,482

For occupations see *German Empire*. In 1910 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 134,122 (British, 1,064).

Annual movement of the population :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1908	50,442	332,397	6,447	28,534	146,179	86,318
1909	49,774	227,226	6,265	28,017	143,225	84,001
1910	49,464	221,528	5,988	26,921	136,846	84,682
1911	50,389	215,203	5,760	26,465	141,347	73,856

Principal towns, 1910 :—

Towns	Dec. 1, 1910	Towns	Dec. 1, 1910
Munich (München)	596,467	Hof	41,126
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	333,142	Firmasens	38,463
Augsburg	102,487	Bayreuth	34,547
Würzburg	84,496	Aschaffenburg	29,892
Ludwigshafen a. Rh.	83,301	Amberg	25,242
Fürth	66,553	Landshut	25,137
Kaiserslautern	54,659	Erlangen	24,877
Ratisbon (Regensburg)	53,624	Ingolstadt	23,745
Bamberg	43,063	Speyer	23,045

The populations of the two largest towns, Munich and Nuremberg, were calculated at the end of 1911 to be approximately 590,616 and 334,000 respectively.

Religion.—Religious division of the population, December 1, 1910.—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews
Upper Bavaria	1,395,047	114,494	11,652
Lower Bavaria	716,435	7,087	—
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	414,955	506,651	8,998
Upper Palatinate	549,960	48,404	1,395
Upper Franconia	282,999	374,967	2,946
Middle Franconia	251,458	659,502	14,219
Lower Franconia	571,827	126,128	11,925
Swabia	679,552	106,202	3,462
Total	4,862,233	1,942,386	55,065

Beales above there are included in other Christian sects 5,516 Catholics, 3,017 Mennonites, 104 Anglicans, 1611 Greek Catholics and Russian Orthodox, 1,180 Irvingites, Anabaptists, 1,533 Methodists, 5,841 Free Christians, 1,649 other Christians, 1,870 of religion not Christian, 4,240 of religion not stated, without religion. 408 of religion ascertainable.

There are 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg each with 1 suffragan bishoprics; 215 deaneries; and 3,693 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Conseistorium'—and three provincial consistories, 41 deaneries, and 1,044 parishes. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.—(For Universities, see under *Germany*.) Education compulsory from six to sixteen. In 1910-11 there were 7,600 elementary schools (public and private), with 18,352 teachers (13,521 male, 4,831 female), and 1,046,806 pupils. The year's expenditure on the public schools (7,566) 3,099,455. There 333 agricultural schools, with 6,841 pupils, besides 411 winter schools, with 1,820 pupils.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.—Bavaria is the only German State with *Oberstes Landesgericht*, appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the *Reichsgericht*; it has a bench of 22 judges. Under it *Oberlandesgerichte*, 28 *Landgerichte* and 288 *Amtsgerichte*. The number of judges was (1911) 1,388. In 1910, 65,021 criminals were convicted.

In 1909, poor receiving relief 235,269 (123,663 permanent paupers), the sum expended of the ordinary budget, 690,505.

Finance.—The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The estimates of the ordinary budget for each of the years 1910 and 1911 balanced at 81,807,480. For 1912 and 1913 the estimates were .—

Revenue	Branches of Expenditure
3,155,000	Public debt 347,427
Stamps, dues, &c 1,704,655	Civil list and 370,123
Indirect taxes 3,499,798	85,255
State railways, posts, tele- 423,946	Foreign Affairs 29,450
graphs, mines, &c 244,511	Communications 3,898
State domains 3,878,296	Justice 1,882,881
Various 879,505	Interior 2,020,674
Imperial repayments	Finance 740,510
	Worship and Education 3,512,550
	Pensions and allowances 1,068,050
	Contributions to Imperial expenditure 2,417,400
	Administration 22,272,603
	Reserve fund 28,895
Total gross revenue 33,610,706	Total expenditure 33,610,706

BAVARIA

Since January 1, 1912, the direct income tax, trade tax, house-tax and land tax. The estimates of the extraordinary budget for each of the years 1912 and 1913 balanced at \$1,201,631.

Debt, December 31, 1910, 118,887,902, 94,302,194, being railway debt. Gross receipts from the State railways (estimates for 1912 and 1913), 15,416,640, net receipts, 1,500.

Army.—The Bavarian army, though forming an integral part of the German army, is in time of peace under the command of the King of Bavaria, and has its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag. The Bavarian troops form the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bavarian army corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army corps, and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The peace strength of the Bavarian army is between 72,000 and 78,000.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, nearly half is under cultivation, one sixth under grass, and one third under forests.

The area under the chief crops and the yield in 1911, were as follows:—

	Area acres	Metric Tons		Area acres	Metric Tons
Wheat	717,652	431,347	Oats	1,260,507	741,151
Rye	1,376,387	764,862	Potatoes	924,370	2,510,811
Summer barley	923,700	671,269	Hay	3,193,180	4,628,075

Vines, 51,426 acres, yielding 15,697,242 gallons, 43,437 acres under hops yielded 4,800 metric tons.

In 1911 the output of coal was 2,311,637 metric tons, iron ore, 375,409 tons, pig iron, 165,684 tons, cast iron ware, 171,977 tons, sulphuric acid, 170,039 tons.

The quantity of beer brewed in 1911 was 132,116,080 gallons. In 1910 11, the distilleries produced 3,579,796 gallons of alcohol.

Strikes and lockouts in 1910 and 1911:—

	Number	Workmen affected	Results		
			Entirely successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful
Strikes (1910)	260	—	61	131	68
(1911)	265	484	66	106	—
Lockouts (1910)	76	19,712	7	57	12
(1911)	18	5,335	5	8	5

Minister Resident.—Sir V. Corbett, K. C. V. O.

British Consuls.—Ludwig Buchmann (Munich), S. Eichenbacher (Nuremberg).

British Vice Consul.—Arthur Abbott (Munich).

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BREMEN.

(FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN.)

The [] and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and subsequently revised by a Senate of sixteen members, chosen for life, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is elected for six years by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. University [] return 14 members; the merchants [] members; the mechanics and manufacturers [] members, and the other inhabitants who have taken the burgher oath [] rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at [] must be lawyers, and three merchants. Two burgomasters, elected for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area, 99 square miles; population census (1910), 295,715. (1911), 305,724.

On Dec. 1, 1910, Bremen contained 257,930 Protestants (87.2 per cent.), 21,074 Roman Catholics (7.1 per cent.), 1,217 other Christians, 1,251 Jews; others 14,243. Marriages in 1911, 2,609; births, 7,932; deaths, 4,870; [] of births, 3,262; still-births, 220; illegitimate births, 804.

Bremen contains two *Amtegerichte* and a *Landgericht*, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

In 1911-12 the [] 2,498,776*l.*, and expenditure 3,027,468*l.* Thirty-six per cent. of the [] is raised from direct taxes, [] per cent. of which is income-tax. The chief expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. Debt, 1912, 15,080,305*l.*, the whole incurred for the promotion of [] and navigation, and for public works.

Next to Hamburg, Bremen is the largest port for the international trade of Germany. Seventy-six per cent. of the [] was, in 1911, under the German, and about 9 per cent. under the British flag. Aggregate value of imports, 1911, 106,336,480*l.*, of which 3,810,320*l.* [] from Great Britain; exports, 102,390,690*l.*, of which 7,548,570*l.* went [] Great Britain.

For shipping entered and cleared, [] under 'German Empire.' [] vessels belonging [] Bremen December 31, 1911, 713 of 898,767 tons net register, including [] steamers of 754,258 tons. Bremen [] several important shipping companies, the chief of which [] the 'Norddeutscher Lloyd' with, [] December 31, 1911, 253 sea-going ships of 718,549 gross register tons, [] of which [] Transatlantic steamers of 603,558 []; [] Indo-Chinese coast-steamers of 71,725 tons and [] training-ships of 6,833 tons; the 'Hansa' Company, with [] ships [] 297,072 tons; the 'Neptun' Company [] [] of 51,683 tons; the 'Argo' Company with [] ships of 48,088 tons; the 'Roland Line' with 11 steamers of 54,480 tons; the 'Hamburg-Bremer Afrika Line' with 14 [] of [] []; and the Rickmers Reismuhlen, [] Schiffbau, [] (1911), with 20 [] of 74,142 [].

at Bremen.—Christian Meale. There is a Vice-Consul
Bremerhaven.

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BRUNSWICK

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

The last Duke of Brunswick was [REDACTED] I., born April 25, 1806, the second [REDACTED] of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden; ascended the throne April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The heir to Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, excluded owing to the refusal to give up claim to the throne of Hanover. On the death of the late Regent, Prince Albert of Prussia, September 13, 1906, it was proposed that, the Duke of Cumberland having for himself and his eldest son renounced the right to succeed, the second son should be called to the throne. On February 28, 1907, the Brunswick Diet adopted the proposals of the Constitutional Commission which were unfavourable to the proposed compromise. On May 28, 1907, Johann Albrecht, Duke of Mecklenburg, was elected regent. He accepted the regency on June 5, 1907. Married December 12, 1909, Princess of Stolberg-Rossla.

The Brunswick regency law of February 16, 1879, that in case the legitimate heir Brunswick throne be absent prevented from assuming government, a Council of Regency, consisting of Ministers and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on government; while German Emperor should assume command of the military forces in the Duchy. rightful heir, after the space of a year, unable to throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect regent from reigning members German reigning families.

legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-eight members. These are elected for years by the of towns, fifteen by those of rural districts, two by the Protestant clergy, four by the landlords, three by the industrial classes, four by the scientific professions, by those who are highest . The every two years. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry of

State, consisting ■ present of three departments, namely—of State, Foreign Affairs and Finance, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, ■ of the Interior

Area, 1,418 square miles, population (1910), 494,839 There ■ only 25,888 Catholics ■ 1910 Marriages, 1911, 4,123, births, 12,281, deaths, 8,426, excess of births, 3,805, still-births, 415, illegitimate births, 1,407.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 143,552 inhabitants, 1910

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separately It ■ ■ two parts, the first, Staatshaushalts Etat, ■ prehends the particular expenditure of the State, the other, Kloster und Studienfonds-Etat, principally the expenditure for schools, arts and ■ F ■ the year from April 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913, the budget of the Staatshaushalt ■ fixed ■ 788,220/ revenue and 748,075/ expenditure The revenue and expenditure of the Kloster und Studienfonds Etat ■ put ■ 219,820/ Not included ■ the budget estimates ■ the civil list of the Duke—56,266/ The public debt of the Duchy, exclusive of ■ premium-loan repayable by 60,990/ yearly till 1924, on August 31, 1912, ■ 1,481,093/, three-fifths of which ■ contracted for railways The property of the State ■ chiefly of domains and forests and of active funds amounting to about 1,882,200/ ■ 1912, besides an annuity of 181,250/ till 1932, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State

British Minister Plenipotentiary—Right Hon Su W E Goulton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Consul-General—Walter R. Hearn (Hamburg)

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(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic The present Constitution came into force on January 1, 1861, revised 1879 and ■ The Government ■ entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, ■ House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, ■ posed of eighteen members, ■ half of whom must have studied law ■ finance, while seven out of the remainder must be merchants The members of the ■ are elected for life by the House of Burgesses, but a senator may retire ■ ■ end of six years A first and ■ burgomaster, chosen annually by ballot, preside ■ the Senate No burgomaster ■ ■ in ■ longer than two years; and ■ member of the ■ may hold any other public office. ■ House of Burgesses consists of 160 ■ ■ 80 of whom are elected by ballot by all tax-paying citizens ■ ■ remainder, ■ ■ chosen, by ballot, by the ■ of house-property, while the other ■ are chosen, by ballot, by burgesses who are or have been members of the Senate ■ of ■ House of Burgesses or members of ■ guilds, corporations, and ■ ■ justice. All ■ members of ■ House of B ■ are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every ■ years ■ elections ■ place for

one half the number. The House of Burgesses has in permanence a Committee of the House, consisting of ■ deputies, of whom no ■ than five may be members of the legal profession. The Committee watches the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto, and, in case of a constitutional conflict, ■ is ■ to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses, also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) ■ Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port, and ■ October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 1,729 ■ 1910), ■ incorporated ■ the Zollverein. This involved ■ expenditure of six millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes two millions.

Area and Population.—Area 160 English square miles, population on December 1, 1880, of 453,869. December 1, 1910, 1,014,664. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on November 1, 1911.—City of Hamburg, 953,079. Landgebiet (4 Landherrenschaften), 85,860. There were on December 1, 1910 28,675 foreigners—9,920 Austrians, 2,481 Swedish and Norwegians, 3,775 Danes, 2,277 British, 7,921 other Europeans, 1,775 non Europeans, and 526 unclassified.

Immigration via Hamburg for five years.—

Year	From Hamburg itself	Other German	Foreigners	Total	Bound for the United States	For other Destinations
1907	761	8,489	146,732	155,982	147,235	8,747
1908	729	■ 071	41,995	48,595	37,442	11,153
1909	502	5,851	107,182	113,535	98,322	15,213
1910	639	6,957	110,635	118,131	103,077	15,054
1911	612	5,895	80,388	86,895	67,528	19,367

Marriages (1911), 9,007, births, 23,414 (800, or 3.42 per cent, still born, 3,188, ■ 13.62 per cent, illegitimate), deaths, 15,040, surplus of births, 7,574.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.—On December 1, 1910, 980,671 Protestants (91.66 per cent), 51,086 Roman Catholics (5.19 per cent), 8,942 other Christians (0.99 per cent), 19,472 Jews (1.94 per cent), and 10,143 'all other' (1.03 per cent).

In the year ending March, 1912, Hamburg (State) had 244 public elementary schools with 3,856 teachers (2,334 male, 1,522 female), and 120,740 pupils, cost for the year, 15,343,896 marks, of which 13,151,754 marks ■ provided by the State, 19 higher State schools with 11,662 pupils and 77 private schools with 19,770 pupils.

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, ■ Landgericht, and the "Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht," or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lubeck (Oldenburg). In 1910, 9,314, and 1911, 9,072 persons, ■ the State of Hamburg, were convicted of crime.

Finance.—For 1912 the ordinary revenue ■ estimated ■ 10,198,875*l*, and expenditure 10,198,875*l*. Direct taxes amount to nearly half of the whole revenue, and ■ to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. Expenditure for the debt, 1,716,556*l* in 1912 for education, 1,153,112*l*. The Income Tax amounts to 2*l* ■ per head of population.

Public debt, January 1, 1912, 769,451,838 marks (38,472,591*l.*), incurred chiefly public

Commerce and Shipping.—Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany. Value of imports and exports by —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	1,000 <i>l.</i> 173,865	1,000 <i>l.</i> 173,966	1,000 <i>l.</i> 176,223	1,000 <i>l.</i> 190,771	1,000 <i>l.</i> 210,634
Exports	140,111	128,335	136,621	156,170	168,469

Precious metals not included in the above figures; value of such imports in 1911, 3,764,889*l.*; exports, 1,442,039*l.*

Vessels entered and cleared —

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1907	16,478	12,040,461	16,507	12,103,209	32,980	24,143,670
1908	16,330	11,914,250	16,262	11,738,768	32,592	23,653,018
1909	17,015	12,184,268	17,117	12,339,129	34,132	24,523,397
1910	17,868	12,656,281	17,244	12,756,786	34,602	25,413,067
1911	17,965	18,176,469	17,838	13,198,677	35,803	26,375,146

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1907	11,777	10,939,916	11,935	8,024,986	23,712	18,964,902
1908	11,667	10,941,701	11,874	7,778,501	23,541	18,715,202
1909	11,757	11,226,346	12,466	8,112,040	24,223	19,338,386
1910	12,582	11,573,272	12,785	8,776,798	25,367	20,350,070
1911	12,494	12,054,015	13,781	9,325,981	26,275	21,379,996

Number and tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared :—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	Cargoes		In Ballast		Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1907	3,918	3,872,553	167	336,938	2,391	1,936,302	1,730	2,269,854
1908	3,678	3,757,339	167	237,753	2,197	1,815,479	1,648	2,158,597
1909	3,678	3,860,271	162	208,822	2,193	1,815,877	1,546	2,250,684
1910	3,864	3,568,151	176	252,977	2,148	1,861,968	1,390	1,952,737
1911	3,226	3,653,227	147	197,622	2,110	1,912,798	1,275	1,930,622

Sea-going (exclusive of fishing vessels), above 17 '65 registered, belonging to Hamburg, December 31 :—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total		No. of Crews
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1907	470	271,661	511	1,256,449	1,080	1,528,110	29,536
1908	490	271,373	511	1,287,240	1,106	1,558,613	—
1909	510	278,126	617	1,313,682	1,127	1,591,808	—
1910	—	283,268	621	1,328,170	1,150	1,611,438	—
1911	537	280,153	633	1,407,520	1,170	1,687,673	—

Leading Steamship Companies :—Hamburg-America line; Hamburg-South America line; German Kosmos line; German-Australia line; German East Africa line.

Railways, 44·8 miles.

British Consul-General.—Walter Risley Hearn.

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HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-Duke.—Ernst Ludwig, born November 25, 1868; the son of Grand-duke Ludwig IV. and of Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland; succeeded at the death of his father, March 13, 1892. Married, first, April 19, 1894, to Princess Victoria, born November 25, 1876, the daughter of Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The marriage dissolved December 21, 1901. Married, secondly, February 2, 1905, to Princess Elenore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, born September 17, 1871; offspring: Georg, born November 8, 1906. Ludwig, born November 20, 1895.

Sisters of Grand-duke.—Victoria, born April 5, 1863; married Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30, 1881. II. Elisabeth, born November 1, 1864; married the Grand-duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884; widow February 17, 1905. Irene, born July 11, 1866; married Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24, 1891. IV. Alice, born June 6, 1873; married (as Feodorovna) to Nicholas II. Emperor of Russia, November 26, 1894.

Prince Alexander, uncle of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. (died Dec. 15, 1888), and Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1826 (died Sept. 18, 1895), are:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1857; married April 1871, to Prince Erbach-Schönberg; widow Jan. 30, 1908. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, commander in the navy; married to Princess Victoria of Hesse, April 30, 1884; offspring, Alice, born February 23, 1886; married to Prince Andrew of Greece, October 7, 1903; Louise, born July 12, 1887; George, born Nov. 9, 1892; Ludwig, born June 25, 1900. 3. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1891; married Princess Anna of Montenegro, May 6, 1895.

¹ Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, 1879-86, afterwards Count Hatzefan, died Nov. 1898, married to Princess Beatrice of Britain, January 20, 1892.

former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I. in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna the grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are possessed of much private property, but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of a civil list, amounting to 1,265,000 marks.

Constitution.—The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856, 1862, 1872, and 1911. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of mediatised houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, a representative of the University, of the Technische Hochschule, two members elected by the noble landowners, and twelve life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke, as well as a representative of commerce, agriculture and industry respectively; while the second consists of fifteen deputies of the towns that have a special franchise, and forty-three representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts. Electors are Hessians above twenty-five years of age who pay direct taxes. Elections are direct and the voting is by ballot. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for six years, one-half of the number retiring every three years. The Chambers must meet every year. Members not hereditary of both Chambers who reside more than 1½ mile from the place of meeting, receive an allowance of 9s. a day and 3s. for each night, and travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by a ministry of State, divided into three departments, namely, of the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance. The minister of state is also minister of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs, and head of the department of Justice.

For administrative purposes, the Grand-duchy is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and numerous communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Provinces	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1910
		1900	1906	1910	
Starkenburg	1,169	489,604	642,096	590,380	505.0
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,269	282,047	306,755	309,283	243.7
Lower Hesse (Rhein Hessen)	530	343,334	349,424	332,438	721.6
Total	2,968	1,114,979	1,300,176	1,232,051	489.0

There were 639,198 males and 642,853 females in 1910. Increase from 1906 to 1910 at the rate of 1.20 per cent. per annum.

The largest towns are Mayence or Mainz (including Mombach and Kastel), with 110,634; Darmstadt, the capital, 87,089 (including Bessungen); Offenbach (including Burgel), 75,583; Worms, 46,819 (including Hochheim, Neuhausen und Pfälzheim), Giessen, 31,153 inhabitants, 1910.

Religion and Instruction.—At the end of 1910 there were 848,004 Protestants, 397,549 Catholics, 6,707 of other Christian sects, 24,068 Jews, and 5,728 unclassified, or of no religion. The Grand-duke is head of the Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod, and whose affairs are administered by a consistory (Oberkonsistorium). The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz). The contribution to the Protestant

Church in 1912 was 310,000 marks (15,500*l*) to the Catholic Church, 171,372 marks (8,586*l*)

Instruction ■ **compulsory** The elementary schools ■ maintained by the communes, but with contributions by the State. There are 986 public elementary schools with (1912) 3,417 masters, ■ mistresses, and 213,623 pupils. Continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen), winter, 1911-12, 27,344 pupils. Hesse has 11 gymnasia, 2 progymnasias, ■ realgymnasias, ■ oberrealschulen, ■ realschulen, 1 Agricultural College (Landwirtschaftsschule), and 32 incomplete realschulen (höhere Burgerschulen), with (1911) 709 teachers, and a total attendance of 12,737, 6 higher girls' schools with (1912) 3,391 pupils, and 46 private schools with (1912) 3,645 pupils. The University at Gießen had 1,350 matriculated students, and ■ Technical High School at Darmstadt, with 1,394 students in 1912. There are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

In 1910 there were 9,115 persons convicted of criminal offences in the Grand Duchy.

Finance —The ordinary ■■■■ and expenditure ■■■■ estimated for the year 1912 to balance at 4,009,962*l*.

Direct taxes are income tax and property tax (only to be considered as ■ supplementary tax). The direct taxes paid to the communes are an income tax, land tax, trade tax, and rent tax, the indirect taxes are chiefly a stamp tax, dog tax, duties on successions, &c. Public debt 21,796,596*l*, 1912, nearly all railway debt.

Production and Industry —Of the area, 63.4 per cent is under cultivation, 31.5 per cent forests, 5.1 per cent uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 916,909 acres, meadows and pastures, 249,964, vineyards 16,865, and forests, 546,801 acres, of the latter 180,169 belong to the State, 222,751 to the communes, 7,991 to other bodies, and 191,674 to private persons.

Areas and yield of chief crops, 1911 (1 hectare = 2.47 acres, 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.) —

Crops 1910	Area	Yield	Crops	Area	Yield
	Acres	Tons		Acres	Tons
Rye	175,479	143,709	Potatoes	169,635	639,248
Wheat	77,212	■ 268	Oats	143,621	124,547
Summer hay	125,425	118,406	Hay	231,602	388,125

31,861 acres under vines, yielding 8,527,750 gallons of ■■■■ to the value of 1,178,773*l*.

Domestic animals, December 2, ■■■■ —Horses, 61,951, cattle, 332,489, sheep 64,648, swine, 384,815, goats, 131,960.

Minerals ■ the value of 193,769*l*, and salt of 31,035*l* were raised in 1910. The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper, chemicals, furniture, wagons, railway cars and carriages, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling ■■■■.

British Chargé d'Affaires —Lord Acton, ■ V O

Consul General —Sir Francis Oppenheimer (Frankfort-on Main).

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LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince, **Leopold IV.**, born May 30, 1871, **of the late** Count Ernst of Lippe Biesterfeld, and **Carola**, Countess of Wartensleben; married August 16, 1901, to Princess Bertha of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld; offspring: Ernst, born June 12, 1902; Leopold Bernhard, born May 19, 1904; Karoline, born August 4, 1905. Count Leopold assumed the Regency **succession to his father**, September 27, 1904, but the right of succession was claimed by Prince Georg of Schaumburg-Lippe, and the dispute was settled by **judicial court at Leipzig** on October 25, 1905.

The succession fell to the Lippe-Biesterfeld branch of the house of Lippe **the death of Prince Karl Alexander**, January 13, 1905. For the expenses of the court, &c., **allotted the** arising from the Domainium (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 24, 1868, **indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house**, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince. By the law of March 24, 1898, the Regent draws all the revenues from the domainium, and therefrom makes annual payments to the Landkasse.

A charter of rights **granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836**, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions **public**. To the Chamber belongs the right of taking part in legislation **and the levying of taxes**; otherwise its functions **consultative**. A minister presides **the government**.

Except 5,925 Catholics and 780 Jews (1910), the people **Protestants**. Marriages, 1911, 1,261; births, 4,383; deaths, 2,400; stillborn, 146; illegitimate, 196. The Capital, Detmold, has 14,295 inhabitants (1910). Area **square miles**; population 1910, 150,937.

For 1912-1913 the **was estimated** **122,492/.**, **expenditure** at 125,613/. Public debt in 1912, 63,919/.

Consul-General.—W. E. **(Hamburg)**.

REFERENCE.—Amtsblatt für **Fürstentum Lippe**.

LÜBECK.

(FRANZ ■■■ HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

The free city and State of Lubeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30, 1811; since revised up to July 17, 1907. There ■■■ two representative bodies—the Senate, exercising the executive, and the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of ■■■ Burgesses, exercising, together with the Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate ■■■ composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by ■■■ burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There ■■■ 120 members in the ■■■ of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided ■■■ by a chairman elected for ■■■ year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, ■■■ of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but ■■■ House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all ■■■ relative ■■■ the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every ■■■ law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

The city of Lubeck had (1910) 116,599 inhabitants. Marriages in the State (1911) 868; births, 2,769; deaths, 1,825; excess of births, 944; there ■■■ illegitimate births, and 65 stillbirths.

On December 1, 1910, Protestants numbered 111,543, Roman Catholics 3,802, other Christians 276, Jews 623, and 'unclassified' 189. Education ■■■ compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There ■■■ (1912) ■■■ elementary schools (9 for boys, ■■■ for girls, 10 for either sex), with 11,209 pupils; for boys 1 gymnasium (650 pupils), 1 real gymnasium (612 pupils), 1 real school (586 pupils), 1 private higher school (483 pupils), and ■■■ public middle schools (1,846 pupils); for girls there ■■■ 1 public high school (568 pupils), 2 private high schools, 1 private middle school (708 pupils) and 2 public middle schools (1,865 pupils). There are also ■■■ public technical school for apprentices, 1 architectural school, 1 naval school, 1 school for engineers of steamers, 1 public and 1 private commercial school, and 1 private technical school for women. Lubeck contains ■■■ *Amtgericht* and a *Landgericht*, whence the appeal lies to the '*Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht*' at Hamburg. In 1907 801; 1908, 1,006; in 1909, ■■■ and 1910, ■■■ criminals ■■■ convicted.* In 1910, 3,097 persons received poor-relief from the City '*Armen-Anstalt*,' which spent, in 1910, 301,245 marks (15,062*l.*).

Estimated ■■■ and expenditure for 1912, 16,891,800 marks (844, ■■■). About one-third of the ■■■ is derived from public domains, chiefly ■■■ and industrial establishments; and ■■■ one-third from direct taxation. ■■■ the expenditure, one-sixth is ■■■ account of the public debt, 70,401,683 marks (3,520,084*l.*) in 1911.

Total imports into Lubeck, 1910, 4,417,000*l.*; total exports, 6,437,500*l.*

Number of vessels entered 1911, 3,256 of 862,641 tons; cleared, 3,204 of 869,448 tons.

■■■ *Vice-Consul*.—D. E. ■■■ Eichenburg.

(GROSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Grand-duke Friedrich IV., born April 9, 1882; son of Friedrich Franz III. and Anastasia Mikhailovna, daughter of the Grand-duke Michael Nikolaievitch of Russia, married June 7, 1904, to Alexandra, daughter of Ernst August of Brunswick-Lueneburg, Duke of Cumberland; succeeded the death of his father, April 10, 1897. Offspring: Prince Friedrich Franz, born April 22, 1910. Sisters of the Grand-duke are: 1. *Alexandrina*, born December 24, 1879; married April 26, 1898, to Christian, King of Denmark. 2. *Cecilie*, born September 20, 1886, married June 8, 1905, to Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown-Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia.

Uncles — *Aunts of the Grand-duke* — I. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 10, 1803; married May 5, 1831, the Princess Marie of Windisch-Graetz. Offspring: 1. *Antoinette*, born May 26, 1832; 2. *Henrich Borwin*, born December 16, 1835. Duke Paul in 1844 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants; he himself became a Roman Catholic. II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. III. *Johann Albrecht*, born December 8, 1857, Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick, married in the second time to Elisabeth, daughter of the late Duke Rostko zu Stolberg-Rossla. IV. *Klischeth*, born August 10, 1868; married October 24, 1890, to Friedrich August, Grand duke of Oldenburg. V. *Adolf Friedrich*, born October 10, 1878. VI. *Henrich*, born April 19, 1876, married February 7, 1901, to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, with the title 'Prince of the Netherlands.'

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. Their genealogical table begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The title of Grand-duke assumed 1815.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are of an entirely feudal character, but in March, 1907, the Grand-Dukes of both Grand-Duchies intimated to the estates of Schwerin and Now Strelitz, respectively, their intention of introducing a form of constitutional government. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand-duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—'Landtag.' There is only one Diet for both Grand-duchies, and it assembles every year for a few weeks; when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members. Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, the 'Knights' Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of 11 towns of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and 7 towns of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Ritterschaft has nearly 1000 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 11 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to the Grand-duke alone. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population in 1910:—Grand-ducal Domains, 198,250; Knights' Estates (Rittergüter), 120,454; Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 7,889; Towns and Town Estates, 313,365. Total, 639,958, half 319,979. The chief towns (1911) Rostock (65,383 inhabitants), Schwerin (42,519 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (24,378 inhabitants), Gustrow (17,805 inhabitants), and Parchim (10,608 inhabitants). In 1910 there were: Protestants, 616,512; Catholics, 21,043; other Christians, 1,288; Jews, 1,413; not stated, 702. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are 1,235 elementary schools with 92,912 pupils (1911); Gymnasien, 7 with 1,819 pupils; Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,492 pupils; Realprogymnasien,

2 with 167 pupils; Realschulen, ■ with 1,254 pupils, ■ preparatory schools with 618 pupils, higher private schools, 18 with 2,154 pupils, normal schools, 2 with ■ pupils, navigation schools, ■ with 129 pupils, agricultural school, 1 with ■ pupils, technical schools, ■ with ■ pupils in the ■ session and with ■ pupils in the winter session, institutions for the deaf and dumb, 1 with 54 pupils, institution for the blind, 1 with 90 pupils, schools for artisans, 50 with 5,843 pupils. There is a university at Rostock (see *German Empire*).

There ■ 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht ■ Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals.

There exists no general budget for the Grand duchy. There are three systems of finance, entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand duke, estimated for July 1, 1912-13, at 1,143,100/. ■ The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 899,845/ (for July 1, 1912-13). On July 1, 1912, the public debt was estimated at 7,026,670/. The interest of the railway debt (806,045/), and of the consolidated loan of 1886, amounting to 600,000/ is covered by the annuity of 48,000/ paid by the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

Consul General — W. E. HARR (Hamburg)

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ)

Grand duke **Adolf Friedrich**, born July 22, 1848, the son of Grand duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Augusta, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, succeeded ■ the death of his father, May 30, 1904, married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857. Offspring: Mary, born May 8, 1878, Jutta, born January 24, 1880, married July 27, 1899, under the name of Militta, to Prince Danilo of Montenegro, Adolf Friedrich, born June 17, 1882.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich II, youngest ■ of Duke Adolf Friedrich ■ of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet ■ unable ■ prevent the division of the country, which ■ protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, ■ of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having sovereign rights over more than one-half of the country.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has, ■ common with Mecklenburg-Schwerin ■ Diet consisting of landowners and town magistrates. The country is divided into two provinces: Stargard, which alone participates ■ the Constitution, and Ratzeburg, whose special Constitution, framed in 1869, was put in force in ■. Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the Ritterschaft (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*), 7 burgomasters and over 80 proprietors of Rittergüter belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

A form of constitutional government is about to be introduced. The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and ■ exercised by him through his Government, ■ the head of which ■ ■ 'Minister of State'. For 1910-11 ■ ■ 236,660/, expenditure 226,500/. Debt, July 1, 1910, 119,040/.

GERMAN TITLE :—OLDENBURG

The overlordship of the soil within the State is distributed as follows :—The Grand-duke has seigniorial rights over 527 square miles ; titled and untitled nobles over 353 square miles, and town corporations 117 square miles.

Marriages, 1911, 776 ; births, 2,335 ; deaths, 2,061 ; surplus of births, 775. Among the births were 85 stillborn, and 384 illegitimate children.

the exception of 2,627 Catholics, 298 Jews and persons of other confessions (1905), the people are Protestants. The total population on December 1, 1910, numbered 106,347 (53,523 males and 52,824 females). The capital, Neu-Strelitz, had 11,928 inhabitants in 1910.

British Minister Plenipotentiary—Rt. Hon. W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—W. E. Hearn (Hamburg).

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OLDENBURG.

(GROSSEHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Grand-duke Friederich August, born November 16, 1852 ; the son of Grand-duke Peter and of Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg ; succeeded at the death of his father, June 13, 1900 ; married (1), February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth (died August 28, 1895) daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia ; (2), October 24, 1898, to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin ; daughter of first marriage, a daughter, Sophia, born February 2, 1879 ; married February 27, 1906, to Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the Emperor Wilhelm II., of the second, a son, Nicolaus, born August 10, 1897 ; and two daughters, Ingeborg Alix, born July 20, 1901, and Altborg Mathilda, born May 19, 1903. *Brother of the reigning Grand-Duke*.—Prince Georg, born June 27, 1855.

The house of Oldenburg is said to be descended from Witkind, celebrated of the heathen against Charles Great the 9th century a son of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII, was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, Norway. The main line became extinct Count Anton Gunther, in 1607, whereupon territory of the family to the King of Denmark, who in 1617, whereupon Paul of Russia, in 1773, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke (1773) gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, whose descendants it remained till 1810, Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only restored it to its former sovereign, but, in the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it territory nearly 400 square miles, with 70,000 inhabitants, bestowing on it the name of Prince of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Lüneburg, on the Elbe, to the French frontier. Another consisted of the Principality of Lüneburg, and another of a piece of the secularized bishopric of Münster. Grand-duke a civil list of 400,000 marks, or 1,600,000 francs ; the (Krongut) is estimated at 24,000 marks, or 960,000 francs ; draws also a private of the family.

By the Constitution, 1849, revised 1852 and 1903, the legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for five years, by the whole of all citizens paying taxes. By a law of April 17, 1909, the direct mode of election was introduced in 1911. The Grand-Duchy is divided into districts. The Landtag consists of 11 delegates. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of 7 departments. Outlying Principalities of Lüneburg and Birkenfeld have provincial councils, both members, summoned once a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy, the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lüneburg and Birkenfeld. The revenue, 1912, 819,245*l.* ; expenditure, 818,841*l.*

Children of the King.

1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia, married June 6, 1906, to Princess Cecilie, born Sept. 20, 1886, daughter of the late Friedrich Franz III., of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring, Prince *Wilhelm Friedrich*, born July 4, 1906; Prince *Ludwig Ferdinand*, born November 9, 1907; Prince *Hubertus*, born September 30, 1909; Prince *George*, born Dec. 19, 1911; 2. Prince *Wilhelm Edel-Friedrich*, born July 7, 1883, married, Feb. 27, 1906, to Princess Sophie Charlotte, daughter of the Grand-Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg; 3. Prince *Adalbert*, born July 14, 1884; 4. Prince *August Wilhelm*, born Jan. 29, 1887; married, October 22, 1908, to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig Holstein; 5. Prince *Oscar*, born July 27, 1888; 6. Prince *Jocham*, born Dec. 17, 1890; 7. Princess *Viktoria Luise*, born Sept. 13, 1892.

Brother and Sisters of the King

1. Princess *Charlotte*, born July 34, 1866, married, Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II of Saxe-Weimingen; 2. Prince *Herarich*, born Aug. 14, 1862, married, May 24, 1888, to Princess Irene, daughter of the late Grand duke Ludwig IV., of Hesse; offspring of the union — two sons, Waldemar, born March 20, 1889; Sigismund born Nov. 27, 1896. 3. Princess *Victoria*, born April 12, 1866; married, Nov. 19, 1890, to Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Princess *Sophie*, born June 14, 1870; married, Oct. 27, 1889, to Crown Prince Konstantin of Greece, Duke of Sparta. 5. Princess *Margarethe*, born April 22, 1872, married, Jan. 15, 1893, to Prince Friedrich Karl Ludwig of Hesse.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thasso, of Zollern in Swabia, one of the generals of Charles the Great. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Margraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by King Sigmund, in 1415, with the Margraviate of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, in the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, turning Protestant, declared himself hereditary duke. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by inheritance to the electors of Brandenburg, who likewise adopted Protestantism. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of — and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Konigsberg on January 18, 1701. His successor Friedrich Wilhelm I., after adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, left his son and successor Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions of inhabitants. Friedrich II., added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles; this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half million inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised the area to nearly 100,000 square miles,

with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, much of Westphalia, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into separate pieces of territory, of a total of 106,820 square miles. This shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,486, by the of 1866.

At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 15,719,296 marks, or 770,554*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Kronfideikommiss- und Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikommiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1843. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikommiss, likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikommiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Glienicke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I. of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg), there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLEHN.

Friedrich I.	1701	Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1707
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713	Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Friedrich II. called 'the Great'	1740	Wilhelm I.	1861
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786	Friedrich III. (Mar. 9-June 15) []	1888
		Wilhelm II.	1888

Constitution and Government.

Various fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the Abgeordnetenhaus, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Herrenhaus. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The Herrenhaus is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering fifty members;

fourthly, a number of life-peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities'; fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight older provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a or less restricted period.

The Abgeordnetenhaus consists of 443 members—362 for the old kingdom, 80 added in 1867 represent the newly-annexed provinces, and 1 in 1876 for Lauenburg. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in . One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole; the second, of those pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third; the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the Abgeordnetenhaus is limited to five years. Every Prussian eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of the legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either former members are re-eligible. The Landtag to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, often circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Landtag must take place by the king in person, by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide the . Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts public functions, a higher office connected with increased salary, vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and only the same by election. No can be a member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers public. Each Chamber, the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber adopt a resolution the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right present addresses to the king. No one deliver a petition address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to to the ministers, and demand explanations relative complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and not bound by prescriptions

or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, within twenty-four hours of the offence. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination and civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the Abgeordnetenhaus receive and must accept travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 15 marks, or 15 shillings, per day.

Lower House composed as follows:—Conservatives, 151; Free Conservatives, 62; National Liberals, 65; Progressives, 37; Centre, 103; Poles, 15; Socialists, 6; Independents, 4.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into nine departments, as follows:—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Imperial Chancellor.*—Dr. von Bethman Hollweg.

2. *Minister of State and Minister of Finance.*—Dr. Lottner; appointed August, 1910.

3. *Minister of State and Minister of Public Works.*—Breitenbach, born 1856; appointed June, 1906.

4. *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction.*—Dr. von Trott zu Solz; appointed July, 1909.

5. *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.*—Dr. Frhr. von Schorlemer; appointed 1910.

6. *Minister of Justice.*—Dr. Bessler, appointed November, 1905.

7. *Minister for Interior.*—Von Dallwitz, appointed July, 1910.

8. *Minister of Commerce and Industry.*—Sydow; appointed Oct., 1909.

9. *Minister of State and Minister of War.*—General von Heeringen; appointed 1909.

Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior.—Dr. Delbrück; appointed Minister (without portfolio), July, 1910. *Imperial State Secretary of the Foreign Office.*—Von Kiderlen-Wächter, September, 1910. *Imperial Secretary of the Naval Office.*—Von Tirpitz, born 1849; Minister since March 29, 1898.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks, and, since 1905, 14,000 marks "representation-money."

The local government of Prussia is divided into Provinces, Government districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), urban circles (*Stadtkreise*), and rural circles (*Landkreise*). Urban circles consist of towns of more than 25,000 inhabitants; rural circles consist of the smaller towns, rural communities (*Landgemeinden*), and *Gutsbezirke*. For provinces and rural circles the local authorities of the constituent areas elect deliberative assemblies which appoint executive committees. Each province has a governor (*Oberpräsident*); each government district has a president, and deals chiefly with local concerns. In towns the deliberative authority is the town council (*Stadterordnetenversammlung*), elected on the 3-class system of property suffrage. The executive is a magistracy with the burgher-master as president. A rural circle has a *Landrat*. Local administrative business varies according to

the nature of the administrative division. The matters dealt with such as poor-relief, roads, light railways, &c., but in rural districts they include agricultural interests, and in towns, education, sick-insurance, valuation, collection of certain taxes, mustering of recruits, management of gas, water, and electric works, &c. The Crown controls the administration of all the administrative areas.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Provinces	Area : Square Miles	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1910
		1910	1905	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,786	2,064,175	2,080,176	139.6
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,861	1,709,474	1,641,874	172.7
Berlin	24	2,071,257	2,040,146	86,279
Brandenburg	15,359	4,082,616	3,531,556	266.0
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,431	1,716,921	1,684,346	147.5
Posen	11,190	2,099,831	1,986,687	187.6
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,569	5,221,962	4,912,725	335.6
Saxony (Sachsen)	8,752	3,044,275	2,974,244	315.7
Schleswig-Holstein ¹	7,335	1,621,004	1,504,248	220.7
Hanover (Hannover)	14,870	2,912,436	2,759,245	197.2
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,606	4,125,046	3,616,000	526.0
Hesse-Nassau	6,062	3,221,021	2,070,032	506.8
Rhine (Rheinprovinz)	10,423	7,121,140	6,456,337	688.1
Hohenollern (Hohenzollernsche Lande)	441	71,011	64,252	141.0
Total	185,134	40,104,210	37,293,264	224.0

¹ Including Helgoland.

Development of Prussia since 1875 :—

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage Annual Increase
1875	184,179	25,742,404	141.8	—
1890	184,537	29,977,367	222.7	1.1
1900	184,822	34,472,600	256.1	1.5
1906	185,134	37,293,264	276.9	1.69
1910	185,134	40,165,219	297.0	1.54

The population living in towns and that not in towns in 1905 and 1910 were as follows :—

		1905	Annual per cent.
Town population	18,968,785	17,878,995	1.74
Country population	21,201,424	19,414,269	1.25

¹ On the same areas as in 1910.

AREA POPULATION—RELIGION

011

Urban and rural population —

	Towns	Non Rural Communes ¹	Towns Communes, with 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards			Communes, &c. less		
			No	Pop	Per Cent	No	Pop	Per Cent
1896		52,518	1,840	184,822	51.4	51,944	15,470,800	
	1,266	52,117	1,968	19,141,609	55.5	51,415	15,827,900	44.5
1900	1,279	51,748	2,088	21,906,093	58.7	50,984	15,888,281	41.8
1910	1,270	51,888	2,456	25,094,116	62.5	50,158	15,071,193	5

¹ Including 16,143 separate 'Gutsbezirke' in 1896, 15,956 in 1900, 15,672 in 1905, 10,868 in 1910

Conjugal condition 1910 —

	Males	Females	
Unmarried	12,161,517	11,517,281	28,678,798
Married	7,154,121	7,162,027	14,316,148
Widowed	500,917	1,688,157	2,089,074
Divorced & separated	81,162	55,029	86,191

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the section relating to the *German Empire*

In 1910 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 688,839, of whom 301,710 Austrians and Hungarians, 137,440 Dutch, 90,687 Russians, 20,206 Danes, 7,602 Swedes and Norwegians, 9,898 British, 10,708 Belgians, 8,832 Americans (United States), 23,029 Swiss, and 4,288 French.

II MOVEMENTS OF THE POPULATION

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl Still-born	Surplus of
1906	800,922	1,306,912	94,779	712,970	593,942
1907		1,298,291	88,655	710,604	578,687
1908	811,81	1,306,283	39,884	712,111	576,675
1909	807,111	1,257,080	37,990	705,772	551,238
1910	810,418	1,256,612	37,111	676,148	580,464
1911	811,151	1,225,091	36,874	722,728	502,363

In 1911 98 per cent of the total births were stillborn, and 7.98 per cent illegitimate

The emigration from Prussia by German ports and Antwerp was in 1904, 16,402, in 1905, 16,206; in 1906, 16,088; in 1907, 18,005; in 1908, 10,889, in 1909, 12,318; in 1910, 14,021; in 1911, 11,835. The total number in 1911, 10,584 went to the United Kingdom. To the total, the province of Brandenburg (including Berlin), contributed 2,125, Hanover, 1,851.

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather one-third Catholics. In 1910, the numbers were: Protestants, 24,880,547; Roman Catholics, 14,581,829; Christians, 189,887; Jews, 416,926;

There are also ■ technical high schools (Berlin, Hanover, Aachen, Danzig, Breslau), 2 forestry schools (Eberswalde, Münden), 2 technical mining schools (Berlin, Clausthal), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hanover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, 4 commercial high schools (Berlin, Köln, Frankfurt a. Main, Königsberg Pr.), besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music, the Academy of Posen, &c.

The Universities, the high schools (exclusive of commercial high schools), some of the Gymnasien, Realgymnasien, and similar schools, ■ also all the normal schools, ■ maintained and administered by the Government, while ■ the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, &c., under control of the Government (For number of professors, teachers, and students ■ each of the Universities of Prussia, see under *German Empire*).

The whole of the educational establishments (exclusive of agricultural and some technical institutes) ■ Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there ■ local supervision for every province. The administration of each of them, ■ far as regards the *Regierungsschule*, is vested ■ President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*), while the management of the higher (secondary) schools and the normal schools belongs to the Provincial Schul Collegium, under the supervision of the Oberpräsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. As ■ general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul Collegium is responsible for the higher schools and the normal schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, ■ to form establishments for instruction, provided they can produce to the authorities the prescribed proof of their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. Both private and public establishments for education ■ placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered, directly ■ indirectly, State servants.

For the year 1911-12 the ordinary expenditure for instruction and similar purposes under the Department of the Ministry of Instruction amounted to about 212,000,000 ■ marks (10,600,000 £), besides 14,000,000 marks (700,000 £) for ■ recurring expenditure. For educational institutions under other ministries the ■ of about 19,000,000 marks, exclusive of ■ recurring expenditure, ■ set aside, ■ that the total ordinary expenditure of the ■ on instruction for the year amounted to nearly 231,000,000 marks. The total expenditure for all kinds of schools amounted ■ 1911-12 to about 600,000,000 marks.

Justice, Crime.

Prussia contains 14 Oberlandesgerichte (see under *German Empire*). The Oberlandesgericht ■ Berlin ■ called the *Kassationsgericht*, and ■ as ■ ■ appeal court for summary convictions, though for all ■ the ■ of final ■ is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases ■ conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, ■ public prosecutors, paid by the ■. In 1910 there ■ 344,770 persons convicted of ■ in Prussia.

GERMAN

Table

Effective, ordinary and extraordinary and expenditure for years ending March 31 following the year indicated in the table (20 marks = £1) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1905	4 400 248 206	4 187 467 213	1906	4 151 159 130	3 958 126 488
	4 666 719	5 334 926 305	1908	4 408 103 497	4 892 873 416
	4 063 702 411	3 797 617 034	1910	4 521 745 351	4 531 156 108

Budget estimates for years ending March 31 —

Heads of Receipts and Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11
	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks
Ministry of Agriculture	161,213,504	169,944,004	70,846,120	71,855,150
" Finance	649,790,400	714,893,610	219,844,216	204,163
" Commerce, and Public works	284,609,390	299,073,420	267,675	267,427
Debt and financial administration	2,181,784,000	2,381,053,000	1,847,742,000	1,084,407,000
State administration (Justice, &c.)	478,626,925	507,496,983	642,556,614	671,056,059
	244,340,327	260,836,831	819,349,000	852,085,361
Total ordinary	4,635,466,749	4,268,846,450	4,871,914,496	4,078,284,600
Extraordinary	49,568,000	87,896,800	214,000,253	228,007,850
Total	4,685,034,749	4,356,743,250	5,085,914,749	4,306,292,450
	(4,685,034,749)	(4,356,743,250)	(5,085,914,749)	(4,306,292,450)

The total expenditure amounted (1911) to 5l. 1s. 2d. per head of population. The direct taxes amounted almost to 9s. per head. Since April 1, 1895, only the tax, a new supplementary tax (Vermögenssteuer), and the tax "vom Gewerbebetriebe im Umherziehen" direct State-taxes, the land-tax, the house tax, and the trading tax received by the communes.

The expenditure for the army and navy not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

Public debt 1911 and 1912 —

	1911	1912
National bearing interest		
Consolidated	1,030,000,000	1,102,298,000
" "	1,203,378,750	1,090,675,900
" "	1,569,957,700	1,501,298,150
Treasury bonds	810,000,000	840,000,000
State railway	44,801,000	91,708,000
Debt of provinces annexed in 1910	2,419,243	2,902,706
Total national	5,531,577,100	5,428,874,000
	(5,531,577,100)	(5,428,874,000)

The sinking fund of the railway in 1912 amounted 159,261l. and of the annexed provinces' debt 2,827l. The charges interest, amortisation, management of the amounted 20,517,457l. in the 1912. The debt to 11l. 17s. 3d. per head of population, the annual charge to 6d. per head.

Army.—The conditions of service have been already described under *German Empire*. The total peace strength of the Prussian army at the present time is about 480,000 of all arms and ranks.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in Prussia, in 1895, was as follows:—Under 1 hectare, 1,649,859; 1–10 hectares, 1,236,393; 10–100 hectares, 402,209; 100 hectares, 20,390; total, 3,308,651.

The total area of the farms in 1895 was 28,479,739 hectares. These farms supported, in 1895, a population of 10,948,476, of whom 4,633,055 were actively engaged in agriculture. The principal crops, and the yield in metric tons, 2 years, were as follows (1 hectare = 2·47 acres; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.):—

	Hectares	Tons	Hectares	Tons
Wheat	1,146,626	2,482,971	1,175,104	2,900,041
Rye	4,720,771	8,041,946	4,700,755	8,197,386
Summer barley	830,610	1,698,713	820,979	1,716,457
Oats	2,801,337	5,291,611	2,818,083	6,210,493
Potatoes	2,231,254	22,780,313	2,240,370	25,630,203
Hay (meadow)	3,232,470	14,561,638	3,246,491	10,000,849

In 1911 there were vineyards on 17,100 hectares, yielding 537,197 hectolitres of wine; hops on 1,097 hectares, yielding 4,546 tons. On December 1, 1907, Prussia contained live stock comprising 3,046,304 horses, 12,011,584 cattle, 5,408,867 sheep, 15,095,854 swine, and 2,235,529 goats.

In 1905–06 Prussia contained 10 establishments engaged in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which consumed 12,596,787 metric tons of beet-root in the production of 1,861,970 metric tons of raw sugar, and 260,859 metric tons of molasses. In 1905–6 there were 4,326 breweries in action in Prussia, which brewed 83,600,000 hectolitres of beer, at 90 litres per head of the population. In 1905–06 there were 6,404 distilleries in operation, which produced 3,722,082 hectolitres of alcohol.

II. MINERALS.

The output of coal increased from 17,571,581 tons in 1900 to 184,044,080 tons in 1907, and the output of lignite in the same time from 8,118,553 tons to 52,660,597 tons. Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of coal and iron ore raised, and of the pig-iron produced in 1908–09:—

	1911			
	Tons	Marks	Tons	Marks
Coal	143,771,612	1,417,750,850	181,324,080	1,462,665,251
Lignite	56,644,391	18,447,398	60,581,043	189,975,663
Iron ore	4,823,606	40,290,270	4,948,711	42,000,000
Pig-iron	2,995,612	375,130,821	10,477,303	1,000,000,000

In 1910 100,000 numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia. Underground workers, 484,504; surface workers, 147,054; boys (under 16), 24,468; females, 7,508; total, 663,534. The amount of their wages was 800,892,890 marks.

Commerce.—The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollgebiet). This is carried on through the ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, telegraphs, and telephones. There are 92 chambers and corporations of the large towns of the Kingdom. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia; it is included in that of Germany.

Internal Communications.—On April 1, 1910, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows: State owned, Broad gauge, main lines, 19,602 miles, broad gauge, local lines, 9,322 miles, total broad gauge, 28,924 miles. Narrow gauge, 208 miles. Total length of State lines, 132 miles. Private lines, 1,826 miles. Total railway mileage, 30,950. Plans for the electrification of main railway lines are being steadily pushed on. The line between Dessau and Bitterfeld was the first to be electrified and the experiment was successful that a longer stretch has been chosen, Magdeburg—Bitterfeld—Leipzig—Halle. It is uncertain whether electric traction will meet military requirements, and there will, therefore, be no electrification for the present of strategic railways or of lines which are of strategic importance.

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REUSS, Elder Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—ÄLTERER LINIE)

The reigning Prince is **Heinrich XXIV.**, born March 20, 1878; succeeded his father **Heinrich XXII.**, who died April 19, 1902. Sisters of the reigning prince: **Emma**, born Jan. 17, 1881; married May 14, 1903, to **Arch.**, Count of Kunigl; **Maria**, born 26, 1882; married Feb. 4, 1904, to **Ferdinand**, Baron Gnagnoni. **Hermine**, born Dec. 17, 1887; married Jan. 7, 1907, to **Johann Georg**, Prince of Schönaich Carolath. **Ida**, born Sept. 4, 1891; married November 7, 1911, to **Christopher**, Prince of Holberg-Rossia.

The Regent of the Principality is Prince **Heinrich XXVII.**, Prince of Reuss-Gera, Oct. 15, 1908.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the old prefects of Weida, who were imperial functionaries and afterwards free lords. All

heads of the house, ever since ~~the~~ commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. In ~~the~~ year 1701 ~~the~~ settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again ~~the~~. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list, but a great part of the territory over which he reigns is his private property.

The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of ~~the~~ members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, ~~the~~ by the ~~the~~ of large estates, ~~the~~ elected by towns, and 4 by ~~the~~ districts. The public revenue and expenditure for 1912 ~~the~~ estimated ~~the~~ 92,203*l*. There is ~~the~~ public debt.

Area, 122 square miles; population (1910), 72,769.

The population is mainly Protestant, only 1,205 being Catholic. The capital, Greiz, has (1910) 23,245 inhabitants.

REUSS, Younger Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—JÜNGERE LINIE.)

The reigning Prince is Heinrich XXVII., born Nov 10, 1868; the ~~the~~ of Prince Heinrich XIV. and of Princess Agnes; succeeded his father March 31, 1913; married November 11, 1884, to Princess Elise, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Offspring: I. Princess Victoria, born April 21, 1889. II. Princess Luise Adelheid, born July 17, 1890. III. Prince Heinrich XLIII., born July 25, 1893; died May 13, 1912. IV. Prince Heinrich XLV., born May 13, 1895. *Sister of the Reigning Prince: Princess Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859; married November 17, 1887, to Prince Hermann of Solms-Braunfels; widow, August 30, 1900.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz, a great part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes ~~the~~ called Heinrich, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I. is given ~~the~~ the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights ~~the~~ granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom three ~~the~~ elected by those paying the highest income-tax, and twelve by the inhabitants in general. The head of the collateral Reuss-Köstritz family is hereditarily ~~the~~ member. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members ~~the~~ under ~~the~~ direction. On November 23, 1892, the hereditary prince (Heinrich XXVII.) received authority from the reigning prince to carry on the government in his name, and on April 2, 1910, in consequence of the permanent incapability of the reigning prince, the hereditary prince was appointed Regent.

The annual estimated revenue, 138,965*l*. for the financial period 1911-13, expenditure, 188,965*l*. Public debt (1910), 52,027*l*.

~~the~~ the ~~the~~ population (152,752 in 1910), 147,272 were Evangelical, 3,498 Catholic, 779 other Christians, ~~the~~ Jews, 828 not included ~~the~~ these. The capital, Gera, ~~the~~ (1910) 49,276 inhabitants.

~~the~~ *Vice-Consul*.—R. ~~the~~ Turner.

SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

The reigning Duke ■ Ernst, born August 31, 1871; the son of Moritz (brother of the late Duke Ernst) and Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, succeeded to the throne February 7, 1908, on the death of his uncle; married, February 17, 1898, to Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe, born September 22, 1875. Offspring, Princess Charlotte Agnes, born March 4, 1900; Prince Georg-Moritz, born May 13, 1900; Princess Elisabeth, born April 6, 1903; Friedrich-Ernst, born May 15, 1905.

There ■ a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from ■ till 1672, but its territories ■ afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been ■ separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. In 1874 the Duke resigned ■ right to a civil list, in exchange for a charge upon the State or crown-domains (Domänenfideicommiss).

The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber of thirty-two representatives, elected for three years, nine chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, eleven by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets once at least in each financial period.

The executive is divided into four departments, namely—1, of the Ducal House, Foreign Affairs, Worship; 2, of Justice; 3, of the Interior; 4, of Finance. The budget is ■ for three years, estimates for the period 1911-1913, ■ and expenditure, 259,946l. Two-thirds of the revenue ■ derived from the State domains and the remainder from direct taxes. Public debt, 1911, 44,870l., which the funds of the State (exclusive of reserve funds in the "Landesbank") exceeded by 242,277l.

Population, 1910, 216,128. In 1910, 207,825 Protestant, 7,246 Catholic. The capital, Altenburg, had 39,976 (1910) inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants ■ of Slavonic origin. The peasants of the "Ostkreis" (eastern part of the Duchy) ■ reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest ■ becoming ■ heir to the landed property of the father. Estates ■ kept for generations in the ■ family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

Gymnasias, Realschule, and teachers' seminaries, 1912, 1,890 pupils; *Bürgerschulen* 5,620 pupils (2,845 boys and 2,775 girls); 204 public elementary schools, 611 teachers (53 female) and 37,321 pupils. Annual expenditure on elementary schools, 95,496l., of which 21,435l. ■ provided by ■ State.

■ Consul-General.—A. C. Grant Duff (Leipzig).

Vice-Consul.—R. ■ Turner.

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SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

The reigning Duke **Ernst II.** (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), born July 19, 1884, of the late Leopold Duke of Albany, and Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, succeeded his uncle, Alfred, July 30, 1900; married October 11, 1905, to Princess Victoria Adelaide, daughter of Duke Friedrich Ferdinand of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; offspring Prince Johann Leopold, born August 2, 1906; Princess Sibylla Kalma Marie, born January 18, 1906; Prince Dietmar Hubert, born August 24, 1907.

Sister of the Duke is Princess Alice, born February 25, 1883; married February 10, 1904, to Prince Alexander of Teck.

Immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is Duke John Ernst, seventh of Duke Ernst the Pious, who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernst's second son, in 1409, as the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, which John Ernst's two sons ruled in common, under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; but their single son, Ernst Frederick I. (1744-1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg in 1825, Ernst I. received, in 1826, Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld, which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1804, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. According to an agreement of July 19, 1807, the income of the Gotha domains is divided between the Duke and the King. The Duke further receives one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditure of the Coburg domains.

The fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every male above the age of twenty-five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, regularly in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary; the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

The domain budget is voted for four years for Coburg. The annual domain budget for Coburg 1909-1913 is estimated at 27,035*l.*, and expenditure 15,965*l.* The special State budget and expenditure for the years ending March 31, 1911-12, for Coburg is 65,072*l.*, and 66,252*l.* respectively, and for Gotha 216,045*l.*; while the State-revenue and expenditure (1911-12) of Coburg and Gotha, are 121,794*l.* Public debt, 1912, 89,500*l.* for Coburg, and 122,546*l.* for Gotha, both being largely covered by real property and stocks. In 1910 there were 250,454 Protestant, 4,951 Catholic, and 319 other Christians; 1 Jew, and 670 persons of other religion. The chief towns, Gotha and Coburg, have respectively 23,789 and 23,789 inhabitants (1910).

Minister-Resident.—A. C. Duff.

Vice-Consul.—R. M. Turner.

SAXE MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM MEININGEN.)

The reigning Duke is **Georg II.**, born April 2, 1826; the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, (1) May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who March 30, 1855; (2) October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who died February 10, 1872; (3)morganatically, 18, 1873, to Helena Franz, Baroness of Heldburg. *Offspring* (first marriage):—I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich III.; offspring: Feodora, born May 12, 1879; married September 24, 1898, to Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, Younger Branch. II. Princess *Marie Elisabeth*, born September 23, 1853. (Second marriage) III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859; marriedmorganatically Sept. 20, 1892, to Katharina Jensen, Baroness of Saalfeld. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861; married April 25, 1889, to Princess Adelheid of Lippe; offspring three daughters and three sons, Georg, born October 11, 1892; Ernst, born September 23, 1895, and Bernhard, born June 30, 1901.

The line of Saxe Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks paid out of the produce of the State domains. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus revenue, which is estimated for each of the three financial years 1912-14 at 40,788*l*.

There is a legislative organization, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives; four elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax an income of 150*l*. or more; sixteen by all other inhabitants. There are elections every years.

Budget for the financial years 1912-14, revenue, 527,816*l*.; expenditure, 445,840*l*.; 81,476*l*. of the revenue drawn from domains. Chief expenditure, Matrikularbeiträge (or contributions) for the Empire, the interest of the public debt, the expenses for the administration of the domains and of the State, and the civil list for the Ducal family. Debt in 1911, 319,288*l*., largely covered by productive State capital.

Population, 278,762 in 1910. In 1910, 271,433 Protestants; 5,233 Catholics; 1,137 Jews. The capital, Meiningen, had, in 1910, 17,186 inhabitants. In 1911 there were 2,244 marriages; 7,854 births alive; 4,389 deaths; surplus of births, 3,464. Of the births (2.9 per cent.) stillborn, and 976 (12.0 per cent.) illegitimate.

In there public elementary schools with teachers (785 male, 118 female) and 48,923 (18.0 per cent. of the inhabitants) pupils.

British Vice-Consul.—R. M. Turner (resides in Leipzig).

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GRAND-DUCHY OF SAXONY

(GROSSTHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN)

The reigning Grand-duke is **Wilhelm Ernst**, born June 10, 1876, son of the late Prince Karl August and Princess Pauline of Saxe-Weimar; succeeded his grandfather, the late Grand-duke Karl Alexander, January 5, 1901; married, April 30, 1903, **Caroline**, Princess of Reuss, who died January 17, 1905; married a second time, January 4, 1910, to **Feodora**, Duchess of Sachsen-Meiningen.

The family of the Grand duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony which include **Meiningen**, **Saxe-Altenburg**, and **Coburg**, while the younger, **Albertine** line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct the Grand-duchy of Weimar would be the Saxon throne. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1640. In 1806 a temporary subdivision into Principality was finally, the **Principality of Eisenach** in 1761, united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1729-1749) who introduced the principle of primogeniture. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand duke was awarded to Duke Karl August known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune. He has also a civil list of 1,020,000 marks, or 51,000*l*.

The Constitution was granted May 5, 1816, slightly altered October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. The legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one Chamber, composed of 38 members, five chosen by landowners having a yearly income of from 150*l* upwards; five by other persons of the same rank (one each from the University of Jena, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Handicrafts, the Chamber of Agriculture, and the Chamber of Labour), and twenty-three by the other inhabitants. All deputies are elected directly. All citizens over twenty-five years of age have the franchise. The Chamber meets every three years. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted for a period of three years, from 1911 to 1913, annual income and expenditure, 612,769*l*. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 2,418,916*l* in January, 1909. Public debt, 145,825*l* in 1908. The debt is less than that of any other German State by real property and stocks.

The Grand duchy consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisenach, and Neustadt, to which belong also some smaller exclaves. Population, December 1, 1910, 417,149. Marriages, 1911, 3,439; births, 11,797; deaths, 7,164, surplus of births, 4,633. Among the births, 375 (3.18 per cent.) were stillborn, and 1,408 (10.94 per cent.) illegitimate. In 1910, 48.94 per cent lived in rural districts. Weimar, the capital, had 34,582 inhabitants in 1910; Eisenach, 38,362; Jena, 38,487; Apolda, 22,610.

In 1910 there were 393,774 Protestants, 19,980 Catholics, 1,323 Jews, and 1,221 other Christians, and 1,221 not Christians.

The University at Jena (see Germany) serves the four Grand-duchies. The public schools in the Grand-duchy at the close of 1910-11 were as follows.—

Schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary schools	405	1,159	65,888
Gymnasias	3	50	—
Realgymnasias	—	20	—
Realschule with Realprog.	—	12	174
Oberrealschule (recently founded)	—	20	407
Realschulen (1 private)	5	—	616
Normal schools	2	37	298
Drawing schools	2	7	—
Asylum	1	10	52

Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht of Gera. Saxe-Weimar and the Reuss Principalities. The Oberlandesgericht of Jena is a court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia.

British Minister Plenipotentiary—Rt. Hon. Sir W. R. Goetzen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

REPRESENTATIVE—Seibel (A.), Thuringen [in 'Land and Leute' series] Nienfeld, 1902.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.—Friedrich August III., born May 25, 1865, of the late King Georg; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 15, 1904; married November 21, 1891, to Princess Luise of Tuscany, born September 2, 1870. The marriage dissolved February 11, 1903. Offspring: Prince Georg, born January 15, 1893; Prince Friedrich Christian, born December 31, 1893; Prince Ernst Heinrich, born December 8, 1896; Princess Margarethe, born January 24, 1900; Princess Maria Alix, born September 27, 1901; Princess Anna Monica, born May 4, 1903.

The King has two sisters: Princess Mathilda, born March 19, 1868, and Princess Maria Josefa, born May 31, 1867, married October 2, 1886, to the late Archduke Otto of Austria, widow, November 1, 1900; and two brothers: Prince Johann Georg, born July 10, 1860; married (1) April 8, 1884, to Duchess Isabella of Württemberg (died May 21, 1904) (2) 30, 1900, Princess Immacolata of Bourbon; and Prince Max, born November 17, 1870, became a priest July 26, 1894.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089-1108; he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1108-1125), and Konrad the Great (1125-1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, grand ducal family while the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. 1806 the Friedrich August III. (1763-1827), entering the Rhine, from Napoleon the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed by Congress of Vienna in 1815. The predecessors of present King Friedrich August I. (1806-1827), Anton (1827-1830), Friedrich August II. (1830-1854), Johann (1854-1878), Albrecht (1878-1902), Georg (1902-1904).

King Friedrich August III. has a civil list of 3,741,902 marks per annum. Exclusive of the sum as appanage of the Prince Johann Georg, and the appanage of the Princess Mathilde amounting (1910-11) 349,554 marks. The formerly royal domains consisting chiefly of extensive forests, became, in 1880, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of Saxony was adopted September 4, 1831; but it has undergone alterations up to 1909. The crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at extinction of the latter, also the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the heir to the throne is regent.

The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises princes of the royal who are of age; a deputy of the (Lutheran) archbishopric of Meissen, a proprietor (or one deputy) of the 'Herrschaft' of Wildenfels, one of the proprietors of mediatised domains, held by five owners, one deputy of the University of Leipzig, the two proprietors of 'Standesherrschaften,' a Lutheran 'Oberhofprediger' at Dresden, the Dean of the Roman Catholic Chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen in his character of 'Apostolic Vicar' at Dresden, the superintendent at Leipzig, a deputy of the collegiate institution of Wurzen, one of the proprietors of four estates in fee, twelve deputies elected by the King of other nobiliary estates for life, ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life, and the burgomasters of eight towns. The Lower Chamber is made up of forty-three deputies of towns and forty-eight representatives of rural districts. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 4,000 marks a year, and the qualification for the right of electing to the Lower House is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year, which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and of the university. Members of the Lower House must be Saxon citizens thirty, and pay some direct State taxes, and electors are all Saxon citizens above twenty-five years of age who pay a direct contribution. Every elector has a right to one, two, or three additional votes according to (1) the amount of his income, (2) the value of his landed property, (3) the possession of an income (by public officials) over a certain amount, (4) his right as an elector for the Chamber of Industry or the Chamber of Agriculture, (5) his scientific education, (6) his scientific or artistic profession, (7) his age (an elector over 50 years of age has an additional vote). The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day (6 marks per day if they reside in the town where the Legislature meets) during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses may propose new laws, no taxes may be imposed, levied, or altered without the sanction of both.

Last election, 1911 Conservatives, 29, National Liberals, 26, Radicals, 10, Socialists, 1.

The executive is in the King and in the Ministry of the Interior (*Gesamminiisterium*), and in the separate Ministries of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Foreign Affairs, and of War.

Area and Population

Governmental Divisions	Area, Eng Hch Sq Miles	Population		Population per Sq Mile
		—	Dec 1900	
Dresden	1,674	1,350,287	1,284,397	806
Leipzig	1,378	1,234,623	1,146,423	9
Bautzen	953	443,549	426,420	467
Chemnitz	953	920,543	851,130	1151
Zwickau	983	857,659	800,231	811
Total	5,787	4,806,661	4,508,601	796

EMPIRE :—KINGDOM ■ SAXONY

The growth of the population ■ shown in the following table :—

Year	Population	Density per Sq. ■	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1875	2,760,586	471	1.99	■	4,302,216	720.6	2.10
1885	3,182,008	548	1.41	1905	4,508,601	770.1	1.46
1895	3,787,658	■	1.63	1910	4,406,861	■	1.33

The conjugal condition of the population ■ follows in 1910 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Children	784,656	790,512	1,575,168
Adults—			
Unmarried	553,954	557,231	1,111,185
Married	916,325	914,939	1,831,264
Widowed	54,798	198,603	248,396
Divorced ■ separated .	14,265	26,478	40,738

Saxony contains (1900) 47,009 Lusatian Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1900 there ■ 161,534 foreigners (exclusive of Germans belonging to other German States).

The movement of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborns	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1909	88,541	111,490	4,754	20,062	75,766	60,885
1910	89,807	124,680	4,704	20,115	72,351	77,644
1911	41,386	130,257	4,374	19,700	70,750	46,133

The population of the principal towns was, 1910 (including the municipalities incorporated up to July 1, 1912) :—

Leipzig .	540,850	Zittau .	37,064	Rochenbach .	21,665
Dresden	540,365	Freiberg	26,387	Grimmitchau	28,618
Cheimnitz	287,807	Meißen	25,805	Meyers .	25,470
Plauen .	121,272	Bautzen	32,754	Glauchau .	26,156
Zwickau	73,542				

Religion.—Although the royal family is Roman Catholic, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony ■ Protestants. In 1910, Lutherans, 4,601,510 ; Roman Catholics, 233,872 ; Reformists, 16,531 ; other Christians, 30,548 ; Jews, 17,587 ; unclassified, 6,613. Of the Lutheran Church, the chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory ■ Dresden ; and ■ also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 35 clerical and ■ lay members (1901).

Instruction.—In 1911, there were 2,303 public Protestant and 56 Roman Catholic common schools, ■ private and chapter schools, and 1,948 advanced common schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,365, with ■ total attendance of 971,915. ■ addition there were 1 technical high school ■ Dresden (winter term, 1911-12, 1,135 students), 1 mining academy ■ Freiberg

(358 students), 1 forestry academy at Tharandt (109 students), and 1 veterinary high school ■ Dresden (280 students); further, 11 Gymnasias, ■ Realgymnasias, 5 'Oberrealschulen,' ■ 'Realschulen,' 26 seminaries, ■ higher girls' schools and 'Studienanstalten' (1912), altogether 106 educational establishments, with ■ total attendance of 32,927 (1911), exclusive of the University and ■ large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes. The University of Leipzig is one of the largest in Germany (5,170 students). ■ under Germany.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.—Saxony has ■ 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 111 'Amtsgerichte.' The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig. In 1909, 30,798 persons ■ convicted of criminal offences.

Recent statistics of pauperism are not available

Finance.—The financial period extends over ■ term of two years. The budget for each of the two years 1912-13 estimated the receipts from State property and taxes at 19,161,297*l.*, and the cost of working and of collection ■ 18,556,886*l.*, the surplus being 5,604,411*l.* Other receipts were estimated at 3,499,836*l.*, and expenditure at 9,104,247*l.*, so that the ordinary revenue and expenditure balanced at 22,661,133*l.* The extraordinary expenditure for 1912-1913 was put at 3,834,385*l.* More than one-half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. Expenditure on public debt, 1,989,475*l.* for each of the years 1910 and 1911. Public debt, 1911, 48,494,725*l.* incurred almost entirely on railways and telegraphs, and other works of public utility.

Production and Industry.—Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal working ■ also important.

In 1911, of the total area, 2,466,864 acres ■ under cultivation, viz. :— 2,028,246 ■ (82·32 per cent.) arable; 422,370 ■ (17·12 per cent.) meadow; 15,689 ■ (0·63 per cent.) pasture; 609 ■ (0·03 per cent.) vineyard; besides 950,256 acres under wood, of which 445,588 ■ belonged to ■ State.

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lbs.) in 1910 :—

Crop	Acres	Metric ■	Crop	Acres	■ tons
■	154,771	147,441	Oats	479,619	312,711
Rye	516,160	385,531	Potatoes	311,031	290,384
Barley	64,084	40,306	Hay	422,370	391,507

On May 1, 1911, the factory hands in Saxony ■ returned ■ 757,518, of whom 494,848 ■ males and 262,670 females; 246,069 ■ engaged in the textile industry, 121,208 in the manufacture of machinery and tools, 54,439 in industries connected with stone and earth, and 47,627 in those connected with paper and leather. The total number of factories and industrial establishments was 30,623. The following shows the mining ■ for five years :—

Year	Main Industry				Other		Total	
	No. of	Production in metric tons		in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	No. of Mines	Hands
		Coal	Lignite					
1899	109	25,951	4,879,441	2,455,840	69,455	2,504	1,819	143
1900	105	31,896	7,908,600	75,768	26	2,373	1,543	84,287
1900		33,437	8,309,000	75,915		2,159	1,358	127
1910	110	33,294	8,691,000	75,060		1,941	1,438	85,395
1911	108	32,964	7,050,000	4,825,000	76,560	28	1,622	1,816
								84,606
								77,000

¹ Exclusive of mines not worked.

In 1910 the Saxon iron-foundries produced 512,844 metric tons of finished iron, value 4,697,408*l*. In 1910-1911, breweries produced 87 796,580 gallons of beer; and 554 distilleries consumed 118,163 metric tons and 294,247 gallons of material in the manufacture of spirits and produced 2,696,785 gallons of pure alcohol.

British Minister Resident.—A. C. Grant Duff (residing at Dresden).

British Consul.—Ch. W. Palmié (residing at Dresden).

There are vice-Consuls at Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz.

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SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE

(FORSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

The reigning Prince is Adolf, born February 28, 1883, son of Prince Stephen Georg; succeeded his father April 29, 1911. *Brothers and Sister*:—1. Prince Moritz, born March 11, 1884. 2. Prince Wolrad, born April 19, 1887. 3. Prince Stephan, born June 21, 1891. 4. Prince Heinrich, born September 25, 1894. 5. Prince Friedrich Christian, born January 6, 1906. 6. Princess Elisabeth, born May 31, 1908.

of the Reigning Prince.—1. Princess Hermine, born 6, 1860, married, February 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg, who died July 28, 1888. 2. Prince Hermann, born May 19, 1868. 3. Prince Otto, born Sept. 18, 1864; married (morg.) 21 1898, to Anna von Koppen, created Countess von Hagenburg. 4. Prince Adolf, born July 20, 1869; married, November 19, 1890, to Princess Victoria Frusela, daughter of the late Emperor Friedrich. The reigning house of Lippe is from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT—SCHWARZBURG

Area, 131 sq miles population (1910), 46,656

There is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

For the financial year 1911 the revenue and expenditure were 45,130/. Public debt, 19,000/.

Except 653 Catholics and 246 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, had, in 1910, 5,740 inhabitants.

British Consul-General—W. Hearn (Hamburg).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bzw. Landesverordnungen

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTUM SCHWARZBURG RUDOLSTADT.)

The reigning Prince is Gunther, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his father Prince Georg, Jan. 19, 1890, married December 9, 1891, to Princess Anna Luise of Schaumburg-Lippenburg.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Albrecht VII, 1605, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 300,000 marks. The State domains are the property of the reigning family.

For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies are elected for three years.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1909-11 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 144,766/ each. Public debt (1911), 227,206/.

Area, 363 sq miles, population (1910), 100,702, Protestant (1910), 99,210, Catholics, 1,288, other Christian sects, and Jews, 78. Rudolstadt, the capital, had (1910) 12,937 inhabitants.

(FÜRSTENTUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Since the decease on March 28, 1909, of Prince Karl Gunther, the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen has been united with Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt by a personal bond of union under the government of Prince Gunther. (See Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.)

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. But it was now transferred to the state and in return for its cession the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen receives an annual grant (Dotation) of 25,000/.

Restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet which consists of eighteen members, six appointed by the Prince, six elected by certain highly taxed landowners and others, and six elected by the inhabitants in general. The executive part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into five departments.

For the years 1912 to 1915 the annual revenue and expenditure ■■■ estimated to amount to 170,887½ Public debt (April 1, 1912), 201,584½ In the debt is included ■ railway loan of 115,000½, against which there are claims amounting ■ 112,000½

Area, ■■ sq miles; population (1910), 89,917, mostly Protestant The chief towns, Sondershausen and Arnstadt, have respectively 7,769 and 17,841 inhabitants

WALDECK

(FÜRSTENTUM WALDECK)

Reigning Prince, Friedrich, born January 20, 1865; the ■■■ of Prince George Victor and Princess Helena of Nassau; succeeded at the death of his father, May 12, 1893, married, August 9, 1895, to Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg Lippe, offspring Prince Jonas, born May 13, 1896, Prince Max, born September 13, 1898, Princess Helene, born December 22, 1899, Prince Georg Wilhelm, born March 10, 1902

Brother and sisters: ■ the reigning prince are —I Princess Pauline, born October 10, 1863, married May 7 1881 to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim Steinfurt II Princess Emma born August 2 1866, married January 7 1879, King Willem III of the Netherlands, widow November 20 1894 III Princess Helene born February 17, 1861 married April 27, 1883 to Prince Leopold Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen ■ Great Britain widow March 23 1884 IV Princess Elisabeth, born September ■ 1873, married, May 9 1900 to Alexander hereditary Count of Erbach-Schönberg V Prince Wolrad Friedrich (brother on the father's side) born June 22 1892

After the war between Austria and Prussia ■ the end of 1866 ■ 'Treaty of Accession' signed by the Prince on July 14, 1871 by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights ■ King Wilhelm I for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24 1877, till January 1 ■■ A Treaty made March 3 1887, continued the arrangement for the future making it terminable on notice given

There ■■ legislative assembly of fifteen members, with authority restricted to purely local affairs In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials ■■ appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality

The ■■■■■ and expenditure for 1912 was 74,670½, and for 1913, 75,800½

The debt ■■ July 1, 1910, was 77,595½

Area, 488 sq miles, population (1910), 61,707 (30,544 males and 31,163 females) Protestants 57,817, Catholics, 2,858 other Christians, ■■, Jews, 590, unclassified, ■■ The residence town, Arolsen, had 1,793 inhabitants ■ 1910

British Minister-Resident —A C Grant Duff (residing at Dresden).

Consul-General —W ■■ Hearn (Hamburg).

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WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG)

Reigning King.—Wilhelm II., born February 25, 1848, ■■■ of the late Prince Friedrich of Württemberg (cousin ■ the late king ■■ I) and of the late Princess Katharine of Württemberg (sister of the ■■ king); ascended the throne on the death of ■■ I, October 6, 1891. ■■■■ (1),

February 15, 1877, to Princess *Marie* of Waldeck Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882, ■■■ Princess *Pauline*, born December 19, 1877, married October 29, 1898, to Prince Friedrich of Wied (2) April 8, 1886, Princess *Charlotte* of Schaumburg-Lippe, born October 10, 1864

The former Duchy of Württemberg became, with a large increase of territory, an electorate in 1803, and ■■■ erected into a kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 102,290*l.*, with additional grants of 2,528*l.* for the other members of the royal family

Constitution ■■■ Government—Württemberg ■■■ constitutional hereditary Monarchy the Constitution of which bears date September 25 1818, but certain changes were made by the law of July 16, 1906. The Constitution vests certain powers ■■■ the Landstände ■■■ two Estates of the realm called together at least every two years to discuss and sanction the estimates. In the first chamber are 1. The princes of the Royal House, ■■■ the heads of princely ■■■ county (gräflich) families to whose possessions ■■■ vote in the imperial or provincial diet was formerly annexed, also the heads of ■■■ other families conditionally, 3 members (not more than 6) appointed by the king, 4 ■■■ members of knightly rank, ■■■ ecclesiastical dignitaries, 6 ■■■ a representative of the University of Tübingen, and one of the technical high school of Stuttgart, 7 ■■■ representatives of commerce and industry, 2 of agriculture and 1 of handicrafts. The second chamber consists of 1 ■■■ deputy from each district (Oberamtsbezirk), 2 ■■■ deputies from Stuttgart and 1 from each of 6 other towns, 3 ■■■ deputies from the Neckar and Jagst circle, and ■■■ from the Black Forest and Danube circle. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for 6 years, and they must be thirty years of age, property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king the vice-president is elected by the Chamber from among the married princes and nobles (royal princes and life members being ineligible), the president and vice president of the second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. When the Chambers are not sitting they ■■■ represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is composed of ■■■ president and twelve members, ■■■ of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six ■■■ elected by the combined Chambers. Members of both Chambers receive 1*l.* marks a day for attendance, ■■■ free pass ■■■ the railways, ■■■ reimbursement of incidental travelling expenses

Last election, 1906. Conservatives, 15, German Party 14, Socialists 16, People's Party, 23, Centre, 25

The executive is ■■■ Ministry of State of six ministerial departments. The heads being the Ministers of Justice, of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs, of the Interior, of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education, of War, and of Finance. There ■■■ also ■■■ Privy Council (Geheimer Rat), of which the Ministers and ■■■ Councillors (Wirkliche Staatsräte) ■■■ members, and which ■■■ sovereign has ■■■ right to consult ■■■ all ■■■

For administrative purposes the country is divided into ■■■ circles (Kreise) 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,890 communes (Gemeinden)

Area and Population

Circles	Area in Sq Miles	Population		Population per Sq Mile 1910
Neckar	1,286	882,569	811,478	685.5
Black Forest (Schwarzwald)	1,844	570,820	541,662	299
Jagst	1,985	414,969	407,059	205
Danube (Donau)	2,419	569,216	541,980	229.0
Total	7,534	2,437,574	2,302,179	323.5

In 1910, there were 1,192,392 males and 1,245,182 females.

In 1910, 872,192, or 35.8 per cent, lived in communes of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,565,382, or 65.5 per cent, in other communes. Foreigners, 25,848 in 1910. According to the last census of employment (1907), of the total population of 2,338,010, 882,421 were engaged in agricultural pursuits, 934,971 in industry, 224,077 in trade and commerce, 10,971 in domestic service, 124,481 in the army and the professions, and 161,139 without any calling.

The movement of the population for five years was —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1907	18,026	77,828	2,098	6,365	46,206	31,622
1908	18,073	78,584	2,216	6,648	47,010	31,574
1909	17,511	77,012	2,199	6,303	45,560	31,452
1910	17,449	74,016	1,985	6,146	43,611	30,405
1911	17,964	71,658	1,971	6,027	45,525	26,133

The population in 1910 of the largest towns was as follows —

Stuttgart ¹	286,218	Göppingen	22,373	Schwenningen	15,411
Ulm	56,109	Gmund	21,312	Heidenbach	14,244
Heilbronn	42,688	Tübingen	19,076	Zuffenhausen	12,752
Esslingen	32,216	Heidenheim	17,780	Ebingen	11,423
Reutlingen ¹	29,763	Tuttingen	15,862	Aalen	11,347
Ludwigsburg ¹	24,926	Ravensburg	15,594		

¹ Including extensions.

Religion.—The various creeds distributed as follows at the census of 1910:—

Circle	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Other Christians	Jews	Muslims
Neckar	762,178	105,617	7,404	6,276	1,094
Black Forest	418,409	147,507	3,381	1,359	11
Jagst	275,976	185,475	1,048	2,412	—
Danube	214,620	351,396	1,080	1,935	235
Total	1,671,183	789,995	12,863	11,982	1,551

In the king is vested the right of guardianship and direction over the churches, and, as far as he belongs to the Evangelical Church, also the conservation of the episcopal rights in this church. The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and three general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hall, and Ulm. The representative body of the Evangelical ecclesiastical communes is the Evangelical Landes synode, consisting of 25 clerical and 25 lay representatives of the dioceses and 1 of the evangelical theological faculty of the university, with 3 clerical and 3 lay members appointed by the evangelical princes. It meets at least every six years, oftener if necessary. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his see at Rottenburg, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Freiburg in Baden. The State exercises its rights over the Catholic Church through the Catholic Kirchenrat, which is appointed by the king and is subject to the Ministry of Worship. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king and the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education.

Instruction.—Education is compulsory, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to official returns, there is not an individual above the age of ten, unable to read and write. In 1911 there were 2,250 places with elementary schools with 6,081 teachers, attended by 362,708 pupils, 104 Real-schools with 17,009 pupils, 22 grammar schools (Elementar-schulen) with 4,939 pupils, 18 gymnasia, of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, 6 Realgymnasien, 5 Progymnasien and 7 Real progymnasien, 50 Latin schools, having together 9,287 scholars. For girls there are 28 high schools with 6,776 pupils and 1 gymnasium with 76 pupils. There are, besides, the Technical High School at Stuttgart, the Veterinary High School at Stuttgart, the Agricultural High School at Hohenheim, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The State funds appropriated to education amounted in 1909/10 to 588,100/ For Tübingen University under Germany.

Justice.—In addition to other tribunals there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart. In 1909, 20,029 persons were convicted of crimes.

Finance.—Estimated revenue and expenditure for two years ending March 31 —

Sources of Revenue	1911/12	
	Marks	£
Forests, Farms, Mines, Metal, and Salt Works	14,213,212	13,701,342
Commercial Revenues—Railway net receipts	20,095,133	21,281,296
Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers	7,787,695	8,819,740
Miscellaneous	756,106	1,532,656
Direct Taxes—Income, Land, House, Trade and other Taxes	31,924,950	32,619,950
Indirect Taxes—On Business Transactions	3,852,850	4,046,600
Taxes on Wine and Beer	15,833,000	15,833,600
and Law Expenses	5,910,000	6,940,000
On Successions and Gifts	674,400	674,400
German Empire —Quotas from Customs, &c.	6,770,000	6,770,000
Total Revenue	107,817,846 (£5,390,867)	112,218,984 (£5,610,949)

Branches of Expenditure	1911	
	Marks	Marks
Civil List	2,045,896	2,045,896
Appanages and Dowries	75,874	75,874
Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund	25,904,724	27,375,001
Annuities, &c	635,907	622,650
Pensions—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military	10,808,105	11,160,145
Oth	1,132,096	1,105,256
Privy Council, &c	102,780	102,780
Ministry of Justice	8,708,139	6,799,239
Foreign Affairs	202,868	202,868
the Interior	12,721	12,514,344
Workshop	20,664,736	21,570,875
Education	6,769,448	6,714,448
Finance	442,940	442,940
Parliament, Expenses	50,000	50,000
General Purposes Fund	17,057,025	17,237,025
German Empire—Matricular contribution to	1,000,000	1,000,000
Postage	8,190,906	3,219,785
Increase in Salaries in the Civil Service		
Total Expenditure	106,886,630 (25,444,591)	112,568,160 (25,628,408)

Public debt, 30,425,9767, divided into the general debt and the railway debt. The latter amounted to 28,924,1167 on April 1, 1911

Army.—The troops of Württemberg form the 13 corps of the German Army (q v). Their strength on a peace footing is about 24,454

Industry.—Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 2,918,900 acres, or 64 per cent. of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,452,240 acres, or 31 per cent., under forest

Areas under the principal crops and yield in metric tons in 1911 —

	Area	Yield, tons		Area	Yield, tons
Wheat	104,621	71,166	Oats	379,567	229,314
Rye	92,652	51,744	Potatoes	251,915	759,170
Barley	250,297	177,971	Hay	1,031,387	1,934,100
Spelt	230,220	173,869	Hops	7,859	2,175

In 1912, wheat, spelt, and rye produced 346,000 tons, barley, 171,000; oats, 195,700; potatoes, 1,297,200; hops, 22,260 (all preliminary figures)

Vines, 37,803 acres, yield 3,643,134 gallons of wine. In 1910 were produced 37,680,676 gallons of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in 1910 — 218,3507. There are active — foundries and salt works

British Minister—Sir V. Coibett, K C V O. (residing at Munich)
Consul at Stuttgart—J. H. Gastrell.

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GREECE

(KINGDOM OF HELLAS)

Reigning King.

Konstantinos I, born August 2nd 1868 the eldest son of George (George I) succeeded ■ the assassination of his father, March 18 1913, married, October 27, 1889, to Queen *Sophia*, born June 14, 1870 Princess of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II

Children of the King

I Prince *Georgios* born July 19, 1890 II Prince *Alexandros* born August 1, 1893 III Princess *Helen* born May 2, 1896 IV Prince *Pavlos*, born December 14, 1901 V Princess *Irene*, born February 14, 1904

Brothers and Sisters of the King

I Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869, High Commissioner ■ Crete, 1898 1906, married, November 21, 1907, to Princess *Maria*, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte, offspring — Prince *Petros* born December 3, 1908, Princess *Eugenia*, born February 11, 1910 II Prince *Nikolaos*, born January 21, 1872, married, August 29, 1902, to the Grand Duchess *Helena Vladimirovna*, daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, offspring, Princess *Oliga*, born June 11, 1903, Princess *Elizabeth* born May 23, 1904 Princess *Marina* born November 6 1906 III Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876, married, April 30 1900, to the Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch of Russia IV Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882, married, October 7, 1908, to Princess *Alex*, daughter of Prince Louis of Battenburg, offspring, Princess *Margaret* born April 17, 1905 Princess *Theodora* born May 30, 1906 V Prince *Christophoros*, born August 10 ■

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of April 14, 1913, ■ civil list of 2,000 000 drachma (80,000 £) ■ settled on the king, and an annual ■ of ■ ■ drachma on the Queen Mother

Greece a province of the Turkish Empire ■ the latter part of the 15th century, gained its independence ■ the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia The crown ■ accepted by ■ Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833 being under the age of eighteen He was expelled the Kingdom after ■ reign of ■ years, ■ October, 1862, which event ■ followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of King George I in 1 ■

The King, according to Art ■ of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year Within two months at the most the King must convocate the *Legislature* If the ■ to the throne ■ either ■ ■ absent ■ the ■ of the King's decease, and no Regent ■ been appointed, ■ Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the ■ of that event The constitutional royal authority in this ■ has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of ■ Regent, ■ the arrival of the ■ to the throne The

present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion which he educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vested the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the *Bulé*, consisting of 285 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage (in the proportion of 1 for every 12,000 inhabitants) for the term of four years. In 1911 the Constitution was modified and a substitute for a second chamber adopted in the re-establishment of the Council of State. The functions of this Council will be the elaboration of *Projets de Loi* and the annulling of official decisions and acts which may be contrary to law. The new Constitution came in force on June 1, 1911. The deputies must be at least 25 years of age and their number has been fixed at 181. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The *Bulé* must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six, months. No sitting is valid unless at least one third of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, twice, and on three separate days. A revision of any non fundamental provisions of the new Constitution may be demanded, after the lapse of ten years, by an ordinary Parliament by a two thirds majority, provided that the second vote shall not be taken until at least one month after the first, and provided also that such revision shall be carried out by a newly elected Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on October 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 1,000 drachmai each per session except those living in Athens, who receive only 800 drachmai. In case of absence extending over more than five sessions, the deputy has 100 drachmai per session taken from the total amount due to him.

Chamber of Deputies (March 26 1912) Ministerialists, 147, Opposition, 13 (8 supporters of M Theotokis, 3 of M Zaimis, 7 of M Mavromichalis, 1 of M Rallis and 1 are Independents)

The Ministry, appointed October 19, 1910, is as follows —

Premier and Minister of War — M. Venizelos
Minister of Foreign Affairs — M. Coromilas
Minister of the Interior — M. Repoulis
Minister of Finance — M. Alexandre Thomaidis
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture — M. Michalakopoulou
Minister of Justice — M. Rallis
Minister of Public Instruction — M. Tsannoulas
Minister of Marine — M. Stratos

Area and Population.

At the close of 1879 Greece had a population (including Thessaly in 1881) of 1,973,768; in 1889, 2,166,008, in 1896, 2,432,806, on October 27, 1907, 2,631,952. In 1896 the population consisted of 1,266,816 males and 1,166,990 females, in 1907, 1,824,942 males and 1,807,010 females.

RELIGION

Estimated population 1909, 2,666,000. The ■■■■ of Greece is about 25,014 square miles, and thus has about 105 inhabitants to the square mile. The population of the nomes or departments into which Greece is divided ■■■■ follows¹—

Nomes or Departments	Population 1907	Nomes or Departments	Population 1907
Acarnania and Aetolia	141,405	Eurytania	47,192
Achaia	150,915	■■■■	24,941
Argolis	162,324	Lacedaemon	87,106
Attica	81,913	Laconia	61,522
Borotia	41,290	Larisa	95,086
Cephalonia	941,247	Lencaia	41,186
Corfu	65,616	Magnesia	162,742
Corinthia	71,335	Messenia	127,991
Cyclades	96,571	Phocis	82,246
Elis	71,229	Phthiotis	112,326
Euboea	139,378	Trikkala	90,546
Evros	103,810	Triphyia	90,529
Flourea	116,903	Zante	42,502
		Total	2,681,952

¹ See note under population of Turkey

In recent years there has been considerable emigration. According to United States statistics, the number of Greek immigrants into the States was, in 1904-05, 10,515; 1905-06, 19,490; in 1906-07, 36,580; in 1907-08, 21,489; ■■■■ 1908-09, 14,111; in 1909-10, 25,888; 1910-11, 48,000

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1907 —

Athens	167,479	Larisa	18,041	Calamata	15,397
Piraeus	73,579	Trikkala	17,809	Chalcis	10,958
Patras	37,724	Hermoupolis	17,773	Tripolitaa	10,958
Corfu	18,978	Pyrgos	13,690	Laurium	10,007
Volo	23,563	Zante	13,580	Syra	18,132

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship ■■■■ guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy ■■■■ allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now ■■■■ no governing authority; he is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan; his jurisdiction extends over Thrace and ■■■■ countries, including Bosnia and Crete, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. The real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him in Greece, was annulled by the resolutions of ■■■■ National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in ■■■■ permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and ■■■■ archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at ■■■■ of the executive. The Orthodox Church has ■■■■ archbishops and 8 bishops in Northern Greece; 4 archbishops and 8 bishops in the Peloponnesus; ■■■■ bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago; and one archbishop and ■■■■ bishops in ■■■■ Ionian Islands. There ■■■■ (1901) 171 monasteries and 9 nunneries, with 2,205 monks and 191 ■■■■. The Roman

For the year 1912 the total revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

Sources	Revenue	Branches	Expenditure
	Drachmas		Drachmas
Direct	24 100,001	Public debt	91 048
Duties	1 100,000	Pensions	9 130
Stamps and dues	18 491,100	Civil list	1 525 000
Monopolies	14 041 000	Chamber of Deputies	701,340
State property,	8 105	Ministries	
State property,	772,100	Foreign Affairs	4 457 740
Post and telegraph	5 889 000	Justice	1 703 002
Various	13,076,040	Interior	17,774
		Worship and Instruction	1 144,700
Total ordinary	130 047 544	War	21 580 940
Extraordinary	4 191,101	Marine	4 801 511
		Commerce and Agriculture	1 640 784
		Finance	25,781 278
		Various	164,600
Total	144 119,145	Total	143 821,200

The outstanding external debt of Greece amounted on December 31, 1912, to 92,493,360. The currency debt in December, 1911, stood at 180,225,845 paper drachmas. The estimated charge for the whole Greek debt in 1911 was 33,570,811 paper drachmas.

Defence.

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal, with very few exemptions. It commences in the 21st year, and lasts for the long period of 36 years. The term of service in the active army, or first line, is 5 years, followed by 11 in the first reserve, and 9 years in the second reserve. The soldier then passes to the National Guard (territorial army) for 7 years, and completes his service with 7 years in the reserve of this force. Postponements and reductions of service are permitted in certain cases, but are conditional on the payment of a tax. Men in excess of the annual contingent of recruits receive 6 months' training in the ranks, and are then transferred to the 'Liability' reserve, which corresponds to the supplementary reserve of other armies. To counterbalance the extra expense, a large proportion of the men in their 2nd year are regularly released before their full term has expired.

The field army is to consist of 4 divisions, each containing 3 regiments of 3 battalions, and 1 or 2 battalions of *evzones* (light infantry). There are four field artillery regiments of 26 batteries all told, and 2 regiments of mountain artillery of 4 batteries, also 3 heavy batteries. There are 4 cavalry regiments of 16 squadrons all told, and two engineer regiments of 17 companies all told. Batteries have 4 guns. The total strength of the army in the field would be something over 80,000 men. The peace strength of the army is fixed at 1,888 officers and 22,000 other ranks, for 1912.

On mobilisation the reserve is to form divisions corresponding to those of first line, but at the present time the reservists of the active army would apparently be required to bring units to war strength. The 'liability' reserve, if not also absorbed by the first line, would be available to make good losses on field.

The territorial army is, of course, primarily intended for home defence, but it is understood that certain classes are liable to be drafted to the army in case of war. The territorial army has no definite organisation.

GREECE

present, and the men receive training. The country is divided into zones, or regions.

The Greek infantry are armed with the Mannlicher-Schönauer rifle, model 1903. The field artillery is armed with Schneider-Canet Q.F. guns.

The Greek Navy was re-organised in 1906, and, in view of the subsequent expansion of the Turkish fleet, a corresponding increase is under consideration. The principal vessels are as follows:—

	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armour Belt In	Armour In	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse Power	Max. Speed Knots
Spetsai	—	5,000	12	13½	3 10"3, 5 6in; 1 4in	5	6,700	17
Hydra	—							
Panara	1890	10,314	6	6½	4 9"2, 5 7"2in.	3	10,000	22½
Averoff	1910							
New Ship	Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

There are eight destroyers of about 400 tons launched in 1906-07. Some new boats are building or projected. There are also 11 old torpedo boats, some of which have recently been re-boilered, one submarine, and a number of miscellaneous craft, including an old battleship, *Raulus Georgion*, which dates from 1868.

The *Averoff* was acquired through a deceased millionaire of that name leaving the bulk of his fortune for improving the navy.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the economic life is directly dependent on the products of the soil. The cultivated area extends to about 5,563,100 acres, of which about 1,112,000 are under cereals, 1,200,000 fallow, and 2,025,400 covered with forest; there are, besides, about 5,000,000 acres under pasture, and 3,000,000 acres of waste land. By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 53,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes. Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads, and buildings are being constructed, tree planting is undertaken, and the breed of cattle is being improved.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors and *metayer* farmers. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, though the soil is of unusual fertility. The cereals grown are wheat, barley, rye, maize, meslin. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which is raised in vast districts. The yield for 1911 was 325,000,000 lbs. Thirty thousand stremmata (stremma=0.2,471 acre) of currant plantations have been uprooted in accordance with a law to limit the production of currants. Five thousand stremmata still remain to be destroyed. Olives are next in importance to currants, yielding 31,224,000 oke (1 oke=2.85 lbs.) in 1911. The total yield of olive oil was about 20,292,000 gallons. The wheat of Thessaly yielded 2,478,941 bushels in 1911. About a similar quantity of wheat is imported into the country. Tobacco in 1911 yielded 76,820 cwts.; the vineyards, 140,551,000 oke; figs, 240,000 cwts. The fig industry is centred on the port of Calamata. Two kinds of cheese are produced in Greece—sliced cheese in brine and head cheese. The production of the former in 1911 amounted to 8,000 barrels, or 820,000 to 400,000 oke. Some of the cheese is consumed in Greece, chiefly in the cities of Athens and Piræa. The production of head cheese is

about 1,584,000 to 2,000,000 okes, and was valued at 177,700l. There are in Greece 100,000 horses, 360,000 cattle, 2,900,000 sheep. Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits, and there are in force about 35 mining concessions embracing a total area of nearly 20,000 acres. The principal minerals worked include iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, tin, nickel, magnesite ore, cobalt, coal, sulphur ochre, and other earths. The Laurium district, Thessaly, Euboea, the Aegean islands and other parts of Greece yield a large output of iron and earths.

The mineral output of all Greece in 1909 and 1910 is given as follows —

	1909	1910		1909	1910
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Chromite	7,470	7,000	Manganese	1,287	—
Copper	100	—	Magnesite	74,467	48,013
Emerald	10	—	Nickel	500	185
Iron	413,577	66,349	Sulphur	52,025	51,531
Manganese	46,004	5,591	Zinc	48,724	87,106
Iron pyrites	34,77	7,077	Total	154,673	1,011,081
Lead	40,013	15,307			
Lignite	2,749	1,500			

The total sale of minerals of all kinds, including salt (£118,000), is given as £1,086,366 in 1909 and £930,729 in 1910.

Commerce.

Value of the commerce of Greece (25 drachmas = £1) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910
	£	£	£	£
Imports	5,704,480	6,185,400	5,501,445	6,212,400
Exports	4,062,710	4,425,500	4,067,476	5,026,400

The special commerce for 1909 and 1910 was as follows with the leading countries (25 drachmas = £1) —

	Imports from (1909)	Imports from (1910)	Exports to (1909)	Exports to (1910)
	£	£	£	£
Austria Hungary	691,290	799,600	602	—
Belgium	117,609	—	16,413	—
Bulgaria	196,575	296,200	1,996	2,600
Egypt	—	47,000	200,556	119,200
France	252,716	530,600	—	197,000
Germany	431,265	15,800	406	—
United Kingdom	1,245,075	—	1,015,114	1,277,000
Italy	236,027	21,000	224,093	558
Netherlands	111,560	138,000	821,317	300
Roumania	81,244	90,600	28,415	44,400
Russia	1,071,331	1,391,200	57,561	158
Switzerland	10,815	16,600	17,490	21,400
Turkey	445,959	412,200	203,425	199,800
United States	187,213	162,600	599,739	400,800
Other countries	198,868	255,200	99,078	115,600
Total	5,501,445	6,222,600	4,067,476	5,026,400

Principal special imports and exports in 1911 —

Imports		Exports	
Agric products	2,171,948	Agric products	2,918,095
Yarn ■■■■ tissues	791,445	Raw minerals	981,127
■■■■ minerals	1,071,818	■■■■, ■■■■	704,880
■■■■ products	483,366	■■■■ (olive, &c)	869,644
Wrought metals, &c	265,346	Animal products	211,670
Chemicals	322,546	Forest products	157,820
Living animals	122,572	Wrought metals	81,458
Fishery products	304,844	Chemicals	42,891
Animal products	296,424	Fishery products	8,697
Paper, books, ■■■■	179,204	Sugar, &c	5,085

The customs ■■■■ amounted ■ 1911 to 1,051,582/ against 966,494/ in 1910

The commercial treaty of 1866 provides for 'the most favoured nation' treatment between the United Kingdom ■■■■ Greece, ■■■■ declaration of November, 1904, extends the ■■■■ of the treaty ■■■■ to include all British possessions, colonies, &c, which ■■■■ 'most-favoured nation' treatment to Greece (that is all except India, Canada, the Cape, and New South Wales). The treaty ■ terminable July 25, 1910, and ■■■■ after 12 months' notice

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) ■■■■ amounts the value of which ■■■■ in 1911 to 1,716,106/ Other articles of import in 1911 were —iron ■■■■ (including chrome), 205,462/; tarsins, 70,428/; sponges, 106,914/; wine, 443/; olive oil, 21,240/ Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1911, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 438,839/; woollens, worsteds and yarn, 191,856/; coal, 404,924/; iron, 82,315/; machinery, 67,443/

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was (in thousands of pounds) as follows —

	1906	1907	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Greece ■ U.K.	1,942	1,600	2,280	2,273	2,118
Exports ■ Greece from U.K.	1,706	1,441	1,545	1,705	1,568

Navigation ■■■■ Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece ■ 1912 had 811 sailing vessels of 145,264 tons, and 379 ■■■■ of 690,578 tons In 1910, 2,747 vessels of 8,763,586 tons entered and 3,005 of 4,099,686 ■■■■ cleared at the port of Piræus, which has ■■■■ three fifths of the total shipping of Greece A considerable amount of ■■■■ carrying trade of the Black ■■■■ and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under ■■■■ Greek flag

Internal Communications.

There ■■■■ about 3,000 miles of roads There ■■■■ a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (about ■ miles)

Railways ■■■■ open for traffic in ■■■■ for a length of about ■ miles The railway from Piræus to the Turkish frontier (275 miles), *via* Athens and Larissa, has been completed. It was always intended to connect the U.K. ■■■■ with the Turkish railroads, but ■■■■ Turkish Government long ■■■■ its consent. Greece ■■■■ thus completely isolated by land from ■■■■ rest of

Europe But in January, 1913, the Greek Government decided to prepare plans for linking up the Piræus Larissa Railway with the lines in Macedonia, so that the construction of the new line which will connect Greece with the rest of Europe, may be completed as soon as possible after the ■■■ In all probability the route along the coast by Gida, Katerina, and Salonika will be the one adopted The Piræus Athens Peloponnesus railway has a length of 423 miles, the Thessalian railway 145 miles, and the Piræus Athens railway 41 miles

The telegraph lines in 1910 had a length of 5,645 miles, with 10,247 miles of wire The number of offices was 770 They despatched 1,388,623 inland telegrams, 423,112 international, and 39,503 official Receipts, 2,031,037 drachmai In 1910 there ■■■ 1,047 miles of telephone line, belonging to ■■■ urban systems

Of post offices there existed 1,082 at the end of 1910, and there passed through the post in that year 18,952,000 letters, 1,786,000 post cards, and 16,482,000 printed papers and samples ■■■ the internal and the international services The receipts were 3,527,466 drachmai, and the expenses, 3,650,837 drachmai

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the Greek coinage (minted in Paris) put in circulation since 1866 has been gold, in 1876, 1,000,000 drachmai, in 1884, 11,000,000 drachmai, total gold, 12,000,000 drachmai, silver, up to 1883, 26,262,865 drachmai, bronze, up to 1883, 6,816,065 drachmai, nickel, 1893-95, 3,000,000 drachmai Since 1884 there has been no issue of ■■■ except the nickel money In accordance with the Convention of the Latin Union, 1885, the Greek Government may issue fractional silver to the nominal value of 15,000,000 francs Up to 1910 it had struck silver coins of this kind to the value of 10,799,999 drachmai The total paper money in circulation at the end of 1909 was 142,437,627 drachmai (about 5,700,000l)

The National (with which is now united the Epuro Thessalian) and the Ionian Banks ■■■ authorised to issue notes to the amount of 88,000,000 drachmai, including 14,000,000 drachmai in notes under 1 drachmai This privilege has been extended to December 31, 1930 By successive agreements dated September 27, October 27, and December 1, 1910, the Bank was authorised to ■■■ supplementary notes up to 35,000,000 drachmai Up to December 31, 1911, the total paper circulation ■■■ 139,825,334 drachmai

The ■■■ of the National Bank of Greece ■■■ November 30, 1912, was 214,238,700 drachmai

Money, Weights and ■■■ ■■■ ■■■

Greece entered ■■■ the Latin Monetary Union

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, ■■■ equivalent ■■■ the franc (25 ■■■ francs = 1l sterling) ■■■ drachmai = 112 old drachmai The currency drachma is now nearly at par value

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States ■■■ accepted ■■■ by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per ■■■ being deducted from their nominal value

In September, 1898, it ■■■ announced that ■■■ had been decided to introduce ■■■ system ■■■ regards measures of length, weight, and capacity

The change from the old system is gradual, commencing with measures of length. The old system is as follows:—

The Oke	2 80	lbs avoirdupois
Stater	123 20	
Libra (Venetian)	1 05	
Baril (wine)	16	imperial gallons
Kilo	0 11½	„ quarter
Pike	1	of an English yard
Stremma	242	„

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister —J Gennadius

Consul General —J Stavridis

There are consuls of Greece at Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and vice consuls and consular agents at other towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE

Envoy and Minister —Sir E E H Elliot, G C V O., K C M G, appointed November, 1903

Secretary —H H D Beaumont

Consul (Piræus) —Charles J Cooke

There are British Consular representatives at Calamata (Kalamai), Cephalonia, Corfu, Engastria (Lanion), Patras, Milo, Puseus, Santorini, Seriphos, Syra, Volo, Zante, Zoa.

MOUNT ATHOS.

Mount Athos is inhabited by the monks of Greek (17), Russian, Bulgarian, and European monasteries. The monks till the fields, tend the vineyard, take in the harvest, fish, weave, sell in shops, and, indeed, take upon themselves all the secular duties of the community as well as the sacred. Originally inhabited by a medieval ascetic, Peter the Athonite, it has at last grown to a religious colony of thousands; and after paying taxes to Greece in the 18th century it was sacked by the Turks in 1839, and remained under Turkish rule until November 15, 1912, when the Greeks occupied it. The suggestion has been made that Mount Athos should be governed by an International Commission composed of representatives of all Orthodox States, which would preserve the independent administration of this Monastic Republic. At present each of the many monasteries is a sort of little republic in itself, each electing its own abbot or archimandrite. In the maintenance of the whole peninsula as a large republic, all the monasteries will be affiliated; and some new sort of franchise will have to be exercised to choose a supreme Patriarch and decide the new civil law which will take the place of Turkish law. Several among them have the opposition to the scheme of monks themselves, and at the present (March, 1913) no definite action has been taken.

Statistical and other of concerning Greece

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Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in currency (61 paper dollars = £1 in 1907; 76 = £1 in 1908; 77 = £1 in 1910):—

	1910				1911
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	
Revenue	85,297,823	37,335,958	49,289,722	51,571,440	62,047,475
Expenditure	44,580,222	49,929,752	70,544,261	45,959,410	69,161,969

The budget for the fiscal year 1912-13 shows an income of \$7,500,000 dollars, of which 26,500,000 is derived from customs. The expenditure is 42,720,332 dollars, distributed as follows: Government and justice, 4,724,170 dollars; foreign relations, 2,408,289 dollars; finance, 2,874,922 dollars; public credit, 22,000,000 dollars; war, 5,267,268 dollars; public instruction, 3,199,035 dollars; pensions, 511,093 dollars.

On December 31, 1910 (according to the report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders) the outstanding amount of the 5 per cent. External Debt of 1895 was 1,482,800£; certificates in respect of unpaid interest, 1898 and 1899, 29,656£; arrears of interest (1899-1911), 712,000£; total, 2,221,456£. On July 13th, 1911, the Council of Foreign Bondholders accepted a proposal made by Guatemala for a settlement of the long default upon her external debt. But the default continued, and the British Government was requested (in 1912) to take some action in the matter. The interest coupons of Guatemala have now been fourteen years in arrears. On December 31, 1908, the outstanding amount of the gold debt, according to the Finance Minister's Report, was 13,694,445 dollars gold. Currency debt (1909), 71,976,214 dollars currency.

Defence.

The military force of Guatemala, reorganised, numbers 85,585 officers and men when mobilised. The reserve army consists of 40,575, divided into 10 battalions. All male citizens are liable to conscription from 18 to 50.

Production and Industry.

By the National Land Law of 1894, the lands (except those on the frontiers and the sea-shore) were divided into lots for sale, the maximum allotment permitted to one person being 10 caballerias (or about 1,687 acres).

Uncultivated lands may be granted gratuitously to immigrants or to immigrant companies, to municipalities, villages, schools, and assistance towards road-making. The total area has an extent of 526,593 hectares.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The most important crop is coffee, of which the yield in 1911 amounted to 735,551 quintals (100 lbs.), valued at 1,117,000£. There were in 1911 2,156 plantations, comprising an area of 880,320 hectares, and trees to the number of 88,161,628. The largest plantations are the hands of Germans. The crop for 1912-13 is expected to yield 650,000 quintals. About 1,680 hectares are devoted to tobacco culture. The sugar crop amounted in 1911 to 166,234 quintals, valued at 110,500£; bananas, 1,235,684 bunches, valued at 70,000£; wheat, 2,844,000 quintals, valued at 156,110£; maize, 2,844,000 quintals; and

potatoes, 173,000 quintals, and beans, 159,000 quintals. The exports of timber (chiefly mahogany and cedar) in 1910 totalled 4,700,000 cubic feet. The department of Peten is rich in mahogany and dye woods, for which there is a ready market in the United States, whither they are carried over land through British Honduras and Mexico. Cotton is grown in small quantities. On the high plateau the [redacted] of the cattle grounds (potreros) is about 758,640 acres. The agricultural production of the country in 1910 was valued at 428,825,081 pesos, of which 92,705,680 pesos were for coffee, 66,880,800 pesos for maize, 30,783,303 pesos for timber and 12,898,850 pesos for sugar. The number of horses in the Republic [redacted] was estimated at 50,343, cattle, 196,780, sheep, 77,600, swine, 29,784.

Placer gold [redacted] at Las Quebradas, near Yzabal, [redacted] worked successfully, silver [redacted] the departments of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula, and salt [redacted] departments of Alta Vera Paz and Santa Rosa. An American company has recently obtained a concession to explore for [redacted] the whole Republic and has already commenced operations.

Commerce

Value of the commerce (in gold pesos or dollars) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	7,516,374	5,811,586	9,251,317	4,400,000	8,514,421
Exports	10,174,484	8,156,141	10,079,211	—	10,081,714

The values of the principal imports and exports in U.S. dollars for 1911 [redacted] —

Imports	1911	Exports	1911
	Dollars		
Cottons	1,848,650	Coffee	7,281,746
Ironware, machinery, and coal	624,420	Rubber	159,021
Provisions, foodstuffs, and liquors	471,817	Timber	158,178
Dyes	217,686	Bides	926,480
Woolens	277,600	Bananas	520,711
Linens	272,816	Sugar	844,015
		Skins	20,138

In 1911 [redacted] United States imports amounted to 2,696,144 dollars; Germany, to 1,592,658 dollars; United Kingdom, to 1,314,202 dollars; [redacted] France, to 286,050 dollars.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports [redacted] U.K.	1,000,000	194,721	212,890	345,017	271,375
Exports [redacted] from U.K.	1,000,000	240,898	230,746	345,316	268,839

Shipping and Communications.

In 1910, 623 vessels of 1,187,800 tons entered the ports of the Republic, and 1,145,990 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 211 American, 130 German, and 81 British. The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios and Livingston; on the Pacific side, José, Champerico, and Ocos. The steamers of the United Fruit Company vessels from New Orleans and New York to Puerto Barrios, and the steamers of the Hamburg American line from Hamburg touch at Puerto Barrios and Livingston. The Pacific Line, the Kosmos Line steamers, and other companies' steamers visit Guatemalan ports.

The latest railway returns to hand are as follows:—(1) Central Railway (135 miles in extent): Number of passengers carried during 1911, 848,895; imports, 8,923 tons; exports, 24,831 tons; local freights, 94,860 tons. (2) Guatemalan Railway 195 miles in extent: Number of passengers, 116,306; exports, 15,533 tons; imports, 15,736 tons; local freights, 25,946 tons; bananas, 94,369 bunches. (3) Western Railway (51 miles in extent): Number of passengers, 192,140; imports, 10,411 tons; exports, 18,226 tons; local freights, 25,064 tons. (4) Ocos Railway (25 miles in extent): Number of passengers, 23,584; imports, 3,189 tons; exports, 8,130 tons; local freights, 4,391 tons. (5) Verapaz Railway (27 miles in extent): Number of passengers, 3,708; imports, 1,862 tons; exports, 1,603 tons; local freights, 1,603 tons. Total length of line (1911), 438 miles. Considerable progress was made with the Pan-American Railway, which would place the country in communication with Mexico. The Los Altos Railway was also progressing.

There are a few good roads, and many bridges have been recently built, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back.

There were in 1911, 311 post-offices, through which passed 12,270,364 letters, &c. Of telegraph and telephone lines in 1910 there were 4,196 miles. Despatches, 1,205,261. The telephone system has 280 offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Important Guatemalan Banks are:—(1) The Bank of Guatemala (1895), capital, 10,000,000 pesos; paid-up capital, 2,500,000 pesos; reserve, 4,312,512 pesos. (2) The International Bank of Guatemala (1877), subscribed capital, 2,000,000 pesos; reserve fund, 1,651,000 pesos. (3) The American Bank (1895), paid-up capital, 3,000,000 pesos; reserve fund, 1,200,000 pesos. (4) The Western Bank (Banco de Occidente) of Quetzaltenango (1881), capital, 2,000,000 pesos; paid-up capital, 1,650,000 pesos; reserve fund, 3,300,000 pesos.

The silver peso or dollar is not now current, the money in use being paper and fractional nickel coin. The value of the paper peso in September 1911, was about 2½d.

The Dollar is 100 Centavos, weight, 3.75 grammes, .900 fine; nominal value, 4s. Nickel coins are the real, nominal value 6d., and the 10d. and quarter real.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 onzas	..	= 1.014 lb. avoirdupois.
Arroba of 16 libras	..	= 25.35 lb. „
Quintal of 4 arrobas	..	= 101.40 „
Quintal of 100 libras	..	= 18.10 cwt.
Fanega	..	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The metrical system is now adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires—Don José M. Landizabal.

Consul-General (London).—F. Arca.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Grimsby.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister and Consul-General—Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, C.M.G.

There is a British Consul at Quetzaltenango; Vice Consuls at Livingston, Puerto Barrios, and San José.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

Geography and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution of October 9, 1889. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of the Communes of 99 members (1 for each Commune) chosen for 3 years by direct popular vote, and in a Senate of 39 members (chosen for 6 years (renewed to one-third every 2 years) by the Chamber of the Communes from a list made out partly by the President and partly by the electors. The President is elected for 7 years by the two Chambers in joint session. Members of both houses are paid by the month during session, (representatives \$100 dollars, and senators \$150 dollars).

President of the Republic—General Tancrède Auguste, elected August 11, 1912.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President by 12 heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800?

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. The inhabitants are estimated to number 960,000 in 1887, the ecclesiastical estimate, based on parish registers, in 1909 put the number at 2,029,700. The majority of them are negroes, there are also great numbers of Mulatto Haytiens, the descendants of the former French settlers. There are about 5,000 foreigners of whom about 10 per cent are white. Capital Port au Prince, with 100,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cape Haiti has a population of about 30,000? Las Cayes about 12,000, Gonaives, 13,000, Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop with 11 suffragan bishops. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 12 inspectors' districts. The amount allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. In 1910 education was made compulsory. There are 122 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées. The *Deutscher Schulverein* of Hamburg opened a school here in April, 1912.

Finance.

The revenue is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. The largest portion of the expen-

liture is for debt charges, 2,882,468 U.S. gold dollars (\$81,154 gourdes). For 5 years ending September 30, the revenue is given as follows (in U.S. gold dollars for export duties and in paper gourdes worth at present about 1s. 6d. — average last five years 10d.)

	U. S. Gold dollars.	Currency gourdes
1909-09	2,760,887	7,408,542
1909-10	2,694,107	6,684,000
1910-11	3,279,858	7,717,799
1911-12	3,957,327	8,227,315
1912-13	3,914,480	7,571,082

On March 31, 1912 the debt consisted of gold loans amounting to 28,168,612 gold dollars of foreign debt, and 1,194,087 gold dollars internal debt, making a total of 29,362,699 gold dollars. The currency debt amounts to 15,514,812 dollars paper, including the paper and nickel money, and the floating debt.

Defence.

The army is at present actively undergoing a reform, and will consist of 5,000 trained troops. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic. The Republic possesses a flotilla of four small vessels, which are raised with difficulty:—17 December ex-American cruiser, and cruiser, *l'Eden*, *Le Nord Alexis*. A small second-hand yacht *Vertieres* has just been purchased in Europe.

Production and Commerce.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, but the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. The cultivation of tobacco is extending, and a cigar and cigarette factory is successful. Sugar is extensively grown, and there are several sugar-making establishments. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported: the rum is of a superior quality. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported. Cattle breeding is neglected. The output of soap from local factories cannot compete with imports from the United States.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone, porphyry are found but are little worked. In the last few years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron, and copper.

Imports and Exports for 1911:—

	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	
1910	7,681,746	7,948,117
1911	7,948,117	7,682,000

For fiscal year 1911 (ending September 30) the quantities of the principal exports, and for 1910 and 1911 the value of imports were —

Exports		1911	Imports	1910	1911
Coffee, lbs		54,223 70	United States	702 065	790,209
Cocoa "		8,335 40	France	924	831,811
Logwood "		4,006 000	United Kingdom	301,770	88,517
Cotton "		5,228 41	Germany	799 818	439 732
Orange peel "		463 70	Other countries	473,139	499,810
Hides, skins "		361 731			
			Total	7 681,746	7, 48 117

Other articles exported are logwood root, fustic, various timbers, resin, honey, zinc, copper (old metal), wax, and tortoise shell. Coffee and [redacted] shipped to Havre, log wood to the United States. The chief imports are cottons, sacks, machinery, and [redacted] work.

The staple article of British produce exported to Haiti and [redacted] Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 276,728/; linens, 9,419/; iron, wrought and unwrought, 80,917/ in 1911.

Total trade between Haiti and the U K for 5 years. Imports, 1907, 299,127/; 1908, 193,742/; 1909, 335,152/; 1910, 1,183,918/; 1911, 576,377/. Exports, 1907, 252,129/; 1908, 311,816/; 1909, 282,461/; 1910, 791,388/; 1911, 413,722/.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1911 the registered shipping consisted of about 5 steamers of 1,410 tons (net), and 8 sailing vessels of 1,392 tons. At Port au Prince in 1909 there entered 192 steam vessels of 320,192 tons, and cleared 200 of 334,910 tons. Several lines of steamers (German, French, and Dutch) connect the ports of Haiti with New York and Hamburg and other European ports. The Hamburg America Line has the largest share in the shipping.

A light railway has been constructed from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuet (28 miles), and to Lagane (22 miles), but the traffic is small. Construction of a railway from Gonaïves to Hincha, and thence to Port au Prince, begun and 14 miles executed, but not opened to traffic. A [redacted] has been granted the "National Railroad Company of Hayti" for a railroad from Cape Haiti to Port au Prince, now in construction. Total length of line, 64 miles. Port au Prince has 11 miles of tramway.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system. A cable [redacted] from the Mole St Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba and from the [redacted] Port au Prince, and also to Cap-Haiti, whence [redacted] to Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to South America.

There are [redacted] post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in [redacted]. Length of Telegraph lines, 124 miles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti, established October 21, 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, undertakes to render services to the Government in respect of loans and other [redacted]. It has its [redacted] in Paris and its principal [redacted] in Port au-Prince.

The Gourde, a dollar, nominal value, 4s. Nickel coins are 50-, 20-, 10- and 5-centime pieces. [redacted] 3-, 2-, [redacted] 1-centime pieces. [redacted] money in circulation (1912) [redacted] of paper money, 3,289,812 gourdes,

nickel coins, 7,000,000 gourdes; [redacted] coins, 225,000 gourdes, total, 15,514,812 gourdes. It is estimated [redacted] also 2,100,000 dollars. American gold [redacted] circulation [redacted] bank notes [redacted] to be issued by the "Banque Nationale de la Republique d'Haïti" under the control of the [redacted] Government. In 1907 the premium on gold as against Haitian gourdes [redacted] to 500 per cent [redacted] consequence of the issue of 2,000,000 nickel gourdes. On August 19, 1912, a law was approved providing for the withdrawal from circulation within two years of 6,000,000 gourdes. On August 1, 1912, [redacted] 1,000,000 gourdes were to be withdrawn, and a similar amount [redacted] August 1, 1913, and 1914 respectively.

The weights and  are those of France

Diplomatic Consular Representatives

1 OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN

Minister Resident — J. B. Dornayville

Secretary of Legation—Loma A. Guillaume

Consul — Maurice Erdmann

There are consular agents at Belfast, Cardiff, Cork, Liverpool
Manchester, Southampton, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI

Minister—Stephen Leach (Resident in Cuba), Feb 26, 1913

H M Vice-Consul - J. Pyke

Vice-Consul (honorary) — L. D. Watt.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established January 11, 1839, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies consisting of 42 members, chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, at the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. It meets for 180 days in January each year. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years.

President.—General Manuel Bonilla (1912-1916).

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of five ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice, War, Treasury and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction.

The active army consists of about 2,000 men, and the navy has 54,000

Area and Population.

Area about 46,250 English square miles, with a population, in 1910, of 558,446 (270,729 males and 287,724 females), according to official figures, at under 11 inhabitants to the square mile. The Republic is divided into 17 departments. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. Of the Indians about 90,000 are uncivilized. The capital is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 22,137 inhabitants in 1911-12; other towns are Pesque, 7,132; Nacaome, 8,152; La Esperanza, 11,455; Roma, 10,574; Choluteca, 8,065; San Pedro Sula, 7,820. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, Puerto Cortez (2,500), Omoa (1,000), Ulúa, La Ceiba, Trujillo, Roatan, and Utila.

In 1911 there were 2,464 marriages, 20,552 births, 10,356 deaths. Excess of births over deaths, 10,196.

Religion, Instruction, Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free, compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), entirely secular. At Tegucigalpa there is a central university with faculties of medicine, and of science, law, and political sciences; at Comayagua there is a school of jurisprudence. For secondary instruction the Government maintains a Central Institute at Tegucigalpa, and subsidizes colleges in the departments. To these colleges five normal schools are annexed. In 1910 they had 325 pupils. For primary instruction there were 888 schools with, in 1911, 29,525 pupils, and an average attendance of 20,864. The number of teachers was 1,200. Expenditure on education in 1911 was 223,064 pesos, 82,514 being for primary and 78,688 for secondary.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of five judges chosen directly by the people for 4 years; four Appeal Courts, and departmental and local judges.

Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs, and from spirit, powder, and monopolies. For the year stated, ending July 30, the revenue and expenditure (in silver pesos) are given as follows:—

1907-08

1908-09

1909-10

1910-11

Revenue	3,899,287	3,503,215	4,149,082	10,763,888	13,140,415
Expenditure	4,205,995	3,503,215	3,992,623	10,763,888	13,095,101

In July, 1910, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to 5,570,157 with arrears of interest amounting to 17,071,940, total 22,913,875. No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt on August 31, 1910, was stated to amount to 4,053,870 silver pesos. On Jan 11, 1911, a treaty was signed in Washington by which the United States became directly interested in the financial regeneration of Honduras.

Production and Industry

The chief culture is that of bananas, mostly on the Atlantic coast where coconuts are also grown. The coconut groves of Puerto Barrios extend from the Ulua River to the Cuero River, a distance of about 60 miles, and are said to contain 28,182 fruit bearing trees. Rubber is produced in slowly increasing quantity, coffee is grown but there is scarcity of labour for the picking of the berries, sarsaparilla is exported. Tobacco too is grown. While the Department of El Paraiso has become noted for its fine quality of tobacco, the Department of Copan still leads in quantity, producing 75 per cent of the total amount raised in the Republic. This finds a market in the neighbouring Republics and also in Peru. The amount of tobacco land cultivated during 1910 is estimated at 4,450 acres, yielding about 1,726,180 pounds. Corn produced in 1911 totalled 246,452,925 pounds, or 860,025 pounds of beans, 2,396,025 pounds of rice, and 314,375 pounds of wheat. The total number of farms was 686, of cattle ranches, 1,019. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. Cattle are exported to Cuba. In 1909 there were within the Republic about 466,215 head of cattle, 64,122 horses, 13,434 mules, 145,352 pigs, and 24,052 sheep. About 150,400 acres are devoted to pasture. There are considerable local industries such as the planting of straw hats. During 1910 sixteen concessions were granted for agricultural land, covering an area of 12,350 acres.

The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, nickel being found in almost every department. There is an American silver mining company at work, and giving an increasing output every year. Gold, silver, copper and lead, and iron are exported. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. The chief requirements for the development of the mining industries are capital, and facilities for transport.

Commerce.

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Imports	510,811	531,750	539,181	690,146
Exports	406,776	494,602	404,600	

The silver peso is worth 12 cents. The chief imports are cottons,

breadstuffs, and provisions. In the year 1911-12 the chief articles of import and export are as follows:—

Imports	1911-12	Exports	
	£		£
Cottons	230,641	Rubber	219,503
Provisions	94,715	Bananas	267,535
Iron and iron	38,482	Coffee	15,884
Timber	21,526	Cocoanuts	35,013
Postage stamps	54,400	Mahogany	12,241
Chemicals	35,251	Animals	60,782

Of the imports in 1912, 71 per cent. came from the United States.

The treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1887 provides for the "most favoured nation" treatment between the United Kingdom and Honduras.

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years is as follows:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Honduras	1,530	4,465	1,001	3,009	1,827
Exports to Honduras	70,900	74,860	67,913	91,588	183,225

In 1911 the registered shipping comprised 2 steamers of 1,563 tons and 8 sailing vessels of 363 tons; total tonnage, 1,935 tons. The transport of fruit, &c., to the United States is effected largely by small vessels built for the purpose. Puerto Cortez, La Ceiba, and Tela are visited by the boats of three American companies, Puerto Cortez by Mexican cattle boats, and Trujillo by cattle boats trading with Havana; in autumn fruit is shipped at Rostan in American boats. Amapala, on the Pacific coast, is visited by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and of the Kosmos Company.

Communications.

In general, travelling and transport is accomplished by means of mules and ox-carts. Little is done in the way of road-making or repairing. There is a railway of 57 miles from Puerto Cortez to Pedro Sula and La Pimienta; this line is in bad repair, but is being continued to La Brea on the Pacific coast. Forty miles of private railway is used for transport of bananas, from La Ceiba to the north coast. In 1911 there were 1,000 post-offices; the internal correspondence amounted to 542,365 letters, &c.; the foreign correspondence 558,582 letters, &c. In 1911 there were 1 telegraph line and 3,133 miles of telegraph line. The telephone, with 1 line and 1 stations, is in use in the capital and in other towns.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver dollar, or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighs 16 grammes, 160 grains. The silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. There is a 1-cent copper coin. Gold coins of the value of 20, 10, 5, and 1 dollar circulate as national money. The monetary unit is the silver peso (1908) worth 1.85 *sd.*, the gold dollar being worth 1.85 *sd.* February 16, 1910, the Republic of Honduras was opened having

closed two years, owing to the fact that most of the silver in bars was exported to other countries. In August, 1910, the Government coined some silver, but chiefly copper coins, to replace the amount which disappeared from circulation. It has gathered about 84,000 copper coins and expects to coin ones to the amount of 1,000,000. By decree No. 1 in the official publication 'La Gaceta' of March 4, 1910, 1 cent pieces were to be coined in addition to the 1 cent piece. These were to weigh 1 gram, tolerance being 5 centigrams, the diameter 15 millimetres, and 100 coins to each kilo or 22 pounds. The 1 cent piece was to weigh 2.12½ grams, or one half of their former weight, tolerance being 5 centigrams, diameter 15 millimetres, and 470 coins to each kilo. This was later changed, so that the actual weight of the 2 cent piece is 3½ grams and of the 1 cent piece 1.9 gram.

There is no bank in the Republic, the 'Banco de Honduras', Honduras, having a greater variety of commercial products and a circulating medium of metallic, suffers less than several of the Central American States from fluctuations of exchange.

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but the old Spanish system is still in general use.

The <i>tirobá</i> { for <i>caña</i>	= 3½ imperial gallons
" <i>caña</i>	= 2½ " "
" <i>Square Vara</i>	= 1.90 " " = 1 yard
" <i>Manzana</i>	= 1½ " "
" <i>Panega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Consul General—M. J. Kelly

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham and Southampton.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS

Minister—Sir Lionel C. G. Carden, K. C. M. G. (resident in Guatemala)

There are Consuls at Amapala, Omoa, Tegucigalpa, and Truxillo. There are also Consuls at San Pedro Sula, and La Ceiba.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Vittorio Emanuele III., born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I. of Italy and of Queen Margherita; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married October 24, 1896, to *Elena*, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro; offspring, Princess *Jolanda*, born June 1, 1901; Princess *Mafalda*, born November 19, 1902; Prince *Umberto*, Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and heir Apparent, born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess *Giovanna*, born November 15, 1907.

Wife of the King

Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, married, April 22, 1868, to Umberto of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont (King of Italy, 1878), widow July 29, 1900.

Cousins of the King.

Prince *Emanuele Feliberto*, of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, born January 17, 1869, married, June 25, 1897, to Princess *Alicia*, d'Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris; offspring, Prince *Amedeo Umberto*, Duke of Apulia, born October 21, 1898, and Prince *Amedeo*, Duke of Spoleto, born March 8, 1900; Prince *Vittorio Emanuele*, of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1879; Prince *Luigi Amedeo*, of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of the Abruzzi, born January 20, 1873; Prince *Umberto Maria* of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Salaparuta, born June 22, 1889—children of the late Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, the first three from his union with Maria Vittoria, Princess of Forze Cisterne, who died November 4, 1870; the last from his union with the Princess Maria of Naples.

Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Borthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemano. In the end of the eleventh century the Count of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amedeus, in 1283, founded a law of primogeniture which led to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the island of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. The Genoese territory was added at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felice in 1831, the Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favor of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II., who, by the Peace of Zurich, November 10, 1859, obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and a part of the surrounding territory. On March 11, 1860, annexation of the Papal States was voted by plebiscite in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including Benevento and Pontecorvo, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, the Duchy of Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of the province of Mantua and Verona was annexed to Italy. Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the withdrawal of the French garrison, was annexed to the Kingdom by plebiscite on October 2.

The civil list has been settled at 16,050,000 lire.¹ From this amount the children of the late Prince Amedeo, of Aosta, receive jointly allowance of 400,000 lire; Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire; and Queen Margherita, an allowance of 1,000,000 lire.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the 'Camera dei Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are twenty-one years of age (with the right to vote when twenty-five years of age), and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. In 1912 there were 369 senators exclusive of members of the royal family. The electoral law of June 30, 1912, made the suffrage almost universal for men, only denying the franchise to those younger than 30 who have neither performed their military service nor learnt to read and write. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 71,000 of the population (census 1911). In 1911 the number of enrolled electors was 3,227,183 (9 per 100 inhabitants without distinction of sex or age) exclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless he has obtained a number of votes greater than one-tenth of the total number of inscribed electors, and then half the votes given. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must not be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. Deputies are elected for 240*l*. annually, of which 160*l*. will be direct payment, and the remainder will be represented by a current account with the post office, defraying travelling and postal expenses.

Lower House, elected 1909: Constitutionalists, 420; Radicals, 54; Republicans, 19; and Socialists, 37.

The duration of the Parliament is 5 years, and it must be renewed annually; but the King has power to dissolve the lower Chamber at any time, being obliged only to call new elections, and to convoke a new meeting of the

¹ The amount of the civil list is, in fact, 15,050,000 lire, because the King repays to the State annually the allowance of Queen Margherita by law of December 6, 1909.

months. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing bills, the same as the Government, but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House but they have no vote unless they are members. No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into 12 departments. The ministry, constituted March 29, 1911, is as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—Signor *Giolitti*.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Marquis di *San Giuliano*.

Minister for the Colonies—Signor *Bertolini*.

Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs—Signor *Finocchiaro Aprile*.

Minister of the Treasury—Signor *Tedesco*.

Minister of Finance—Signor *Failla*.

Minister of War—General Paolo *Spingardi*, senator.

Minister of Marine—Conte Admiral *Pasquale Leonardi Cattolua*, senator.

Minister of Public Instruction—Signor *Credaro*.

Minister of Public Works—Signor *Sacchi*.

Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce—Signor *Nitti*.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Signor *Calissano*.

The Ministry for the Colonies was established by a law of July 6, 1912.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (secondari), districts, and communes. There are 69 provinces, of which 60 are divided into territories (secondari) and 9 (the province of Mantua and the 5 provinces of Venetia) into districts. There are 275 territories and 71 districts. The districts have been *de facto* suppressed, though still nominally existing as administrative divisions. The territories and districts are divided into communes.

In 1913 (January 1) there were 8,326 communes. The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of May 21, 1908, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal council and the municipal council vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is Government official, he is elected by the communal council from among its members, by secret vote. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for 3 years, one-half being renewed every 1½ years. The communal council meets twice a year, the provincial council once a year, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having no official or pecuniary interest in the commune. The citizens,

resident ■ the province, twenty-one ■ of age, able to read and write, be on the Parliamentary electoral list, or pay ■ direct annual contribution to the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of ■ very simple character

In 1911 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors ■ 4,011,038 (11·2 per cent. of population)

Area and Population.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1816 onwards in round numbers:—

Year	Population	■ per cent. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent. per ■
1816	18,383,000	—	1882	28,460,000	0·610
1848	23,618,000	0·747	1901	32,475,000	■ 788
1862	25,000,000	0·450	1911	34,671,877	0·668
1872	26,601,000	0·720			

In the following table areas of provinces marked with ■ asterisk are definitely ascertained by the Government Survey Department; the others are estimated partly by the Military Geographical Institute, partly by the General Statistical Department:—

Provinces and Departments	Area in square miles	Population, Census 1882	Population, Census 1901, Feb 10	Population per square mile, 1901	Population, Present: Census 1911, June 10	Population per square mile, 1911
Alessandria *	1,964	729,710	811,838	413·86	807,696	411·1
Cuneo ■	2,868	686,400	638,285	222·54	646,719	225·4
Novara .	2,558	676,926	743,115	291·08	756,826	295·5
Torino *	3,951	1,029,214	1,124,218	284·03	1,218,709	307·7
Piedmont .	11,336	3,070,250	3,317,401	292·64	3,424,450	302·0
Genova .	1,582	760,122	934,627	590·79	1,050,052	663·7
Porto Maurizio .	455	132,251	142,846	313·95	147,179	322·7
Liguria .	2,037	892,873	1,077,478	528·95	1,197,281	587·5
Bergamo *	1,065	390,775	459,594	431·54	511,237	479·0
Brescia *	1,806	471,568	538,427	■ 11	596,411	329·7
Como ■	1,104	515,050	580,214	525·56	616,212	556·3
Cremona *	678	302,138	327,838	483·54	348,749	514·5
Mantova ■	■	295,728	311,942	345·45	349,048	386·1
Milano ■	1,221	1,114,991	1,442,179	1,181·15	1,726,548	1,415·1
Pavia ■	1,288	468,831	496,969	385·85	512,840	396·9
Sondrio .	1,232	120,584	125,565	101·92	129,928	105·6
Lombardy .	9,297	3,680,615	4,282,728	460·56	4,790,478	514·8

Department	Area in sq. miles	Population, Census 1882	Population, Census 1901, June 10	Population per square mile, 1901	Population, Present Census 1911, June 10	Population per sq. mile 1911
Belluno .	1	174,140	192,800	149.11	192,793	149.3
Padova *	826	397,762	443,227		519,858	628.0
Rovigo .		217,700	221,904	323.95	257,728	376.7
Treviso *	956	375,704	412,267	431.69	491,166	514.7
Udine .	2,541	501,745	592,592	233.21	628,081	247.2
Venezia .	934	356,708	401,241	429.59	466,752	498.8
Verona *	1,185	394,065	422,437	356.49	475,049	400.7
Vicenza *	1,056	396,349	447,999	424.24	496,438	469.7
Venetia	9,475	2,814,173	3,134,467	330	3,527,860	372.2
Bologna .	1,448	457,474	527,367	364.20	577,729	399.1
Ferrara .	1,012	230,807	271,776	55	307,924	297.8
Forlì .	725	251,110	280,823	387.34	301,408	413.6
Modena .	1,002	279,254	315,804	315.17	358,051	361.5
Parma .	1,250	267,306	294,159	235	326,163	9
Piacenza .	954	226,717	215,126	256.95	256,283	267.1
Ravenna .	715	225,764	235,485	329.35	248,356	347.7
Reggio Emilia *	884	244,959	274,495	310.52	310,837	348.0
Emilia	7,990	2,183,391	2,445,035	306.01	2,661,201	
Arezzo .	1,273	238,744	271,676	218.41	283,663	223.5
Firenze .	2,265	790,776	939,054	423.42	999,423	441.2
Grosseto .	1,738	114,295	144,722	83.27	146,634	84.3
Livorno .	138	121,612	123,877	931.41	135,765	1,020.7
Lucca .	658	234,484	319,523	572.62	333,011	595.3
Massa e Carrara	637	169,469	196,631	284.70	212,430	309.1
Pisa .	1,179	283,563	320,829	272.12	342,250	290.1
Siena .	1,471	206,926	233,830	158.96	241,530	164.1
Tuscany	9,304	2,208,869	2,549,142	273.98	2,694,706	289.5
Ancona *	718	267,338	302,172	403.97	319,709	426.0
Ascoli Piceno .	796	209,185	215,172	308.00	253,635	316.6
Macerata .	1,087	239,713	259,429	238.67	258,393	236.5
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	223,043	253,982	227.18	261,516	
Marche	3,749	939,279	1,060,765	282.94	1,093,253	4
Perugia (Umbria)	3,748	572,060	667,210	178.02	686,596	182.7
Roma (Latium)	4,663	903,472	1,196,909	256.68	1,302,423	278.3
Aquila degli Abruzzi	2,464	353,027	396,629	159.67	407,006	164.7
Campobasso	1,691	365,434	366,571	216.78	349,818	
Chieti .	1,138	343,111	370,907	325.93	366,593	319.4
Teramo .	1,067	254,806	307,444	288.14	307,490	287.9
Abruzzi e Molise	6,380	1,317,215	1,441,551	225.95	1,480,706	228.7

Provinces and Departments	Area in square miles	Population, Census 1881	Population, Census 1901	Population per square mile	Population, Present: Census 1911 June 10	Population per square mile, 1911
Avellino .	1,172	392,619	402,425	343·37	396,581	338·7
Benevento .	818	238,425	256,504	313·57	254,726	310·0
Caserta .	2,033	714,131	785,357	386·30	791,616	387·7
Napoli .	351	1,001,245	1,161,834	3,281·58	1,310,785	3,860·1
Salerno .	1,916	550,167	564,828	294·53	558,282	289·1
Campania	6,290	2,896,577	3,160,448	502·46	3,311,990	532·2
Bari delle Puglie .	2,065	679,499	827,698	400·82	891,624	432·1
Foggia .	2,638	356,267	425,450	158·28	487,020	173·7
Lecca .	2,623	553,298	706,520	269·36	771,507	298·1
Apulia	7,376	1,589,064	1,959,668	265·68	2,130,151	288·5
Potenza (Basilicata) .	3,845	524,504	490,705	127·62	474,021	123·0
Catanzaro .	2,080	433,975	476,227	234·59	483,235	236·7
Cosenza .	2,568	451,185	465,267	181·18	474,001	185·0
Reggio di Calabria .	1,221	372,723	428,714	351·12	444,916	363·8
Calabria	5,819	1,257,883	1,370,208	235·47	1,402,151	241·2
Calanisotta	1,263	266,379	327,977	259·68	342,557	271·6
Catania .	1,917	563,457	705,412	367·98	789,147	408·9
Girgenti	1,172	312,487	371,636	317·10	393,804	336·1
Messina*	1,245	460,924	543,809	436·79	517,248	413·6
Palermo .	1,948	699,151	785,357	403·16	795,031	407·9
Siracusa	1,442	341,526	427,507	296·47	476,765	330·7
Trapani .	—	283,977	368,099	388·29	357,106	396·5
Sicily	9,935	2,927,901	3,529,799	355·29	3,672,258	370·7
Cagliari .	5,184	420,635	483,548	93·28	520,218	100·5
—	4,122	261,367	308,206	74·77	332,194	80·4
Sardinia	9,306	682,002	791,754	85·08	852,407	91·6
Total	110,550¹	22,459,628	32,475,253	293·47	34,671,377	313·7

¹ Italian survey department determined area to 110,559 miles, the difference, 4 miles, is owing to uncertainty as to the area of the provinces.

The resident population (i.e. having habitual residence in Italy, including persons temporarily absent) June 10, 1911, numbered 35,845,048.

The number of foreigners in Italy in 1911 was 61,606; 11,616 were Austrians, 10,757 Swiss, 6,958 French, 8,768 English, 10,745 Germans, 1,508 Russians,

2,907 Americans (United States), Greeks, 1,400 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1901, the exceptions are about 80,200 of French origin, 11,400 of Teutonic origin, 20,000 of Albanian origin; 31,200 of Greek origin; 9,800 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, 30,000 Slavs.

The population over 15 years of age in 1901 was 21,318,495, of these 7,584,846 were unmarried, 11,686,716 were married, and 2,097,434 were widowers or widows. Of the whole population, 18,689,103 or 57.15 per cent were unmarried, 11,686,716 or 36.0 per cent were married, and 2,097,434 or 6.1 per cent were widowers or widows.

Population according to occupation in 1901, exclusive of children under 9 years —

Nature of occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry, cattle rearing	6,411,001	3,200,002	9,611,003
Fishing and chase	55,164	900	55,464
Extractive industries	90,680	979	91,059
Mineral, metal, and mechanical work	326,082	3,009	329,151
Stones, clay, &c.	129,460	5,890	135,350
Building	558,890	5,908	564,798
Wood, straw, furniture	343,139	67,796	410,935
Paper, printing, &c.	46,628	12,846	58,974
Textile	121,479	661,774	783,253
Chemical and animal products	54,496	15,558	70,054
Clothing and adornment	574,666	539,177	1,113,843
Alimentary	270,431	44,069	314,500
Various industries	102,439	14,860	117,299
Transport	416,152	7,639	423,791
Merchants and shopkeepers	375,336	109,278	484,614
Banking, insurance, and agencies	93,582	1,901	95,483
Domestic	81,132	400,948	482,080
Porters, &c.	90,743	2,032	92,775
Various pub. services	140,769	52,087	192,856
Civil administration	173,177	5,064	178,241
Private administration	54,920	1,460	56,380
National defence	204,012	—	204,012
Instruction	39,557	63,873	103,430
Religion	89,329	40,584	129,893
Sanitary work	49,030	20,883	69,913
Legal	33,746	—	33,746
Literature, science, art	62,422	6,607	69,029
Rentiers, &c.	301,596	299,156	600,752
Dependents	1,160,969	7,194,804	8,355,773
Paupers, prisoners, &c.	80,178	66,675	146,853
Condition unknown	10,603	—	10,603
Total	12,541,808	12,844,699	25,386,507

Number of proprietors in Italy, 1871: proprietors of lands, 1,045,118; of buildings, 823,442; of lands and buildings, 2,241,578; total, 4,110,133. Proprietors of lands and buildings (4,110,133), per 100 of population, 12·7; proprietors of lands (3,286,691), per square mile, 29·7.

MOVEMENT — POPULATION.

Births, deaths, and marriages (provisional figures for 1911):—

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1907	280,104	1,006,762	55,571	1,062,333	48,023	700,833	362,000
1908	282,932	1,081,976	56,726	1,138,702	51,465	770,035 ¹	368,667
1909	266,101	1,061,362	54,469	1,115,831	50,290	785,460	377,371
1910	269,024	1,087,795	56,615	1,144,410	50,337	682,459	461,951
1911	252,764	—	—	1,093,661	47,485	742,452	351,209

¹ Including 77,000 killed — earthquake of December 28, 1908.

Emigrants.—Total number in 1911, 533,844, of whom 271,065 went to other European countries or those bordering the Mediterranean, and 262,779 to countries overseas.

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was:—In 1910, 161,000 (of whom 93,000 from the United States); in 1911, 212,000 (of whom 140,000 from the United States).

The number of Italians abroad officially estimated in 1910 at about 5,558,000. In 1901 a Commission, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, established for the direction of the Government service relating to emigration. There is now regular inspection, and a medical officer watches over the emigrants while at

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land; consequently there are many populous centres where, numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the classification of according to resident population in 1911:—

Communes with population :	Number	Population	1,600
over 100,000		3,946,574	
from 50,001 to 100,000		1,981,928	
„ 30,001 „ 50,000		1,925,566	
„ 20,001 „ 30,000		2,366,435	
„ 15,001 „ 20,000		1,862,751	
others		24,075,829	
Total	8,323	35,950,077	1,000·0

population of capitals of provinces follows on June 10, 1911:—

Census 1901

Comunes	Popula- tion	Comunes	Popula- tion	Comunes	Popula- tion
Napoli .	672,031	Perugia .	65,805	Lecca .	36,222
Milano .	599,200	Pisa .	65,232	Catanzaro .	34,343
Roma .	542,123	Ancona .	63,100	Caserta .	33,189
Torino .	427,106	Cagliari .	60,101	Mantova .	32,657
Palermo .	341,088	Trapani .	59,593	M .	30,830
Genova .	272,221	Bergamo .	55,306	Ascoli Piceno .	30,618
Firenze .	232,860	Novara .	54,571	Cuneo .	27,470
Catania .	210,703	Vicenza .	54,555	Pesaro .	27,348
Bologna .	172,628	Parma .	51,910	Girganti .	26,828
Venezia .	160,719	Udine .	47,617	Chieti .	25,477
Messina .	126,557	Arezzo .	47,504	Benevento .	24,329
Livorno .	105,315	Forlì .	45,994	Teramo .	24,812
Bari .	103,670	Salerno .	45,682	Cosenza .	24,177
Padova .	96,280	Como .	44,182	Avellino .	23,742
Ferrara .	95,212	Reggio Calabria .	43,162	Macerata .	22,940
Brescia .	89,338	Sassari .	43,118	Aquila .	21,942
Verona .	81,909	Siena .	41,673	Belluno .	20,687
Foggia .	76,680	Caltanissetta .	41,312	Potenza .	16,672
Lucca .	76,160	Treviso .	41,022	Campobasso .	14,861
Alessandria .	75,721	Siracusa .	40,835	Grosseto .	12,442
Ravenna .	71,581	Cremona .	40,436	Rovigo .	12,224
Reggio Emilia .	70,419	Pavia .	39,898	Sondrio .	9,117
Modena .	70,923	Piacenza .	38,542	Porto Maurizio .	7,858

Religion.¹

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but the power of the Church and clergy is subordinated to the civil government, and there is freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions.

The returns of 1901 are as follows:—

Profession	Total	per cent
Roman Catholic	31,539,863	97·12
Evangelical Protestant	65,595	0·20
Greek Church	2,472	0·01
Israelite	35,617	0·11
Other professions	338	—
Not professing any religion	36,092	0·11
Not known	795,276	2·45
Total	32,475,253	100·00

Of the Protestants, 22,500 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies.

Under the Roman Pontiff, the Catholic episcopal hierarchy in Italy consists of 11 archbishoprics and 111 bishoprics, besides the 6 cardinal bishoprics

¹ See Rome, See and Church of.

Rome Of these prelacies, 74 are immediately subject to the Apostolic See, 13 being archbishoprics. Every archbishop ■ bishop ■ appointed by the Pope, ■ the advice of a committee of Cardinals, but the royal *crequatur* ■ necessary for his installation. In 1901, the number of parishes ■ 20,707, the secular clergy numbered 68,844, the regulars (monks, lay-brothers, nuns, &c.), 48,043, sacristans, &c., 12,129, persons employed ■ the Pontifical and Episcopal Courts, &c., 418. There ■ in 1901, ■ Evangelical pastors and ministers, and ■ Jewish Rabbis.

The suppression of the religious corporations began in 1855, and ■ completed by the law of June 19, 1873, which extended the measure to the city and province of Rome. The method followed ■ simply the abolition of the legal status of religious corporations, ■ that they could not hold property. Thus mortmain land ■ set free for agriculture and for buying and selling, while the State profited by relief from burdens and by direct taxation of the land thus freed from mortmain. Dispossessed monks and ■ received life pensions, houses which had been used for schools or for hospitals, &c., were, with institutions, made over to the communes, in Rome, the hospitals, &c., were assigned to the various charitable institutions, everywhere the churches of the corporations necessary for public worship ■ preserved, ■ were monumental, artistic, and other corporation buildings. Of the monastic edifices some were occupied by the State, others assigned to communes or provinces. The corporations of Lombardy were privileged by the treaty of Zurich, and their lands and houses were left to the disposal of their individual members. All other immovable corporation property w ■ sold, but the equivalent revenue (after certain deductions, including a 30 per cent tax) ■ inscribed in the public debt book. The administration of the revenue from the proceeds of land destined for charity or instruction now belongs to the communes, that from monastic parish church property in Rome, to the parish churches, that from property of foreign religious orders in Rome (400,000 lire) to the Holy See, while the remainder is administered by ■ institutes which pay the pensions and other dues, and provide (1) for beneficent work and for worship in Rome, and (2) for worship ■ the rest of Italy.

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely ■ in conjunction with the ■ and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher must have the qualifications required by law.

Schools ■ Italy may be classified under four heads, according ■ they provide: (1) elementary instruction, (2) secondary instruction—classical, (3) secondary instruction—technical, (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction ■ of two grades. Religious instruction is given ■ those whose parents request it. Only ■ lower-grade instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least ■ lower-grade school for boys and one for girls, and ■ school with only ■ master should have ■ than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in ■ having normal and secondary schools, and in those with ■ 4,000 inhabitants. In ■ grades the instruction is free. ■ age-limit of 6 to ■ for communes where there is ■ higher elementary school, but where there ■ such higher school, children are required ■ ■ they have completed ■ course of instruction, the compulsory age being thus raised ■ ■ years. This ■ provides that illiterate persons shall ■ under various disabilities.



(3) Secondary instruction—technical This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes and institutes for the merchant marine

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools

In the last 10 years there has been an increase of 156 per cent in school attendance.

Year	Over 11 Years		Over 20 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1862	81 1	93	81	81 5
1872	61 9	75 7	81	77 4
1882	54 6	69 3	53 9	72 9
1901	44 5	54 4	43 9	60 4

According to the census of 1901 the smallest percentage of illiterates above ■■ years ■■ in Piedmont, 17.7, and the largest in Calabria, 78.7. Since then there has been much improvement, and now there are circondari (arrondissements), e.g. Demotroscola Pollenza, and Varallo in the province of Novara, and others in the provinces of Turin, Como, Cuneo, &c., where all young people twenty years of age can read and write.

	Number	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
for infants (1 to 4)	3, 71	7, 392	—	—	—
Public schools	114 17	61, 441	—	—	8, 002, 168
Private do	1 44	5, 130	—	—	— 081
Evening, &c., do	4 783	—	145, 233	34, 140	182, 973
Private 1901-10 —					
Normal schools	111	—	2	1, 971	8, 78
Ginnasi	196	—	7, 4 6	—	7, 639
1901	57	—	1, 207	—	1, 207
Technical schools	171	—	1, 6 1	1, 238	1, 9 0
Technical institutes	25	—	3 12	14	—
girls					
Continuation schools,					
do (1901-02)	223	1, 005	—	9, 847	9, 847
Normal (1909-10)	144	—	2, 661	29, 792	—
Ginnasi (1909-10)	292	—	24, 141	2, 219	26, 060
do	159	—	15, 050	690	15, 740
Technical do	325	—	58, 565	17, 046	75, 731
do	77	—	17, 218	1, 586	18, 894
do marine					
institutes	30	—	2, 004	—	2, 004

1 ██████████ ██████████ ██████████
2 ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ and 3,178 pupils enrolled in evening courses.
3 ██████████ ██████████ 29 auditors.

Statistics of persons convicted of offences of all kinds.—

Year	Convictions			
	the Tribunal (first instance)	the Tribunal (first instance)	the Tribunal (first instance)	the Tribunal (first instance)
1907	451,568	876,196	78,069	2,298
1908	348,829	269,572	72,149	2,108
1909	410,876	337,497	70,990	2,889
1910	486,242	410,378	73,663	2,201
1911	486,488	363,277	70,936	2,225

In 1911 (January 1) there were 45,328 males and 3,925 female prisoners. At that date there were 180 central and arrondissement prisons, 11 penal establishments, 41 reformatories, and 8 colonies for persons under disciplinary restraint. There were, besides, 1,302 cantonal prisons.

Paunderism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Opere pie,' regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. The general results of an inquiry in 1900 were:— Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, monti di pietà, monti frumentari, casse di pietà agraria), there were 27,078 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,206,000,000 francs. Their net income amounted to 52,569,000 lire. Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from the State (for hospitals), &c., of which receipts were spent annually, and thus the total at the disposal of the opere pie in 1900 (last available data) amounted to 120,785,000 lire.

Finance

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes — those — lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The — lands, — to about 96 million lire. That — houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which — two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling houses. The tax on incomes from movable wealth — raised to — per cent. of the amount taxable. The — taxable in — of — varies from — whole income to fifteen-fortieths according — various conditions. — and provinces — — and buildings. — grants to — one-tenth of — proceeds — on incomes — compensation — other communal — State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are :—the customs duties, octroi, taxes on manufactures, and various monopolies, lotto.

revenue and expenditure for five years (25 lire = 12.) :—

Year, ending June	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1907-8	2,320,597,699	2,258,720,848	+ 61,876,851
1908-9	2,684,696,915	2,502,815,599	+ 181,881,316
1909-10	2,602,163,326	2,551,286,013	+ 50,877,313
1910-11	2,833,164,212	2,753,625,100	+ 79,539,112
1911-12 ¹	2,682,640,873	2,628,425,000	+ 54,215,873

¹ Provisional

ending June 30, 1912			
Source of Revenue	Lire	Branches of Expenditure	Lire
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Property		Treasury	710,104,491
Real Property	13,450,500	Finance	317,104,850
Railways	42,077,672	Justice	55,402,318
Various	973,349	Foreign Affairs	24,784,571
Land	81,300,000	Instruction	188,484,978
Income Tax (personality)	300,000,000	Interior	129,402,800
House Tax	102,700,000	Public Works	51,045,100
Taxes on Transactions		Posts and Telegraphs	120,188,000
Succession Duties	47,500,000	War	431,172,579
Registration	14,100,000	Marine	201,428,604
Stamps	79,500,000	Agriculture, Industry, Commerce	23,072,902
Taxes on Railway Traffic	34,000,000		
Various	47,000,000	Total Ordinary	1,191,991,160
Indirect Taxes		EXTRAORDINARY	
Excise	191,470,000	Treasury	40,108,577
Customs	331,000,000	Finance	3,201,746
Ostia	147,620	Justice	210,000
Monopolies		Foreign Affairs	1,583,000
Tobacco	300,000,000	Instruction	6,983,466
Salt	400,000	Interior	4,081,940
Lotteries	98,000	Public Works	134,706,800
Quinine	3,500,000	Posts and Telegraphs	5,118,172
Public Services		War	80,850,000
Ports	114,500,000	Agriculture, &c	1,457,600
Telegraphs and Telephones	36,630,000		
Various	31,016,000		
Repayments	171,390,611		
Various Receipts	32,442,750		
Total	2,224,239,008		
Payments	40,078,490		
Ordinary	2,184,160,518		
EXTRAORDINARY			
Receipts	10,681,244		
Railway	44,900,000		
Capital	2,818,840		
Compensations and Recoveries	12,755,806		
Loans	170,877,426		
Various Advances	21,314,832		
Total Extraordinary	202,602,637	Total Extraordinary	498,181,508
Grand Total	2,645,994,671		2,690,172,668
	(106,859,787)		(106,206,007)

¹ Payments: money received and expended for special purposes. Though expenditure of this nature is here shown only for the Treasury and Ministry of Finance, it is also shown for the other departments.

FINANCE

In the Budget statement the revenue and expenditure are distributed in four categories, summarised as follows:—

1912-13	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Construction of railways)	3rd Category (Movement of capital)	4th Category (Pensions)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue	2,993,859,846	43,900,000	208,161,393	60,078,429	2,645,994,671
Expenditure	2,295,301,926	43,900,000	230,897,528	60,078,429	2,630,172,644
Difference	+36,557,922		-22,735,035		+15,821,987

Public Debt.

Interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt 1911-12:—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Inter- ests, &c.	Sinking Fund 1910-11	Year of Extinc- tion
I. Consolidated debt:		Lire	Lire	
Rentes at 3½ p. ct. (ex 3½)	3½	283,448,635	20,308,488	—
„ 3 „	3	4,803,145	34	—
„ 3½ „	3½	38,012,236	395	—
„ 4 „	4	32,453,595	25,840	—
Total consolidated debt	—	353,717,361	20,334,757	—
II. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See	3 to 3½	3,225,000	—	—
III. Debts separately inscribed	3 to 5	7,024,231	281,274	1917- 1961
IV. Various debts	3 to 6	110,939,345	1,049,967	1915- 1970
V. Rentes which should be in- scribed in the Grand Livre	—	—	56,276	—
VI. Floating debt:				
Treasury ordinary bonds (interest)	—	4,000,000	—	—
Current accounts (interest)	—	1,500,000	—	—
„ advances („)	—	—	—	—
Total public debt	—	495,996,302	21,855,474	—

By-law of May 1, 1912, interest on the 5 p.c. (gross) is 5 p.c. (net) consolidated debt is reduced from 3½ p.c. (net) to 3½ p.c.
consolidated per cent. preserved solely of Public

The capital (nominal) of the [redacted] and redeemable [redacted] amounted to 13,041,422,577 lire on July 1, 1911, or 521,656,903½ sterling, and the interest to 459,234,203 lire, or 18,369,368½ sterling. The debt per head of population [redacted] 15½ [redacted] 8½, and the interest 13½ [redacted]

On June 30, 1911, the property of the [redacted] was as follows —

	Estimated Value Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	1,664,131,407
Property, immovable, movable, loans, and v [redacted] titles	1,565,389,197
Property of industrial nature	1,871,130,473
Material in [redacted] in army and navy	1,508,792,777
Property used in the service of the State	644,620,628
Scientific and artistic material	452,958,763
Gold in depot	18,704,675
Total	7,520,877, [redacted]

In the financial year 1910-11 the revenue from State property was — Railways, 89,260,938 lire, ecclesiastical, 573,994 lire, from fixed capital, 8,398,874 lire, from the Cavour Canal, 3,901,103 lire, various, 4,784,208 lire, total, 56,914,117

Defence

I FRONTIER

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows — French frontier 300 miles, Swiss 418, Austro-Hungarian 484, frontier of San Marino 24, in all (exclusive of [redacted] Marino) 1202 miles. [redacted] line of the peninsula [redacted] 2,052 miles, of Sicily, 830, of Sardinia, 830, of Elba and the small islands, 648, the total length of [redacted] thus [redacted] miles

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, the chief strong places in the [redacted] are [redacted] following — Casale, Piacenza, Verona, Mantua (these two belong to the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Venice, Alexandria. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places — Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentario, Gaeta, works in the Straits of Messina, Taranto. To the north of Sardinia a group of fortified islands form the naval station of Maddalena. Rome is protected by a circle of forts

II ARMY

Service in the army (or navy) is compulsory and universal. The [redacted] period is [redacted] years, beginning at the [redacted] of twenty and the young [redacted] of the year are divided into 3 categories, the first being posted [redacted] permanent army; the second also to the permanent army but with 'unlimited leave'; and [redacted] third, that is those exempted from active service, to the

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territorial militia. The second category men form what is called the 'complementary force'.

The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is now 12 years for all. After 12 months through the ranks, the men are placed on 'unlimited leave,' i.e., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of 8 years' service. Then the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is 4 years. After completing his service in the mobile militia he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains 7 years; thus finishing his military service at the age of 39.

The second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army for the first 12 years of their service. During this period they undergo from 12 to 6 months' training which may be spread over several years. They then pass to the mobile militia and afterwards to the territorial militia, the periods of service in each being the same as those of the first category soldiers. The 12 months' allotted to the third category, who are posted at once to the territorial militia, are for 12 days' training.

In Italy each regiment receives recruits from all parts of the country, and the troops change their stations by brigades every four years. On mobilisation regiments would be filled up by reservists from the districts in which they are quartered at the time. Relief is arranged that at least half the reservists shall have previously served in the unit which they would join on mobilisation.

The field army consists of 12 army corps and 3 cavalry divisions. The army corps consist of 2 divisions, except the IXth army corps, in the Roman district, which has an additional division. There are two brigades of infantry each consisting of two regiments of three battalions, and a regiment of field artillery (5 batteries) to each division, which has a war strength of 14,156 officers and men, 1,329 horses, and 100 guns. There is a regiment of field artillery (6 batteries of 120 mm. guns), a cavalry regiment, and a regiment of Bersaglieri, to each army corps. Cavalry divisions each consist of 3 brigades of 3 regiments, and of 1 horse artillery batteries.

A regiment of Bersaglieri (light infantry) consists of 3 battalions of infantry and 1 battalion of cyclists, the cyclists being intended to supplement the cavalry in the field. The Alpini are frontier troops, specially organised to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy; they consist of 3 regiments (26 battalions) of Alpine infantry, and 2 regiments of 36 mountain artillery battalions. There are, furthermore, 1 regiment of horse artillery of 8 batteries, 3 regiments of heavy artillery of 10 batteries each, and 10 regiments of fortress artillery. The fortress artillery is organised in 6 regiments: 2 consist of pioneers, 1 of pontoon troops, 1 of telegraph troops, 1 of sappers and miners, and 1 of railway troops.

The Carabinieri are a force of military police. They are recruited by selection from the army, and they remain in the ranks of the force until they have completed 8 years' service. They then serve in the militia of the Carabinieri for 12 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial militia for the remainder of their service, and are reckoned as a part of the militia.

The strength of the field army (12 army corps and independent cavalry) is about 400,000 combatants. The nominal strength of the mobile militia is 326,000, but the numbers put into the field would perhaps exceed 200,000. The 'complementary' troops should be 1,000,000. The strength of the line and mobile militia in the territorial militia is strong numerically, but only about 1,000,000 number, viz.: 1,000,000.

first category ■■■ who have passed through the army and mobile militia, could be made ■■■ of should its ■■■■ ever be required

The ■■■ of the Italian infantry ■ the Mannlicher Carcano rifle, ■ magazine weapon of 6.5 mm calibre. The territorial militia has the old Vetterli. The field artillery is being rearmed with Krupp guns, calibre 7.5 cm, model 1906.

The following table gives the *peace* strength of the Italian army in 1911 —

	Officers	Men	Horses ■ Mules
Administration, staff military schools, etc.	1,548	2,061	2,510
Infantry, ■■ battalions, and ■■ district headquarters	7,627	159,297	6,211
Cavalry, 1 ■■ squadrons, and ■■ depôts	1,006	27,976	25,443
Artillery, 263 batteries 110 companies, 51 depôts, etc.	2,359	48,961	23,090
Engineers, 80 companies, and 10 companies engineer train	630	11,105	1,300
Medical 12 companies	769	3,712	81
Commissionariat, 12 companies	452	3,978	420
Carabinieri, 12 legions	704	30,067	5,374
Total	15,095	287,157	64,429

In consequence of the despatch of an expeditionary force to Tripoli and Cyrenaica, the Italian army has been increased by Royal Decree of December 7, 1911 (converted afterwards into the law of June 27, 1912) as follows — *Infantry* ■■ battalions of infantry of the line of 4 companies each, 3 battalions of bersaglieri of 3 companies each. *Cavalry* 5 squadrons. *Artillery* 2 groups of field artillery of ■■ batteries each, ■■ groups of mountain artillery of ■■ batteries each, ■■ groups of fortress artillery of 3 companies each. *Engineers* 2 battalions of ■■ companies each.

The cadres have been increased of the following number of officers, 20 for the carabinieri, 342 for infantry, 21 for cavalry, 112 for artillery, 20 for engineers. The ■■■ law has provided for the constitution of 1 Flying Corps (1 battalion of ■■ companies—*Battaglione Aviatori*).

The military budget of Italy for 1912 ■ amounted to 16,966,471*l*, including 3,214,000*l* extraordinary expenditure. In 1908, extra credit of no less than 8,920,000*l* ■■ granted, to be spread ■■ 9 years. This amount ■■ to be spent ■■ the rearmament of the artillery, guns for permanent works, fortifications, railways, barracks, mobilisation stores, and ■■.

The Italians have a special African corps in Erythraea, consisting of 3 companies of white infantry and ■■ native battalions, also 1 squadron of native cavalry, ■■ local company of artillery (Italians), and a native mountain battery. Its total strength ■■ about 4,600 of all ranks, of whom about 3,800 ■■ natives.

In Italian Somaliland there is a native corps of ■■ infantry companies and 1 artillery company, with ■■■■ officers, and a body of military police. Total ■■■■ strength about 3,000 of all ■■■■.

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III. NAVY

The Italian navy estimates for financial years ending June 30 were:—

1911-12	7,602,488	1909-10	6,685,440
1910-11	6,950,988	1908-09	6,335,880

The naval administration, under the Minister of Marine, is thus organised: An assistant secretary; a vice-admiral as Chief of the Staff, a Superior Board composed of two vice-admirals, the lieutenant-general of the *Genio Navale* (naval architect), the major-general of engineers' corps, a captain as secretary, and a civil member, a general surgeon as the head of the sanitary service; a colonel of the *Genio Militare* (military architect) at the head of a section having charge of the engineering works of the naval stations; a general paymaster directing the sections of account. A rear-admiral is chief of a special department administering matters concerning the *personnel* (officers), another vice-admiral the *personnel* (non), a major-general of the *Genio Navale* of that dealing with naval construction, and a vice-admiral of that devoted to ordnance and equipment. A civil officer administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into three departments: 1, Spezia; 2, Naples; 3, Venice. The vessels are apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the three departments. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Genoa, Spezia, Maddalena, Gaeta, Messina, Taranto, Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice. Summary of the Italian navy:—

Completed at end of

	1914	1914
" Dreadnoughts	14	11
Pre-Dreadnoughts	10	10
Armoured cruisers	11	13
Protected cruisers	10	10
Torpedo gunboats	85	(7)
Destroyers	111	111
Torpedo boats	19	32
Submarines		

Some ships of small fighting value are excluded from the above table.

The tables which follow of the Italian armour-clad fleet and first class cruisers are arranged chronologically, after the order of other similar tables in this book, though it should be remembered that in Italian official classification the usual line between battleships and armoured cruisers does not exist.

BATTLE FLEET.

Year of class laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max speed
			Belt	Gunn				
Dreadnoughts.								
	Alighieri	12,000	9½	9½	12 12in.; 20 4 7in.	—	34,000	
	Gente di Cavour	21,500		9½	18 12in., 18 4 7in.	—	24,000	22.5
	Giulio Cesare							
	Leonardo da Vinci							
1914	Duilio	21,500	9½		18 12in.; 18 4in.	—	—	—
	Andrea Doria							

First of class and down		Armament		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse power	Speed
		Displacement	Guns				
Pre Dreadnoughts							
1867	Re Umberto	14,898	4	4 13 in, 5 6 in, 16 4 7 in	5	16,000	18
	Sardagna	13,880				17,460	19
	Sicilia	14,296				17,621	19
1894	A. di Sanvit	14,296	10	8 10 in, 8 6 in 4 7 in	4	14,296	17
	E. Filiberto					18,552	
1907	Benedetto Brin	15,427	10	4 12 in, 4 8 in, 12 6 in	4	20,400	21
	Regina Margherita					19,822	
1901	Vittorio Emanuele	12,121	10	12 in, 12 8 in	-	11,000	22
	Regina Elena					10,000	
	Napoli					11,000	
	Roma					10,000	
Armoured Cruisers.							
	Marco Polo	4,583	4	6 in, 10 4 7 in	8	10,613	17
	Vettor Pisani	6,700	6	12 6 in, 6 4 7 in	4	13,211	18
	Carlo Alberto						
1897	G. Garibaldi	7,250	6	1 10 in, 2 8 in 6 in	14	14,718	20
	Varesse					13,885	
	F. Ferruccio					13,885	
1904	S. Giorgio	10,118	8	4 10 in, 8 7 6 in	3	18,000	22
	S. Maria					20,000	
	Amalfi					19,000	
	Pisa					19,000	

The personnel consists of 1,927 officers (comprising 1 admiral, 25 vice admirals, 216 captains and commanders, 418 lieutenants, 287 sub lieutenants and midshipmen, 108 engineer constructors, 312 engineers, 210 sanitary officers, 100 commissariat officers, 157 officers of the *Corpo Reale Equipaggi*); and 27,080 (sailors, gunners, mechanics, &c.) Both naval and military officers are attached indifferently to the naval service.

Production and Industry.

1. AGRICULTURE

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three—1 The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per proprio o a mano propria*), 2 That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*), 3 That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy. The system of partnership—*colonia parziaria*, especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, Umbria. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardina, and has been entirely abandoned in the two advanced centres of cultivation in the south, Calabria and Basilicata. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) is common in Lombardy and Venetia.

Large farms (*la grande cultura*) are common in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Gossato, Rome, Caserta, &c.

Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

In the census of February 10, 1901, there ■■■ 6,411,001 males and 3,200,002 females of ■ years of age and upwards described ■ engaged in agriculture.

The area of Italy comprises 28,668,222 hectares (1 hectare = 2·47 acres). Of this area, 2,296,615 hectares (8 per cent.) is sterile and 26,371,607 hectares (92 per cent.) productive. In the following table 1 quintal = 3·5 bushels.

	Area 1911	Produce		
		Total		
		1910	1911	1900
	Hectares	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Wheat . . .	4,751,000	41,750,000	52,362,000	47,108,000
Maize . . .	7,045,040	25,830,000	23,700,000	2,500,800
Rice . . .	145,040	4,880,000	4,792,000	—
Rye . . .	122,000	1,382,000	1,846,000	1,874,000
Barley . . .	248,000	2,065,000	2,860,000	1,800,000
Oats . . .	514,000	4,148,000	5,947,800	4,075,000
Wines . . .	4,477,000	20,298,000	42,654,000	—
Olives . . .	2,345,000	1,386,000	2,422,000	—

In 1911 Italy exported 10,052 and imported 154,222 cattle; exported 17,068 and imported 1,128 sheep; exported 264 and imported 1,002 goats; exported 21,765 and imported 1,845 swine.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Piedmont and Lombardy, is carried ■ all over Italy. The average annual production of silk cocoons in the five years, 1906-10, is estimated at 52,563,000 kilogrammes, and of silk, at 5,654,000 kilogrammes (in 1878, 1,293,000 kilos.). In 1912 the estimated silk ■■ crop was 47,470,000 kilogrammes, as against 41,951,000 kilogrammes in 1911.

In the year 1898-99 there were only ■ sugar factories, with ■ output of 5,972 metric tons; in 1910-11 there were 35, their output being 173,154 tons.

In 1903 the silk industries employed 191,000 work-people (in 1891, 172,000); woollen industries, 38,000 (in 1894, 30,000; cotton industries, 140,000 (in 1900, 135,000); hemp, linen, &c., 26,000 (in 1876, 13,000). Domestic textile industries in 1903 employed 292,000 looms (in 1876, 206,000). The value of the output of industrial chemical products in 1911 ■■ 154,000,000 lire (in 1898, 26,184,000 lire). The motive p■■ of all sorts employed ■■ January 1, 1904, amounted to 3,000,000 horse-power in 1892, to 1,000,000 horse-power).

II. FORESTRY.

The forestry department ■■ re-organised by a law of June 2, 1910, in accordance with which ■ Director-General of Forests ■■ appointed, together with advisory committees, ■■ general and the other technical, and a royal forests corps.

The forestarea (exclusive of chestnut plantations) is about 4,000,000 hectares. ■■ yield from the forests ■ valued ■■ follows :—

	1909	Cubic metres	■
Timber . . .	■	1,000,000	37,350,000
Firewood . . .	■	4,040,000	48,080,000
		Quintals	
Charcoal . . .	■	3,004,000	26,400,000
Total			124,132,000 (3,066,260.)

This total is exclusive of secondary produce valued at about 32 millions of lire annually. The forest produce thus amounts at 32 millions of lire (8,240,000*l.*). From 1867 to December 31, 1910, 34,139 hectares were replanted by or with assistance from the Government.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

Production in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs., = 1,016 metric tons = 1,000 English tons) of metallic ores and other minerals in 1911 :—

Ores, &c.	Productive mines	Metric tons	Lire	Workers
Iron	31	378,786	6,767,519	2,055
Iron manganese	1	6,842	66,838	—
Manganese	9	3,515	110,120	—
Copper	9	68,136	1,225,598	797
Zinc	38	139,719	15,389,972	14,318
Lead		38,458	6,540,149	
Lead and zinc		550	24,500	
Silver	1	21	27,700	43
Gold	1	2,050	83,200	37
Antimony, argentiferous	3	2,441	81,644	304
Mercury	1	97,803	4,664,597	949
Iron and cuprous pyrites	10	165,273	3,141,044	2,142
Mineral fuel	35	577,137	5,021,506	3,061
Sulphur	35½	2,692,766	31,097,836	19,298
Asphaltic and bituminous substances	18	182,681	3,065,027	1,861
Boric acid	1	2,648	1,006,240	442
Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals)	—	—	82,484,891	47,001 ¹

¹ 2,501 workers in non-productive mines. Of total 47,001 of workers, 1,871 were female.

The quarries of Italy employed in 1911, 70,767 persons (1,182 females), the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 41,355,969 lire (marble, 24,076,076 lire). The total output was valued at 61,048,208 lire in 1911.

In 1911 there were 99,364 persons employed at lime and brick kilns, whose output was of the value of 173,595,764 lire.

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1910, 10,000 number of vessels were employed in fishing 27,422, with an aggregate tonnage of 75,572. These included 10,000 of 10,000 engaged in coral fishing. There were 121,076 fishermen, of whom 6,230 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. The value of fish caught in 1911 (excluding foreign fishing) was 22,407,000 *l.*; the value obtained from tunny-fishing was 3,485,000 lire and from coral-fishing 486,000 lire, the quantity being estimated at 50,350 *kg.*

Commerce.

	Special trade (in sterling) (exclusive of precious metals)		Precious metals (in sterling)	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1907	115,296,770	77,954,730	6,795,740	292,440
1908	116,590,880	89,170,480	1,122,100	840,490
1909	124,468,417	74,675,582	760,012	2,182,708
1910	128,187,997	330,095	1,242,823	1,924,656
1911	129,622,414	725,000	1,156,810	1,668,572
1912	144,164,000	95,840,000		

Provisional value in lire of the leading imports and exports in 1911 -

Imports (1911)	Lire	Imports (1911)	Lire
Coal and coke	287,592,740	Various (including glass, but excluding wood)	25,721,120
Cotton	347,506,494	Coffee	33,110,570
Boilers and machinery	158,000,000	Precious stones (rough and polished)	31,456,824
Timber	189,137,885	Tobacco leaf, &c	27,322,886
Silk	90,868,800	Copper, brass, bronze in plates, leaf, &c, and wrought	20,830,880
Wrought iron and steel	106,948,666	Colours	21,991,576
Cured hides	89,070,750	Pulp of wood, straw, &c	18,199,584
Scientific and electrical instruments	3,910,782	Fats of all sorts	36,081,840
Rubber and gutta-percha (crude and prepared)	69,117,111	Raw vegetable (exclusive of hemp and cotton)	22,864,750
Hides (fresh or dried)	84,885,607	Refining and melting apparatus	19,788,052
Buck wheat	73,071,091	Yarn (linen hemp, jute)	17,989,597
Cattle	7,661,500	Sulphates and	29,261,847
Silk manufactures	56,627,020	Petroleum and benzine	26,191,978
Hides	33,891,312	Bed and	
Silk	50,928,025	leathers	14,482,781
Rye, oats, barley, dried vegetables, &c	41,487,745	Heavy mineral oils (of resin and gum)	20,510,895
Scrap iron, sludge, &c	38,817,816	Mother of pearl (raw)	18,565,480
Stones and non-metallic minerals	31,416,248	Potassium and sodium nitrates	14,512,919
Oil seed	32,068,600		11,094,120
Copper, brass, bronze, scrap, filings, &c	35,320,130		
Oils fixed (exclusive of olive oil)	29,431,065		
	42,764,400		
	21,817,000		

Exports (1911)	Lire	Exports (1911)	Lire
Raw silk	354,926,000	Eggs	
Silk manufactures	179,838,518	Acid fruits	
Silk thread	188,285,382	Sulphur	
Oil	58,765,992	Flour	
Wine	67,488,880	Pulp of wheat	
Cheese	62,330,170	Rubber and gutta-percha (crude and prepared)	31,378,628
Fruit	67,547,980	Spun cotton, yarn, &c	
Hemp (raw)	46,064,289	Fruit	51,177,007
Hides (fresh and dried)	38,091,276		

TOWNS

Italian Ports

Exports (1911)	Lire	Exports (1911)	Lire
Minerals (natural and prepared)	18,450,810	Poultry	12,916,000
Automobiles	29,127,875	Grain, vegetables, herbs	14,909,082
Prepared fruit, vegetables, and herbs	27,027,110	Objects of art	12,421,517
Straw hats	26,001,410	Boilers and machinery	17,058,565
Marbles in marble and alabaster	19,481,777	Wooden manufactures	12,884,770
Ores	21,401,721	Rough marble	12,788,884
Rice (cleaned)	22,190,465	Scientific and electrical instruments	14,104,807
Worked coral	20,977,250	Butter and margarine	10,860,977
Tomato conserve	22,210,000	Tartrate acid and dregs of wine	12,467,604

Special trade (excluding the precious metals) with the leading countries :-

	Imports from (1909)	Imports from (1910)	Exports to (1909)	Exports to (1910)
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	339,106	353,967	199,737	218,206
United Kingdom	490,643	476,269	167,924	210,866
Austria Hungary	909,808	599,746	159,067	164,361
Germany	503,464	484,684	207,202	208,139
Russia		361,001		50,649
Switzerland	80,496	83,916	316,759	216,806
United States	996,794	962,966	272,364	289,811
Turkey in Europe, Crete, Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria	119,016	140,061	72,466	91,092
Belgium	78,341	84,809	59,781	51,459
Argentine Republic	120,001	97,076	190,849	111,481
British Possessions				
Asia (excluding Aden)	110,664	172,102	24,064	40,950
Egypt	22,116	35,139	40,409	44,788
Spain and Gibraltar	82,061	30,620	11,119	12,840
Brazil	24,911	43,456	19,701	91,899
China	169,775	60,869	9,988	1,877
Japan	25,030	26,378	1,163	2,489

For the determination of Customs' values, &c., in Italy there is a permanent central commission, comprising Italian members, representatives of commercial corporations. The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the gross weight of the goods subject to a duty of 1 franc per quintal (82. 1½, per cwt.) less; the net legal weight (i.e. with deduction of an official tare) in the goods subject to duty of 20 francs per quintal (82. 1½ to 100 francs per cwt.); the net weight in the goods taxed at over 10 francs per quintal (106. 1½ per cwt.) For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by law and are prejudicial to the Treasury.

The trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special. The general trade comprises imports and exports abroad, whether for consumption within the Kingdom or for transit, and exports to foreign countries, whether national, or fishing or transit. The special trade is restricted to imports for consumption, and include 50 kinds of national manufactures. National merchandise consists of manufactures of the Kingdom, while foreign imports on special duties have value of the through the Kingdom whether directly or indirectly having been temporarily at 22,407,00

and from customs. This provides "the most favoured nation" treatment in the relations of kilogrammes. The Convention between Italy and the Kingdom, and Italy is a party to the Convention.

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy, and British exports to Italy (according to the Board of Trade returns) in the 2 years

Imports into U.K.	1910	1911	Exports to Italy	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Fresh fruit	507,852	640,893	Coal	5,847,887	5,633,438
Hides	478,223	287,483	Ironwork	915,298	994,065
Canned vegetables	214,536	232,690	Machinery	1,133,125	1,080,903
Eggs	350,933	360,850	Chemicals	577,350	910,494
Hemp	413,510	454,482	Woolen goods	554,078	484,845
			Cottons	498,696	494,855

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom for 2 years (in thousands of pounds sterling):—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy to United Kingdom	4,241	6,266	6,468	8,940	8,230
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom	15,028	12,141	11,530	13,212	11,022

Navigation and Shipping.

Mercantile marine January 1, 1911:—

	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Over 2,000 tons	5	10,394	Over 5,000 tons	10	63,179	10	63,179
1,001 to 2,000 tons	180	180,475	3,001—5,000 tons	45	180,983	180	180,983
501 to 1,000 tons	72	72,236	2,001—3,000 tons	62	167,790	172	178,184
101 to 500 tons	73	73,890	1,001—2,000 tons	78	298	298	281,808
1 to 100 tons	4,140	96,785	501—1,000 tons	78	174	174	129,043
			101—500 tons	112	29,590	482	103,890
			1—100 tons	267	4,757	4,407	100,542
Total	4,741	542,000	Total	674	674,497	5,458	1,107,187

1212 vessels entered and cleared Italian ports as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Italian	142,487	51,377,028	142,446	51,378,623
Foreign	12,788	19,826,373	12,788	19,798,824
Total	155,275	51,213,901	155,234	71,177,447

Vessels entering and clearing ■■■■ at the principal Italian ports :-

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa	6,970	7,475,683	6,979	7,486,717
Laghorn	1,485	2,465,744	4,488	2,461,876
Naples	7,844	7,643,078	7,330	7,519,696
Messina	2,780	1,890,990	2,797	1,901,088
Catania	2,641	2,059,642	2,652	2,069,691
Palermo	2,658	2,068,422	2,577	2,090,998
Venice	4,855	2,197,560	4,353	2,202,091

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

Length of State railways 8,252 miles (June 30, 1912); all the railway lines 10,800 miles.

In 1910-11 the total receipts ■■■■ 534,361,188 lire; in 1911-12, 575,218,000 lire (provisional).

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the year 1911 there were 10,238 post offices. The postal traffic ■■■■ as follows :-

	Internal.	External and Transit	Total
Letters	1,000	1,000	1,000
Post cards	268, ■■■■	41,524	800,140
Newspapers, &c.	147,367	10,887	158,284
Post Office orders, &c.	846,448	22,021	867,464
	21,410	476	21,886
Total	1,072,836	74,887	1,147,723

On June 30, 1910, the telegraph ■■■■ had a length of 82,328 miles, and the wires, 187,424. There ■■■■ 7,676 telegraph offices, of which 5,747 were ■■■■ offices and 1,929 railway offices. There were, in the year, 12,115,048 ■■■■ sent inland; 2,418,878 international telegrams; 2,618,879 ■■■■; 116,725 in transit; total, 17,469,930.

The telephone service in 1910 ■■■■ 46,293 stations. There were ■■■■ urban ■■■■ with 6,698 miles of line and 104,762 miles of wire; ■■■■ inter-urban systems with 14,687 miles of ■■■■ and 29,376 miles of wire. Total number of conversations in the year, 4,404,082. In 1907 the telephone service passed ■■■■ direct working of ■■■■

Money and ■■■■

■■■■ notes in ■■■■ lire :-

	1907	1908	1909	■■■■	1911
State notes	487,512,410	495,971,000	482,034,715	442,119,195	■■■■
Bank notes	1,851,641,080	1,892,167,890	1,981,000,450	1,926,947,850	2,198,881,850

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1911 was: gold, 428,516,970 lire; silver, 589,484,819 lire; nickel, 37,247,600 lire; bronze, 83,908,949 lire; total, 1,139,153,338 lire, exclusive of re-coinage.

The nominal value of the money coined (including recoinage):—

	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1907	—	10,962,724	—	4,600	10,967,324
1908	—	6,677,258	2,683,000	116,689	9,477,047
1909	—	5,474,800	3,858,000	170,456	9,503,256
1910	—	6,962,012	4,377,400	47,785	11,387,197
1911	1,600,000	3,300,620	4,784,200	282,543	9,967,363
	1,000,000	91,446,514	13,880,600	602,075	106,929,189

By law of July 22, 1894, gold and silver (5-franc pieces '900 fine) were temporarily withdrawn from circulation, being represented by paper. On August 31, 1912, the actual currency consisted of 495,875,805 lire of State notes, 2,148,477,800 lire of bank notes, and about 100,000,000 lire of copper and nickel coin.

There is one national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10, 1893, there are only three banks of issue: the Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. Assets and liabilities of those banks on December 31, 1911:—

	Assets		Liabilities
	Lire		Lire
Cash and Reserve ¹	1,590,646,966	Capital	802,000,000
Bills	994,806,020	Notes in circulation	4,193,381,850
Anticipations	101,931,027	Accounts current, &c.	355,688,036
Credits	144,509,767	Titles and valuables deposited	2,760,008,024
Deposits	2,750,063,024	Various	487,056,761
Various securities	508,231,887		
Total	6,068,219,681	Total	6,068,219,681

¹ Reserve in gold, in silver, and in equivalent bonds (1,560,062,576): Gold, 1,254,068,968 lire; bills in exchange on foreign countries, foreign bank notes, treasury bonds &c., 178,214,898 lire; silver ('900 fine), 120,806,220 lire; fractional silver, 4,973,909 lire.

On March 3, 1912, a bill was passed making the business of the Banca d'Italia a monopoly.

On January 30, 1911, there were 11 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, 1,140 rural banks, 1,000 ordinary credit companies, and 5 agrarian credit institutions, and (January, 1912) 11 credit foncier companies, of which 1 was in liquidation, with 674,722,825 lire of 'cartelle fondiarie' in circulation, and with 607,409,177 lire of 'mutui con ammortamento.'

The following gives statistics of the savings banks of Italy of 1911:—

		Depositors	Total Deposits	Deposits during year	Deposits during year
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post-office savings-banks	3,906	5,777,906	1,872,712,111	934,510,166	880,102,398
Ordinary " "	125	2,307,408	2,462,686,218	1,125,680,473	1,048,512,537

On December 31, 1910, the savings deposited with the co-operative credit societies amounted to 785,987,427, and ordinary credit companies to 411,290,911 lire.

On August 12, 1912, a Law came into operation establishing life assurance monopoly. The existing insurance companies were allowed to continue their operations for 5 years under certain conditions. The activities in connection with Insurance will be guided by the National Insurance Institute.

Money, Weights, Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered to the Italian form.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½s. to 1£ sterling.

The coin in circulation consists of gold 10-lire and 20-lire pieces; of silver 50 cent, 1-lire, 2-lire, and 5-lire pieces; nickel 1 cent pieces, and bronze 1, 2, 5 and 10 cent pieces. Nickel coin is being substituted for bronze to a large amount. Bank notes of 50, 100, and 1,000 lire are in circulation; also small notes, issued by the State, for 5, 10, and 25 lire.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Marquis G. Imperiali.

Councillor.—Count Gaetano Manzoni.

First Secretary.—Count Carlo Freschi.

Second Secretary.—Baron Mario de Kessia.

Third Secretary.—Acanio Colonna and Paolo de Parente.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Colonel Ugo Bagnani.

Naval Attaché.—Capitaine de Corvette Count Lovatelli, R.I.N.

Archivist.—Ugo Catani.

There are Consular representatives at London (Consul—Marquis Alessandro Faa di Bruno), Dublin (C.), Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., appointed December 1, 1908.

Councillor.—H. G. Dering, M.V.O.

Secretaries.—G. Mounsey, R. H. Hoare, the Hon. C. Lister, and F. G. Osborne.

Naval Attaché.—Commander A. C. Stewart, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. E. J. Granet, C.B.

Consul-General.—Major W. P. Chapman (at Turin).

There are Consular representatives at Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence, Genoa (C.G.), Leghorn (V.C.), Messina (V.C.), Milan, Naples, Palermo, Spezia (V.C.), and other towns.

San Marino

San Marino in the State of Italy is the independent Republic of San Marino, which is the oldest State in Europe. Its legislative power is vested in the Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, a third of whom are renewable every three years, and two of whom are appointed every six months as Regents (Capitani reggenti). The Regents exercise executive power. A Council consists of 12 members, and is divided into 3 Congresses: *Congresso Economico*, *Congresso dei Legali*, *Congresso degli Studi*, *Congresso militare*. The frontier is 12 miles in length, and the population (April, 1912)

10,791. The annual revenue and expenditure amount to 382,109, and 444,835 lire respectively. There is no public debt. The military force contains 88 officers and 1,111 men. The chief exports are wine, cattle and stone. A treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded June 28, 1907, revised in 1911. The Republic has extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland, and United States. San Marino has bronze and silver currency coined in Italy: 210,000 lire in silver and 119,000 lire in bronze.

FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES

Colony of Eritrea.

The dominion of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea extends from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to Cape Dumeirah on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles. The area is about 45,800 square miles, and the population, which is to a great extent nomadic, is estimated at 450,000. In 1908 there were 274,944 natives and 2,930 Europeans (inclusive of the military forces), 2,271 of whom were Italians; Massawah having 2,275 inhabitants, of whom 1,111 are European (exclusive of the garrison), and 1,164 Asiatics. Asmara is the seat of government. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with an autonomous administration and the management of its own finance. Military force, 127 officers, and 4,484 men (3,740 natives and 744 Italian).

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor, who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for the Colonies.

Governor.—Marquis Giuseppe Salvago Raggi, January, 1907.

For the financial year 1911-12 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea were estimated at: Colonial revenue, 3,062,186 lire; State contribution, 6,350,000 lire; total revenue, 9,412,186 lire; expenditure, civil administration, 5,418,986 lire; military, 3,993,200 lire; total expenditure, 9,412,186 lire.

The tropical climate and the general scarcity of water during the summer months necessitate works for irrigation before crops can be raised with success. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is essentially nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 250,000 lire for pearls and 800,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. A very promising trade is being carried out in palm nuts. The exportation of these nuts in 1910 amounted to one million lire. There are gold mines worked about 100 miles from Asmara, with hopeful results.

At Massawah the imports by land and sea, the exports, and the tonnage entered were as follows:—

	1903	1904	1905
Imports Lire	9,185,316	17,335,730	16,872,680
Exports "	2,832,300	6,845,026	7,277,965
Transit "	2,806,000	3,153,380	3,857,551
Tonnage Tons	156,860	171,165	171,165

There is a 74-mile railway from Massawah to Asmara (end of 1912), and now the line is being extended to Keren (58 miles) and Agordat

(75 km.). There are 11 post-offices. There is a telegraph line of 319 miles from Massawah to Assab, 62 miles from Massawah to Perim. Other lines bring the length up to about 1,000 miles. There are 2 telephone lines. A powerful wireless telegraph station has been opened at Massawah. It is connected with the radiotelegraphic system of Italian Somaliland and with Italy (Coltano). There is, thus, through wireless communication between Italy and Italian Somaliland, via Massawah.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union, but in actual circulation are still some Maria Theresa dollars. The Italian mint has issued coin amounting to 10,879,995 lire, under the denominations of Eritrean dollars (= 5 lire), and $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ dollar pieces.

Italian Somaliland.

The Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland have an area of 139,480 sq. miles and a population of about 400,000. They extend along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to the Gulf of the Juba and comprise the Protectorates of Northhorn Somaliland, viz., the Sultanate of the Mijertins (Oman Mahamud) from Bender Ziade, the most northerly point belonging to Italy on the Gulf of Aden, to Cape Gabbel on the Indian Ocean (8° 18' N. lat.); the territory of the Nogal from Cape Gabbel to Cape Garad (6° 47' N. lat.); the Sultanate of Obbia (Jusuf Ali) from Cape Garad to the northern boundary of the colony of Benadir, determined by a line which ends at the Gulf near the wells of Fah (about 4° 30' N. lat.); and the Colony formerly called "Benadir" but officially known as the "Somalia Italiana," which extends from 4° 30' N. lat. to the mouth of the Juba, and comprises the towns of Merag, Itala, Warsheik, Mogadisho (pop. 10,000), Merka (7,000), Brava (5,000), and Jumbo all on the coast, and Bardera and Lugh inland on the Juba. The colony is administered by a civil governor who resides at Mogadisho; in the Protectorates the Governor is represented by a Civil Commissioner, who up to the present date has been the Italian Consul-General at Aden. A royal decree of December 8, 1910, provides for the minting of silver coins of 1 rupee, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee for Italian Somaliland, of the value of 15 rupees to 12 sterling. The principal occupation of the people is cattle-rearing. But the Mijertins rear chiefly camels and sheep. Imports (1910-11), 4,239,058 lire; exports, 1,690,652. Imports are yarn, timber, petroleum, rice, cottons; exports, butter, timber, hides, durra. Animal produce is exported to Zanzibar, whence it is shipped to Europe and America. Military force, 70 officers and 3,500 men. The inland boundaries of Italian Somaliland and Benadir are determined under the treaty of May 16, 1908, between Italy and Abyssinia, by a line (not yet demarcated) from Dolo on the Juba to the confluence of the Juba with the Daus, thence to the Wabi Shebelle, and finally to the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier fixed by protocol of May 14 and June 4, 1897.

Governor.—Senator Nobile Giacomo de Martino (1910).

The budget of Italian Somaliland for the year 1911-12 is as follows: revenue proper of the colony, 622,000 lire; State contribution, 2,979,000 lire; total, 142,040. civil expenditure, 1,558,000 lire; military, 2,043,000 lire.

There are 11 wireless telegraph stations are working in the Colony connecting the principal coastal and inland towns. A big wireless station has just been built at Mogadisho, which communicates with Italy, via Massawah.

There are in the Colony 3 principal post offices (Mogadisho, Merka and Jumbo) but postal service is carried out at every village.

—The [redacted] of Tientain, under the agreement with China of June 7, 1902, [redacted] bank of the Peiho [redacted] has an area of about 18 sq miles with a native population of about 17,000. It contains a village and [redacted] pits.

Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

(LIBIA ITALIANA)

Tripoli fell under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century and, though, in 1714, the Arab population secured [redacted] of independence, the country [redacted] in [redacted] proclaimed a Turkish *vilayet*. In September, 1911, a quarrel broke out between Turkey and Italy, and the latter invaded Tripoli and established [redacted] army there. On November 5, 1911, a decree [redacted] issued annexing Tripoli, and [redacted] February 28, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed the Bill which ratified the decree of annexation. The war, nevertheless, continued until October 18, 1912, when the Treaty of Ouchy [redacted] signed, by which the Sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli [redacted] established. This has now been recognized by the Great Powers. Italy accepted a clause, identical with that contained in the Austro-Hungarian treaty regarding Bosnia Herzegovina, dealing with the exercise of religious authority by the Caliph.

Tripoli will be administered under the Colonial Ministry.

The entire area of the territory is estimated at about 406,000 square miles. According to a census taken on August 3, 1911, there were 528,176 natives, of whom 29,761 were in Tripoli town. The population is mostly Berber, but Jews are [redacted]. The civil European population numbers 5,000 [redacted] 6,000, mostly Maltese and Italians, practically there [redacted] Turkish settlers. Arabic is generally spoken, but Italian is the official language. Until recently the province contained the headquarters (Jerbouh) of the Mohammedan sect of the Senussiyeh. The principal towns [redacted] the coast, Tripoli, the capital of the *vilayet*, with 29,761 inhabitants, Benghazi with 35,000, Derna and Khoms; inland are the [redacted] halting places Ghadames, Murzuk, and Ghat.

Tripolitania [redacted] four zones, the first of which, along the [redacted] is covered with palm, olive, lemon, and fruit trees. The second [redacted] formed by the highlands of Gebel and Tarhuna, [redacted] former has olive groves and palm and fig trees, while cereals and [redacted] also grown. The country, however, is rather barren. The Tarhuna land is rich in [redacted] grass. The rest of the second zone, which includes the hills of Mesallata and Boudara, [redacted] well [redacted] valleys, is most fertile, [redacted] olive [redacted] abundant. The third [redacted] consists chiefly of [redacted] and is rich in palms [redacted] (of which Gadames is the most important) [redacted] distance apart. The [redacted] [redacted] covered with palms, figs, vines, and almonds.

In Cyrenaica, olives and cypresses predominate. Pasturage [redacted] abundant and cattle could be bred on a vast scale. Bananas are grown at Derna. Barley [redacted] chief [redacted] of the people.

Cultivation in Tripolitania does not amount to much, though cotton, tobacco, castor beans, saffron, indigo, and henna are grown. Seventeen thousand tons of asparto were exported from the region in 1911.

There is a considerable caravan trade between Benghazi and [redacted] and [redacted] Tripoli and Central Sudan when [redacted] [redacted] raiders. An important [redacted] of [redacted] is ostrich [redacted] [redacted] overland from Central Africa, and exported to Paris and London from Tripoli to the value of 10,000*l.* annually, and 6,000*l.* [redacted] Benghazi. [redacted] money [redacted] been withdrawn [redacted] a new monetary system is being [redacted].

Imports in 1911 amounted to 430,000*l.* (440,168*l.* in 1910), and exports to 180,000*l.* (183,703*l.* in 1910). Sponge fishing ■■■ started in 1885. In the season ending September 30, 1911, the value of ■■■■ from the waters of Tripoli amounted to 920,000 francs.

There ■■■ plan before the Italian Parliament providing for ■■ sailings a week to and from Syracusa; weekly sailings between Palermo and Tripoli; and ■■ line to and from Venice, besides the regular service from Genoa.

In 1902, the tonnage cleared at Tripoli amounted ■■ 270,800; in 1909, 358,929; in 1910, 365,796; and in 1911, 360,000.

The principal ■■■■ of communication inland are the ■■■■ which follow long frequented routes. Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta, and by land lines with Murzuk (Fesnan) and Gabes (Tunis).

There is a British Consul at Benghazi, and a Vice-Consul ■■ Khoms.

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JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, 660 A.D., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, when the ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shōgun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in several families, since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The Emperor bears title of Tennō; but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin. Only foreigners make use of the poetical title 'Mikado.'

Emperor of Japan.—Yoshihito (Harunomia), born at Kyoto, August 31, 1879; succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912; married, May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujō.

Children of the Mikado.—I., Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901 (Crown Prince). II., Prince Yasuhito, born June 25, 1902. III., Prince Nobuhito, born January 3, 1905.

Sisters of the Mikado.—I., Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888, married, April 30, 1908, to Prince Tsunehisa. II., Princess Fusako, born Jan. 28, 1890, married, April 29, 1909, to Prince Narihisa. III., Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891, married May 6, 1910, to Prince Yasuhiko. IV., Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves on the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list is fixed at 4,500,000 yen.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who is consulted by the Emperor on important matters of state. The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is his prerogative to give sanction to laws, to make the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. The Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present petitions to the Emperor.

The House of Peers (369 members) is composed of (1) members of the Imperial family of all ages; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 upwards (15 princes and 28 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth each (100

counts, 375 viscounts, [redacted] barons), (4) persons above the [redacted] of [redacted] years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious [redacted] to the [redacted] for erudition, (5) persons who [redacted] have been elected in each Fu and [redacted] among and by the 15 [redacted] inhabitants thereof, above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, [redacted] trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The [redacted] of membership under (3) and (5) [redacted] years, under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of other members.

The members of the House of Representatives number 379, a fixed number being returned from each electoral district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is one to about 136,522. Voting is by secret single ballot. Electors [redacted] (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age, (2) permanent and actual residents in the electoral district for not less than a year, (3) and paying land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen [redacted] a year for more than [redacted] year, or direct taxes other than land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for [redacted] than two years or of land [redacted] together with other direct national taxes to the amount of not less than [redacted] yen [redacted] a year for [redacted] than two years. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than 30 years of age [redacted] eligible to the House of Representatives, without any qualification arising from payment of taxes. Disqualified for membership are the Imperial Household officials, priests, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, election officials. The President and Vice President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice President of the House of Representatives [redacted] nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates, elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses [redacted] annual salary of 5,000 yen, Vice Presidents, 3,000 yen, elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 2,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet, which must meet annually has control over the [redacted].

House of Representatives, May, 1912. Constitutional Party (Sayukwai) 217, Popular Party (Kokuminto) [redacted], (Central Party (Chuoto), 82, Independents (Mushozoku), 37.

The Cabinet consists of the following members, (February 20, 1913) —

Prime Minister — Admiral Gombei Yamamoto

Foreign Affairs — Baron Nobuaki [redacted]

War — Baron Kikoshi

Marine — Baron Saito

Minister of Finance — Baron Korekijyo Takahashi

Agriculture and Commerce — Mr Tatsuo Yamamoto

Justice — Mr Masahisa Matsuda

Interior [redacted] *Railways* — Mr Kei Hara

[redacted] — Mr Sajima Motoda

Communications — Mr Gigin Okuda

The Agreement [redacted] United Kingdom and Japan, signed August 12, 1905 (renewed July 12, 1911) [redacted] for [redacted] maintenance of peace in Eastern [redacted] India, [redacted] preservation of the independence and integrity of China, [redacted] principle of equal opportunities [redacted] industry [redacted] China, [redacted] of [redacted] rights [redacted] defence of [redacted] special [redacted] Britain [redacted] Japan [redacted] Eastern Asia and [redacted]. It provides for frank inter-communication [redacted] the two Governments [redacted] their rights [redacted] are threatened, and for mutual [redacted] in [redacted] of unprovoked [redacted] or aggressive action on the part of any other power. Great Britain recognises the right of Japan [redacted] and protect Korea, the principle of equal opportunities [redacted] Korea for the

commerce, industry of all nations, and Japan. The Agreement for ten years (second period 1911-1921), but it is only terminate the of period if denounced beforehand by the other of signatory Powers if ten years have expired denunciation the Agreement year notice by either Power is required for termination, if, at the date for expiration, either Power is war, the alliance is to continue till the restoration of

Local Government.

For local administration Japan (except Hokkaido, Yezo, Chosen, formerly Korea, Chao panen, Karafuto or Japanese Sakhalin, and Taiwan, Formosa) is divided into prefectures ('Fu' and 'Ken'). The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ('Shi') and counties ('Gun'), the counties are again subdivided into towns ('Chō') and villages ('Son'). Okinawa Prefecture and islands have, however, special organisations. Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government. These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the In each prefecture there is a governor ('chiji') a prefectural assembly ('Fu kwai' or 'Ken kwai'), and a prefectural council ('Fu Sanji kwai' or 'Ken sanji kwai'), of which the governor is president in each county a sheriff, a county assembly, and a county council, of which the sheriff is the president, each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council, of which the mayor is the president, and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly. Prefectural, county, municipal, town and village assemblies give decision mainly upon financial matters. The prefectural and county councils give decision upon matters delegated by the prefectural and county assemblies respectively, and upon matters of pressing necessity when the respective assemblies are not in actual session.

The qualifications of the prefectural electors are (1) citizenship and residence in the prefecture, (2) payment of the direct national tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen for year in the prefecture. Persons eligible for election must pay direct national tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen. Citizenship is shared by all male Japanese subjects not less than 25 years of age, who for two years (1) reside in the municipality, or town, or village, (2) share its burden, and (3) pay land tax or not less than 2 yen direct national tax annually in it. The governor and sheriff are appointed by Government; the mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who has obtained the Emperor's approval, and chief magistrate of town or village who has been elected by the town or village assembly and has obtained the governor's approval.

Hokkaido has a governor and a special organisation. Chosen has a Governor General. The peninsula is administered in 13 Do provinces, these being subdivided into Tund Yun or districts. Taiwan (Formosa) also has a governor general, who is invested with very extensive powers. The island is divided into local divisions (Chō), each of which has a chief magistrate. Karafuto is divided into 5 local divisions (Chō).

Area and Population.

The Empire consists of the five principal islands of Honshu (mainland), Kiu-shiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa), besides the Chishima (Kuriles), Sado, Okinawa, Iki, Tsushima, Liankiu, Ogasawarayama (Bonin), Hōkotō (Pescadores) islands, the peninsula Chosen, and the southern half of island of Karafuto (Sakhalin). Total area about 175,540 square miles, of which the Honshu occupies 87,426 square miles. Taiwan (Formosa) and the Pescadores were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty

of Shimonomaki in 1895, and Japanese territory ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N.H., in 1905. By the same Treaty of Peace the Russian Government ceded to Japan the lease of Port Arthur, Ta-lien, and adjacent territory and waters, and the railway between Chan-Chun and Port Arthur, and the coal mines worked in connection therewith. The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan with respect to Manchuria. By a treaty between Japan and Korea Aug. 23, 1910, the Korean Territory was annexed to the Empire of Japan. Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures. There is also a division into 637 rural districts, 1,135 towns, and 11,142 villages (1910).

Number of Japanese proper (i.e. excluding natives of Formosa and the Pescadores) residing in Japan or abroad :—

Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.	Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.
1909	50,295,279	1.17	1911	51,591,342	1.23
1910	50,939,137	1.16	1912	52,200,679	1.27

Number of Japanese at home and abroad (1908), as follows :—

	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.		Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.
Central Honshu	56,609	10,004,475		Shikoku	7,061	2,383,310	
Northern "	30,304	7,480,433	246	Kyushu	16,840	7,726,984	
Western "	20,681	10,929,574		Hokkaido	36,299	1,137,465	31
Total Honshu	67,485	27,414,381	425	Grand tot.	147,655	40,938,798	336

There were 26,380,220 males and 25,820,465 females in 1912.

On December 31, 1908, the population was divided as follows :—Imperial family, 67 ; kwazoku, or nobles, 5,642 ; shizoku, or knights, 2,218,628 ; common people, 47,382,262 (including Ainu in Hokkaido, 18,017). In 1910 21,889 Japanese emigrated, and of these 2,478 went to China, 8,771 to Russia, 1,053 to Australia, 1,921 to Hawaii. In 1910, 3,022 Japanese migrated to the U.S., and in 1911, 4,520. On December 31, 1910, the number of foreigners in Japan (exclusive of Formosa) was 15,154, of whom 8,462 were Chinese, 2,471 English, 1,665 American, 809 German, 547 French, 216 Portuguese, 137 Russian, 116 Swiss.

Births, deaths, and marriages of Japanese at home and abroad :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	
1905	351,260	1,599,131	1,044,855	554,276
1906	353,274	1,399,203	961,550	437,653
1907	433,527	1,621,973	1,024,286	597,687
1908	461,940	1,672,827	1,038,110	634,717
1909	438,771	1,705,877	1,098,797	606,080

In ■■■ still-births (not included in the above) numbered 161,596 ■ 8.9 ■ cent.), ■■■ illegitimate, 147,558 (or 9.2 ■ cent.).

The following is a list of large towns and cities in ■■■ :—

Tokyo . . .	2,186,079	Kumamoto . . .	61,233	Wakamatsu . . .	39,265
Osaka . . .	1,226,590	Sakai . . .	61,103	Nagano . . .	39,242
Kyoto . . .	442,462	Shimonoseki . . .	58,254	Mito . . .	38,435
Yokohama . . .	394,303	Toyama . . .	57,437	Kochi . . .	33,279
Nagoya . . .	378,281	Moji . . .	55,682	Ujiyamada . . .	37,539
Kobe . . .	378,197	Shidzuoka . . .	53,614	Hiroaki . . .	37,487
Nagasaki . . .	176,480	Fukue . . .	50,396	Akita . . .	36,294
Hiroshima . . .	142,763	Kofu . . .	49,362	Matsue . . .	36,209
Kanazawa . . .	110,994	Naba . . .	47,562	Saga . . .	36,051
Kure . . .	100,679	Aomori . . .	47,206	Morioka . . .	36,012
Sendai . . .	97,944	Utsunomiya . . .	47,114	Karumi . . .	35,928
Okayama . . .	93,421	Maibashi . . .	45,183	Yonezawa . . .	35,380
Sasebo . . .	93,051	Matsuyama . . .	44,166	Nagasaki . . .	35,376
Otaru . . .	91,281	Toyohashi . . .	43,980	Matsuyama . . .	35,011
Hakodato . . .	87,875	Otsu . . .	42,869	Takaoka . . .	33,603
Fukuoka . . .	82,106	Takamatsu . . .	42,578	Fukushima . . .	33,493
Wakayama . . .	77,303	Yamagata . . .	42,234	Nara . . .	32,732
Yokosuka . . .	70,964	Gifu . . .	41,458	Tottori . . .	32,682
Sapporo . . .	70,084	Tsu . . .	41,229	Kokura . . .	31,615
Tokushima . . .	65,561	Himeji . . .	41,028	Yokkaichi . . .	30,704
Kagoshima . . .	63,640	Takasaki . . .	39,961	Onomichi . . .	30,367
Niigata . . .	61,616				

Shimonoseki was formerly called Akamagasaki.

Religion (excluding Formosa).

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 12 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects and 33 creeds. There is no State religion, and ■■■ State support. In 1909—Shinto priests, 76,149; students, 154. Buddhist temples, 71,330; bonzo, 121,553; students, 9,788. There were, besides, 1,966 licensed preachers and 1,219 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek, Catholic, and Protestant Churches. Since 1891 the Roman Catholics have had an episcopate ■■■ archbishop and three suffragan bishops. There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ■■■ of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects; these ■■■ independent of any religious sect, and ■■■ of them ■■■ supported by ■■■ local authorities. In 1909 the shrines numbered 147,441, and the ritualists, 14,821.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) ■■■ March 31, 1910, was 6,479,004. The following ■■■ the educational statistics for 1910:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching ■■■	Pupils
Elementary schools . . .	36,115	144,674	6,479,004
Middle " . . .	306	5,544	117,434
High girls' " . . .	■	2,732	51,440
Normal " . . .	76	1,406	28,422
Special & ■■■ ■■■ ■■■	5,682	7,319	805,028
Various " . . .	3,128	9,553	■
Universities . . .	■	640	7,206

The four Universities are Tokyo Imperial University, Kyoto Imperial University, Tohoku Imperial University, and Kynshin Imperial University. The first consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine, Literature, Science, Engineering, and Agriculture; the second, a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine, Literature, and Science and Engineering; the third, of Colleges of Agriculture and Science; the fourth, of a College of Engineering. They are supported by Government. At Tokyo University in 1910-11 there were 363 professors and teachers (inclusive of 15 foreigners), and 5,098 students. At Kyoto University there were 191 professors and teachers (inclusive of 11 foreigners), and 1,375 students. At Tohoku University there were 86 professors and teachers (inclusive of 11 foreigners), and 793 students. The bulk of other schools are also supported by Government as well as by local rates.

In 1910 there were 281 libraries in Japan, with 2,271,935 volumes. In 1910, 34,123 books of various kinds, and 2,768 periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily, were published.

In Formosa, there is a special educational system.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There are four classes of courts in Japan (exclusive of Formosa); namely, sub-district courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation. In the court of cassation seven judges preside; in the courts of appeal, five judges; in the district courts, three judges; in each case, one of them being the chief judge. In the subdistrict courts, a single judge presides. A court which deals with disputes respecting administrative affairs is under the direct supervision of the Emperor.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and others are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Lesser crimes	8,261	8,300	8,092	—1	—1
Greater crimes	64,302	67,243	66,010	—	—
Total	67,563	71,243	69,102	70,490	67,404

In 1909 there were 111 prisons, 97 detached prisons and houses of correction. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in houses of correction at the close of 1909:—Men, 53,471; women, 3,110; total, 56,581.

For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts-martial.

Pauperism.

In 1909 legislation settled the minimum amount of prefectural funds for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamity shall be 500,000 yen; that funds below that limit are to be made up by the Treasury; the amount of relief exceeds 1 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the year; one-third of the amount thus granted is to be supplied from the Treasury.

¹ The distinction between serious and lesser crimes was made in the revised code of 1907.

The relief statistics for 1909-10 expenditure as follows (in yen, exclusive of Formosa) : Shelter, 1,348, food, 38,747; clothing, 2,072; medicine, 153, provisional dwellings, 25,361, expenditure for providing work, 14,026; miscellaneous, 522, total, 82,229 Total 1908-9, 435,598 yen

In 1909 the Central Government relieved 3,753 persons to the amount of 82,979 yen (excluding Formosa) At the end of 1909, 1,736 foundlings (excluding Formosa) being maintained, and the expense in that year 53,446 yen. There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons

Finance.

I IMPERIAL

Revenue and expenditure (excluding Formosa) (the yen = about 24½ d) :—

	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13 ¹
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue	177,541,78	172,873,778	173,406,997	174,976,995	184,924,051
Expenditure	12,893,67	56,154,028	573,916,997	175,971,995	84,924,051

¹ Estimates

Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1913

Revenue 1912-13		Yen	Expenditure 1912-13		Yen
Ordinary —			Ordinary —		
Land		7,407,904	Civil List		4,500,000
Income tax		32,725,282	Foreign affairs		4,282,541
Business tax		24,695,36	Home affairs		12,407,066
Liquor		88,461,582	Finance		874,447
Excise		18,789,790	Army		78,790,485
On Textile fabrics		1,863,791	Navy		40,815,710
Duties		49,112	Justice		12,350,887
Various taxes		19,446,229	Instruction		485,414
Stamps		2,179,962	Agriculture and Com-		
Telegraphs		4,169,441	merce		7,626,171
Forests		10,787,168	Communications		58,141,056
Monopolies		62,132,412			
Various receipts		25,873,964			
Ordinary		597,196	Total ordinary		412,078,668
Extraordinary Revenue		78,878,799	Extraordinary expenditure		169,008,182
Total Revenue		676,075,995 (57,597,999)	Total expenditure		581,086,850 (57,407,899)

debt, 31, 1912 — Internal (4 to 5 per cent.), 1,116,225,770 yen; foreign loans (4 to 5 per cent.), 1,437,449,208 yen; total, 2,553,704,978 yen

II. LOCAL.

The [] of the Departments for the year 1912-1913 [] 82,854,156 yen, and expenditure 82,814,784 yen. [] the revenue 84,190,931 yen was from rates. The [] of the cities [] 1911-12 [] 84,488,057 yen (20,504,651 yen from rates), and [] expenditure [] 71,708,681 yen. The revenue of the towns and villages [] 1911-12 [] 107,561,595 yen (79,058,474 [] from rates), and the expenditure [] 107,488,465 yen. The total local [] the end of 1911 [] 184,666,785 yen.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is universal and compulsory. Liability commences at the age of 17 and extends to the age of 40, but actual service begins at 20. All those physically capable of bearing [] [] divided into two classes, the 'fit,' and the 'absolutely fit.' The numbers necessary for the first line (or active army), called *Genshi*, [] taken solely from the 'absolutely fit.' Service in the ranks is for 2 years in the infantry, 3 in all other arms; then for [] (or 4) years and [] months in the [] (*Yobi*). One year volunteers are admitted. Reservists are called out twice for training during their reserve service, for 60 days on each occasion. Having completed 7 y[] and [] months in the first line, including its reserve, the [] transferred to the second line, called *Kobi*. Service in the *Kobi* is for 10 years, with two trainings of 60 days each in the whole period. At the end of their *Kobi* service the men are in the 38th year of their age, and they are passed into the *Kokumin*, which is the territorial or home defence army. In this they serve for 2 years and 8 months, to complete their total service of [] years.

The reserve for making good the waste of war, or *supplementary reserve* is called *Hoju*. It is composed of the balance of the 'absolutely fit' recruits not required for the first line, and of as many of those classed [] "fit" [] [] required to make up a certain fixed number. They all [] in the *Hoju* for 7 years and [] months, during which they have a first training of [] days, and two subsequent trainings of 60 days each. After completion of this period of their service they [] passed to the *Kobi*, in which they serve for ten years, like the [] who have passed through the first line. Like them also they are finally passed to the *Kokumin* for [] years and [] months, to complete their [] service.

The *Kokumin* is divided into two 'bans.' The first ban comprises all the men who have passed, [] shown above, through the first line and landwehr, [] through the supplementary [] and landwehr, and who therefore have only 2 years and [] months to spend in the *Kokumin*. The second ban [] levy [] of all those capable of bearing arms. It includes (1) those who though 'fit' are not required for the *Hoju*; (2) those who for various reasons have been exempted from military service; and (3) the young men between 17 and 20 years of age who have not been called up. None of these classes receive any military training, but they can [] drawn on in [] of national emergency.

The partially trained [] who have been passed [] *Kobi* from [] *Hoju* are not included in the fighting units of the Second Line. They supply [] large number of [] required for [] transport service on mobilisation, and [] the expansion of other departmental corps.

The [] army of Japan consists of [] divisions, including [] guard,

2 independent cavalry brigades, 3 independent brigades of artillery (each of 12 batteries of 6 guns), 3 independent divisions of mountain guns, and 4 regiments of heavy artillery, each of 6 guns.

Two infantry regiments form a brigade, and 3 brigades (12 battalions) a division. But to each division on mobilisation is attached a Kobi brigade, making 3 brigades, or 12 battalions in all. The artillery consists of a regiment of field artillery (6 batteries of 6 guns) supplemented by heavy mountain guns as required (also probably by 2 batteries of Kobi artillery). A regiment of cavalry of 3 squadrons, with 4 machine guns, and a battalion of engineers, complete the division. Four infantry, 1 artillery, ammunition columns, 6 field hospitals, 1 supply column, and 1 remount depot, accompany each division in the field. The war strength of a division, excluding the Kobi brigade, is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses, 36 guns, and 1,674 vehicles.

The strength of an independent brigade of cavalry is 2 regiments, each of 4 squadrons and a battery of 8 machine guns, total about 1,650 men and 1,680 horses. The strength of an independent artillery brigade of 12 batteries is about 2,500 men and 1,000 horses. Divisions are grouped directly into armies, 2 to 3 divisions forming an army of from 80,000 to 130,000 men. The total strength of the field army at the present time may be taken at about 600,000 combatants including Kobi troops detailed for the lines of communication. The war effectiveness of the new divisions will not be complete before 1916.

The active army consists at present of 80 regiments (240 battalions) of infantry, 27 regiments of cavalry (89 squadrons), 150 field batteries, 1 mountain battery, 28 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers each of 3 companies.

The Kobi comprises 228 battalions, 57 squadrons, 114 field batteries, 12 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers.

The Japanese Islands are divided into military districts corresponding to the divisions of the army, and the district is the unit of administration as well as of territorial command. Each division is supplied with recruits from its own district, except the Guards, whose infantry recruits are selected from the whole country, the other divisions of the Guard division recruited from the large district of the 1st division. Abroad there are the separate division of Formosa, and the small garrisons of Saghalien and Ten-shima, also 25,000 to 30,000 in Korea and Manchuria.

The Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army, and also of the navy. He nominates the War Minister (always a general officer of high rank), the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools and the Members of the Military Council.

The Japanese infantry is the unproved Arisaka rifle, calibre, 6.5 mm (256), a Mauser with an altered chamber. The cavalry are armed with a carbine of similar construction. The field gun is a 7.5 cm shielded Krupp of 7.5 cm calibre, which fires a shrapnel of 14 lb. The mountain artillery is a gun of the same calibre firing a lighter shell. There is a certain number of field howitzer batteries, armed with 8" and 5.9" howitzers, firing shells of about 44 lb and 80 lb respectively. A gun for heavy batteries is being introduced.

No official peace strength of the Japanese army is published, but the apparent amount is 225,000 or 230,000 of all ranks.

The military budget for 1912-13 amounts to about 2,660,000, including extraordinary expenditure.

II. NAVY.

The Navy of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their headquarters at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasubo, Maizuru, and Chinkai (the last not established yet).

The personnel of the navy in 1910 included 1 Admiral of the Fleet, 7 Admirals, 11 Vice-Admirals, 39 Rear Admirals, 104 Captains, 111 Commanders, 276 Lt.-Commanders, 111 Lieutenants, 111 Sub-Lieutenants 1st class, 277 Sub-Lieutenants 2nd class, 236 Midshipmen, 697 Engineers, 111 Medical Officers, 111 Pay Officers, 74 Constructors, 41 Ordnance Officers, 11 Hydrographic Engineers, 1,533 Warrant Officers, and 43,790 men on the active service.

Japan now builds and equips her Navy warships. Armour factories are installed at Kure. The *Kongo* is building at Harrow, England.

A statement of the Japanese fleet similar to that given for other navies is—

	Completed at end of		
	1912	1913	1914
"Dreadnoughts"	1	2	1
"Pre-Dreadnoughts"	16	16	1
Armoured Cruisers	13	13	19
Protected Cruisers	17	20	1
Torpedo Gunboats, Scouts, etc.	1	6	1
Destroyers	61	7	1
Torpedo Boats	50	7	1
Submarines	12	7	1

Note.—The Pre-Dreadnoughts include several captured Russian ships.

The following table includes all the battleships built and building, armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers. Ships in italics will not be completed at the end of present year.

Laid down	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
		Water-line	On Guns				
<i>"Dreadnoughts" (t)</i>							
		inches	inches				Knots
		20,750	12	12 (or 14) 12 in.; 10 6 in.		25,000	
	Fuso	20,800		10 12-5			
		27,500		8 12-5; 4 6 in.			25
1911							
1911							

(t) = turbine.

Year (down)	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water-line	On guns				
1894	Fuji . . .	Tons 12,600	inches 18	inches 14	6 12in.; 14 6in. . .	5	12,667	18
	Shikishima . . .	14,850	9	14	4 12in.; 14 6in. . .	5	14,500	18
	Asahi . . .	15,400					15,000	
1899	Yamato . . .	15,363	9	14	4 12in.; 14 6in. . .	4	15,000	18
1900	Iwami (?) . . .	15,560	10	14	4 12in.; 6 6in. . .	4	16,500	18
	Hizen (?) . . .	12,700	9	10	4 12in.; 12 6in. . .	4	14,000	19
1896	Hagami (?) . . .	12,674	9	10	4 12in.; 10 6in. . .	6	14,500	19
1898	Sumo (?) . . .	12,674	9	10	4 12in.; 10 6in. . .	6	14,500	19
1897	Tango (?) . . .	10,860	12	10	4 12in.; 12 6in. . .	4	11,300	17
1897	Iki (?) . . .	9,000	14	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 7 6in. . .	4	8,000	17
1896	Okinochima (?) . . .	4,200	10	8	3 10in.; 4 4 7in. . .	4	5,700	16
1891	Minochima (?) . . .	4,200	10	8	4 6in.; 4 4 7in. . .	4	5,700	16
1904	{ Kashima . . . Katori . . . }	16,400	9	9	4 12in.; 4 10in.; 12 6in. . .	5	18,000	18
1905	{ Satsuma . . . Aki (?) . . . }	18,800	9	9	{ 4 12in.; 12 10in.; 12 6in. . . 4 12in.; 12 10in.; 12 6in. . . }	{ 5 5 5 }	{ 18,500 25,000 (8)	{ 20

(t)=turbine.

*Armoured Cruisers.**

	{ Asama . . . Tokiwaka . . . }	9,750	7	6	4 8in.; 14 6in. . .	5	18,000	21
1897	{ Iizumi . . . Iwate . . . }	9,200	7	6	4 8in.; 11 6in. . .	4	15,000	21
1897	{ Yakumo . . . Asama . . . }	9,200	7	6	4 8in.; 12 6in. . .	5	17,000	21
	Asa (?) . . .	7,800	6	6	2 8in.; 8 6in. . .	3	17,000	21
	{ Nisshin . . . Kasuga . . . }	7,700	6	6	{ 4 8in.; 14 6in.; 1 10in.; 2 8in.; 14 6in. . . }	5	18,000	21
1905	{ Tsukuba . . . Ikoma . . . Kurema . . . }	{ 13,750 14,820	{ 7 7	{ 6 6	{ 4 12in.; 12 6in.; 12 4 7in. 4 12in.; 8 8in.; 14 6in. . . }	{ 5 5	{ 20,500 25,000	{ 20 22

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water line	On guns				
Protected Cruisers								
1898	Hosokuchima Hashidate	Tons 4,278	inches "	12 in. on bug	1 12 6 in, 11 4 7 in	—	5,400	Knots 16
	Chiyo-da	2,479	4½	shield	10 4 7 in	—	5,700	10
1899	Akitsu-chima	3,172	deck	"	4 6 in, 6 4 7 in	4	5,500	
1894	Suma Akashi	2,700 2,400	"	"	2 6 in 6 4 7 in	—	5,500	20
1907	Chitose Kasagi	4,000						
1900	Nitaka Tanishima	3,400	"	"	6 in	—	9,100	
1900	Suzuya (2)	5,000	"	"	2 4 in 4 4 7 in	5	20,000	25
1901	Otowa Sanya (10)	5,050 6,500	"	"	2 4 in 4 4 7 in 1 6 in	2	10,000 20,000	21
	Tengarn (11)	6,600	"	shield	8 4 in	—	11,600	
1903	Tone	4,100	"	"	2 4 in 10 4 7 in	2	15,000	24
1910	Chikuma Hirato Yahagi	4,400	"	"	6 in	—	22,500	31

There are also two old cruisers, *Tachibana* and *Idzumi*. (1) = turbine.
 As (1) *Orel*, (2) *Batiscan*, (3) *Perseus*, (4) *Pobeda*, (5) *Poltava*, (6) *Nikolai I*,
 (7) *Apraksin*, (8) *Soudovnik*, (9) *Bayan*, (10) *Faust*, (11) *Pallada*, (12) *Nosil*.

Production and Industry (exclusive of Formosa).

About three-fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors, and the remaining portion of it by tenants. According to the official report of January 1, 1912, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was \equiv chō 14,682,175, of which under cultivation, 5,257,854; forests, 7,702,683; open field, 1,304,943.

The following are some agricultural statistics for five years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Rice (chō ¹)	2,966,092	2,922,978	2,988,071	2,840,440	2,972,072
(koku ²)	49,072,065	51,032,881	52,457,112	46,538,870	51,094,888
Wheat (chō ¹)	444,116	449,578	451,000	475,459	499,205
(koku ²)	4,179,726	4,412,445	4,498,848	4,901,750	5,008,840
Barley (chō ¹)	658,480	641,164	639,012	620,445	706,566
(koku ²)	10,136,092	10,448,817	9,272,106	9,391,882	9,585,818
Rye (chō ¹)	694,771	686,469	680,480	675,724	667,234
(koku ²)	7,529,688	7,578,804	7,758,563	6,718,106	7,505,811
Tea (kwan ³)	7,367,888	7,407,774	7,884,780	8,161,418	8,461,708
Sugar (kwan ³)	165,444,042	197,748,974	190,975,502	219,870,982	—
Silk cocoons (koku ²)	2,456,967	2,586,171	2,622,867	2,900,000	4,252,197
raw (kwan ³)	3,396,692	3,512,965	3,773,712	4,147,810	—

¹ 1 chō = 2 4597 acres.

² 1 koku = 4 96 bushels.

³ 1 kwan = 3 38 pounds avoirdupois.

⁴ Sugar cane.

In 1910 the number of cattle was 1,384,183 | of horses, 1,564,645 | sheep, 3,357 | goats, 91,730 | swine, 279,101.

The mineral and metal products in two years were:—

Minerals, &c	1908	1909	Minerals, &c	1910
■ (mommé)	1,048,559	1,164,774	Antimony (kin ?)	288,409 216,164
Silver	34,111,197	37,763,444	Manganese	14,745,502 8,161,081
Copper (kin ?)	76,402,144	12,200,405	Coal (tons)	15,048,113 15,661,324
Lead	5,714,100	6,512,026	Sulphur (kin ?)	61,499,225 72,078,665
Iron (kwan ?)	12,633,306	15,736,561	Petroleum (koku ?)	1,677,086 1,608,016
Pyrites	5,730,683	21,246,126		

1 120 mommé = 1 ■ avoidupois

2 1 kwan = 5 26 li

3 kin = 100 lb av.

4 koku = 39 7 gal

In the province of Echigo the petroleum industry is being developed. At Wakamatsu there is a large Government foundry turning out pig iron, Siemens' steel, and rails and plates. At Nagasaki are important shipbuilding works with the newest machinery under the supervision of skilled European workmen.

In 1910 there were 92 cotton mills employing 17,744 men and 74,475 women; with 1,896,601 spindles and an output of yarn of 56,396,939 kwan. In the same year 35,288 ■ and 726,041 women, with 68,593 machine looms and 683,696 hand looms turned out woven piece goods valued at: silk, 108,610,048 yen; mixed silk and cotton, 24,629,652 yen; cotton, 121,539,890 yen; hemp, 3,642,020 yen, besides sa-hos and other articles. Other manufactures in 1910 were Japanese paper worth 19,781,920 yen; European paper, 16,405,637 yen; matches, 12,610,503 yen; earthenware, 13,269,996 yen; lacquered ware, 7,865,780 yen; matting, 10,099,352 yen; leather, 7,624,717 yen; oil, 11,123,214 yen.

In 1910 the ■ products amounted to the value of 78,266,886 yen; the manufactured products to the value of 48,786,518 yen.

Commerce.

	1908 ¹	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	169,001,581	394,190,843	464,228,506	514,807,767	618,042,578
Exports	490,477,198	413,112,511	456,420,946	447,421,555	520,960,842

¹ Including Formosa.

In 1911-12 the Customs duties amounted to 50,514,465 yen.

JAPAN

Commerce by countries :—

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	7,601,681	7,925,927	6,552,457	5,102,525
Austria-Hungary	2,782,082	2,082,989	1,159,587	882,077
Belgium	9,409,075	7,737,197	3,464,839	3,177,900
Egypt	4,102,146	5,501,734	808,528	688,410
Americas	850,126	885,032	4,261,792	4,003,046
British India	106,361,487	99,645,688	1,712,111	20,316,823
Straits Settlements	4,615,881	4,816,626	6,549,661	7,105,715
China	66,669,541	61,900,710	90,037,354	86,152,792
"	5,404,849	5,518,104	44,925,229	43,575,801
French India	4,328,133	9,025,366	841,083	480,461
Germany	42,948,478	56,478,927	11,167,778	11,181,762
Great Britain	43,700,911	111,156,756	21,761,864	28,624,065
Dutch India	18,679,561	15,450,802	3,193,594	3,721,117
Holland	919,201	1,162,665	725,952	427,142
Hawaii	11,526	14,884	9,461,066	4,165,406
Hongkong	674,651	701,631	26,459,911	24,521,985
Italy	591,403	666,359	16,884,676	17,614,996
Philippine Islands	788,206	1,329,068	4,410,506	1,870,870
European Russia	308,615	584,116	1,411,253	2,506,660
Asiatic Russia	762,610	609,460	3,708,476	3,070,560
Siam	2,685,975	2,121,124	933,094	180,660
Switzerland	1,694,199	1,307,224	1,942,040	956,771
U.S. of America	4,699,166	81,270,009	143,792,249	142,725,612

The recorded values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, in case of exports being given in market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, inclusive of cost of transport, insurance, &c. The prime cost and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

Chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports —

Imports		1911	Exports	
	Yen	Yen		Yen
Rice	5,644,488	17,721,085	Cotton yarn	45,846,904
Wheat	3,889,248	3,738,829	Cotton shirtings	6,641,878
" flour	1,780,286	1,702,961	Raw silk	130,887,040
"	8,977,772	10,205,688	Silk waste	8,417,344
Sugar	13,159,578	9,156,747	Silk manufactures	29,275,908
Tobacco	118,885	44,866	Coal	16,800,568
"	157,822,606	145,455,124	"	10,880,666
Cotton prints	1,730,390	1,271,937	Copper	30,806,718
Cotton satins	1,582,266	1,900,664	Campher	2,984,869
Cotton velvets	892,939	795,493	Tea	14,562,834
Cotton shirtings	6,380,701	6,780,792	Rice	5,900,477
Wool	13,620,812	11,262,902	Mattang	3,987,278
Woolen yarn	5,951,187	4,782,648	Marbleware	5,618,023
Woolen cloth	10,667,308	10,666,167	Straw-plait	6,261,060
Oil cake	19,887,928	29,262,048	"	1,849,783
Petroleum	14,308,290	13,066,880	Cigarettes	847,050
Iron bar	5,302,841	5,277,768	Sake	2,769,206
Engines and boilers	1,090,191	2,224,086	Fish	2,634,387

The imports of bullion and specie (gold and silver) in 1911 amounted to 6,168,268 yen, and exports to 24,398,286 yen ; in 1912, imports, 11,544,351 yen ; exports, 28,325,153 yen.

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) in the year 1911 were silk manufactures, 908,841*l.*; straw plaiting, 323,116*l.*; rice, 44,948*l.*; drugs, 41,911*l.*; curios, 62,602*l.* The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods, of the value of 1,384,181*l.*; cotton yarn, 55,930*l.*; woollen goods, 947,297*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 2,279,432*l.*; machinery, 1,880,699*l.*; chemicals, 412,573*l.*; ■■■■ and ammunition, 904,065*l.*

Total trade between Japan and U.K. for 5 years ■ thousands of pounds sterling :—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Japan to U.K.	3,092	3,700	4,327	3,382	3,040
Exports to Japan from U.K.	9,904	8,853	10,121	11,800	12,102

Shipping and Navigation.

	Entered (1911)		Cleared (1910)	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Japanese steamships	5,173	9,428,669	1,001	9,875,400
„ sailing ships and junks	437	34,682	1,781	84,100
Foreign steamships	8,404	10,454,728	3,419	10,722,086
„ sailing ships	6	1,400	29	11,051
Total	9,009	20,053,369	11,238	20,107,015

Of the total foreign ships entered in 1911, 1,934 vessels of 8,152,446 tons were British; 384 of 1,337,871 tons German; 389 of 668,096 tons Russian; 181 of 278,037 tons Norwegian; 179 of 1,309,917 tons American; 112 of 388,828 tons French.

In 1911 the merchant navy (without Formosa) consisted of 1,864 steamers above 20 tons, of 1,375,033 tons net; 5,586 sailing vessels above ■ tons, of 447,807 tons net; and 20,635 native craft. The Japanese Government subsidises shipping companies for foreign trade, and ■ Japanese vessels run on four great routes to Europe, America, Australia and Bombay. The ■ also lines plying between Japanese ports and Korea, Northern China, and nine ports on the Yangtse-Kiang.

Internal Communications.

RAILWAYS.

The following table gives the railway statistics (including, except for revenue and expenditure, Formosa) for 1910-11:—

	State Railways, 1910-1911	Railways owned by Private Companies, 1910-1911	■■■
Length in miles	5,781	511	6,292
Gross income, yen	96,881,842	4,473,317	101,355,159
Expenditure, yen	49,618,022	2,148,316	51,766,338
Goods carried, ■■■	80,196,125	2,338,045	82,534,170
Passengers, number	148,644,688	25,990,254	174,634,942

■■■ (1911) 24,235 miles of road in Japan.

The following — postal and telegraphic statistics for four — years —

	1908	1906-1909	1908-1910	1910-1911
Letters	316,107,874	352,607,840	330,693,743	330,383,020
Postcards	—	336,336,153	366,630,031	399,872,937
Newspapers and periodicals	176,663,011	170,892,844	181,480,680	183,385,165
Books	24,111, —	4,751,163	60,925,199	57,408,404
Samples, &c	5,403,954	6,343,778	7,021,680	7,132,524
Post free	66,032,871	70,079,731	53,712,186	58,490,656
Parcels	17,892,310	19,867,180	20,582,419	22,577,477
Total	1,337,523,378	1,451,426,709	1,510,084,808	1,568,100,714
Post — Telegraph offices	6,703	6,576	6,944	7,076
Telegrams delivered	27,376,465	27,770,929	28,178,062	29,887,583
Telegraphic line (miles)	13,457	13,744	10,093	24,172
Submarine — (miles)	92,840	94,630	96,171	107,322
Submarine — (miles)	3,909	7,829	3,919	5,311
" — (miles)	4,730	4,667	4,660	5,807
Post and telegraph officers	36,169	38,803	39,576	67,521

— Exclusive of Formosa.

Money and Credit.

(Coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March) —

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins	17,337,387	20,387,446	32,380,000	43,450,000	29,760,000
Silver "	16,000,000	15,000,000	14,802,109	18,939,712	8,928,861
Nickel "	—	—	—	—	—
Bronze "	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33,337,387	35,387,446	47,682,109	57,889,712	38,688,861

The total amount of — in circulation in 1911 — 174,637,608 yen.

The paper money in circulation in Nippon Ginko notes, — of the Bank of Japan, exchangeable for gold on presentation, amounted in 1911 to 433,399,116 yen

Condition of banks on December 31, 1912 —

Banks	Head office	Branch office	Paid up capital	Deposits	Advances, Loans, —
			Yen	Yen	—
Nippon Ginko	1	—	37,500,000	132,654,371	50,262,760
Nippon Hypothec Bank	1	—	12,500,000	—	132,776,381
Nippon Industrial Bank	1	1	17,500,000	4,780,300	28,030,528
Yokohama Specie —	1	24	30,000,000	140,435,183	64,413,214
Hokkaido Colonisation Bank	1	5	3,400,000	7,806,891	15,927,260
Taiwan Bank	1	11	6,250,000	23,800,329	18,400,811
Agricultural-Industrial Banks	—	1	32,370,000	23,000,000	77,096,824
Ordinary —	1,616	1,047	327,881,904	1,289,428,843	569,918,044
—	476	777	49,869,068	295,778,060	185,902,366
Total	2,144	2,676	517,760,972	1,908,667,394	1,125,489,706

Money, Weights, and Measures

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897, by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0.75 grammes of pure gold, and is called the yen = 100 *chū*, which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows—Gold (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 *sen* pieces), nickel coin (5 *sen* piece), and brass (1 *sen* and 5 *rin* pieces). The *rin* is the hundredth part of a yen, and the *sen* is the tenth part of a yen. The gold coins are 900 fine and the silver coins 800 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The 1 yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old silver 5 *sen* piece and copper 2, 1, 1 *sen* pieces, &c., are used as formerly.

The <i>Ken</i> = 1000 <i>momme</i>	= 1 lb avoirdupois
<i>Kwan</i> = 1,000 "	= 267 lbs "
<i>Sun</i>	= 1.193 inch
<i>Shaku</i> (10 <i>sun</i>)	= 11.93 inches
<i>Ken</i> = 3 <i>shaku</i>	= 35.8 feet
<i>Chō</i> = 60 <i>ken</i>	= 1.1 mile, 1.1 chains
<i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chō</i>	= 3.4 miles
<i>Ri</i> sq	= 9552 sq miles
<i>Chō</i> , land measure	= 2.45 acres
<i>Koku</i> , liquid	= 39.7038 gallons
" dry	= 1 bushel
<i>To</i> , liquid	= 3.9703 gallons
" dry	= 1.9851 peck

Besides, the system of weights and measures based on the metric system is acknowledged as legal in the following ratios:

metre	= 3.3 <i>shaku</i>
gram	= 0.26667 <i>momme</i> ($\frac{1}{3}$ <i>momme</i>)

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN

Imbassador—Katsumosuki Inouye
Counsellor—Choro Koike
Second Secretaries—Isaburo Yoshida and Kenchi Yamazaki
Third Secretary—Koki Hinota
Attache—Setsuna Sawada
Military—Colonel Saburo Inagaki
Naval Attache—Captain Abo, I J
Chancellors—Sairo Masbeko and Kuniyaku Kishi
Consul-General in London—Takahashi Nakamura
 There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Middlesbrough.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Consul-General—Sir William Conyngham Greene, K C B., appointed October, 1912
Counsellor—H. M. Rumbold, M V O
Secretaries—D. Crackanthorpe, N. Henderson and Edmund St J. Monson.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Sir D. Brownrigg, Bart., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. John A. C. Somerville.

Japanese Secretary.—E. M. Hobart-Hamjden.

Commercial Attaché.—E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.

There are Consular Representatives at Dairen (Dalny), Hakodate, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shimonoseki, and Yokohama, and at Tainan and Tamsui in the Island of Formosa.

KOREA.

(CH'AO HAIEN, ■■ CHOSEN, OR DAI HAN.)

Government.—THE ex-Emperor, whose ■■■ is Yi and ■■■ Chok, ■■■ born March 25, 1874, and succeeded his father, Yi Hiung, on his abdication, July 20, 1907. He is reckoned ■ the thirty-first in succession since the founding of the dynasty in 1392; but four of the so-called Kings were Crown Princes who never ascended the throne.

By the treaty of Shimonoseki, May, 1895, China renounced her claim on Korea, and under Japanese influence many reforms were introduced. On February 23, 1904, an agreement was signed at Seoul on behalf of Japan and Korea, the Japanese Government undertaking to ensure the safety of the Korean Imperial House and guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of the country, while the Korean Government, placing full confidence in the Japanese Government, agreed to adopt Japanese advice with respect ■ administrative improvements.

Under the Russo-Japanese treaty of peace of September 5, 1905, Russia acknowledged Japan's paramount interests in Korea, and engaged not to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection, and control which Japan may take in Korea. The Anglo-Japanese agreement of August 12, 1905, contains similar recognition on the part of Great Britain. On November 17, 1905, there ■ signed between Korea and Japan an agreement placing in the hands of the Japanese Government the control and direction of the foreign relations of Korea. By this agreement it was provided, *inter alia*, that a Japanese Resident-General should be stationed in Seoul, and the first Resident-General (Marquis Ito) took up his appointment ■ March 2, 1906. On July 31, 1907, ■ further agreement was concluded with Japan, by the terms of which ■ administrative ■ and all high official appointments ■ made subject to the approval of the Resident General, and Japanese subjects ■ made eligible for ■ positions in Korea. A new Convention ■ concluded on July 12, 1909, whereby the Government of Korea delegated to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons in Korea. By ■ further treaty concluded between Japan and Korea ■ August 23, 1910, the Korean territory was formally annexed to the Empire of Japan. The Emperor ■ deprived of all political power, and ■ accorded the title of Prince Yi, and his father (the former ex-Emperor) that of Prince Yi, Senior. ■ title of the ■-ry was changed to "Chosen," ■ the office of Japanese Governor-General established. Henceforth Korea became ■ integral part of ■ Japanese Empire. Members of ■ Korean Imperial ■ the late Korean Cabinet have ■ Japanese patents of nobility conferred ■ them.

First Governor-General.—His Excellency General Count Terauchi.

The Japanese Residents at the treaty-ports have been replaced by Prefects, through whom official matters concerning foreign subjects are transacted.

Area and Population.—Estimated area, about 86,000 square miles; population in 1912 18,461,299 (7,129,777 males and 6,331,522 females). The capital, Seoul, has 278,958 inhabitants; Ping-Yang, about 146,000. The foreign population (excluding Japanese troops) is about 110,000, consisting (1912) of about 210,689 Japanese, 11,837 Chinese, 1,000 Americans, 183 British, 100 French, and 49 Germans. In 1903 1,000 Koreans left for Hawaii, and in 1905 some 500 Korean emigrants sailed for Mexico. The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, with a large admixture of Chinese words, and an alphabetical system of writing is used. Official correspondence, except with Korean provincial officials, is conducted in Japanese. The written language of the people is a mixture of Chinese characters and native script.

Religion and Instruction.—The worship of ancestors is observed with much punctiliousness in China, but, otherwise, religion holds a low place in the land. In the country there are Buddhist monasteries, which, however, are looked upon with scant respect. The knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, formerly essential to the education of the upper classes, is giving way under Japanese influence to a more practical system of instruction. There is a large number of Christian converts. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members. A hospital in Chemulpo is attached to the mission with an English doctor and trained nurses. The American missionaries have two hospitals in Seoul, where the Japanese have also established a large Government hospital. The total number of hospitals in the country is about 150, while the Red Cross Society has a numerous membership among both Japanese and Koreans. There are over 200 Protestant missionaries (British and American), and 60 Roman Catholic, also a Russian (Greek church) mission in Seoul. The mission schools have, however, been made subject to strict superintendence and control.

In Seoul there is a Government school for English with 1 English teacher and 10 pupils. There are, besides, numerous Christian Mission schools for boys and girls throughout the country. All these schools are subject to the control of the Education Department. Technical and industrial schools are rapidly springing up. A model farm and agricultural school has been established within fifty miles of the capital.

In Seoul there are two daily Korean newspapers, and several Japanese, besides others published at Chemulpo. There is a Government-owned daily newspaper in English, published at Seoul. The press is entirely in the hands of the Japanese, and a strict censorship is exercised.

Finance.—The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan. The estimated for 1912-13 was: ordinary, 26,732,332 yen (2,728,926*l.*), and extraordinary, 26,159,877 yen (2,624,550*l.*); making a total of 52,892,209 yen (5,353,476*l.*). The estimated expenditure ordinary, 30,232,490 yen (3,040,296*l.*), and extraordinary, 22,659,719 yen (2,313,180*l.*); a total of 52,892,209 yen (5,353,476*l.*). The main of revenue is from Public Undertakings. The extraordinary revenue consists (1) of 12,596,540 yen to be raised by a loan from the Government of Chosen, and (2) 12,350,000 yen, which is really a contribution by the Home Government to make good the deficiency.

Production.—Korea is entirely an agricultural country, the cultivated area is about 5,600,000 acres, but the methods of cultivation are of a backward and primitive type, and the means of communication few and difficult, though improvement is fast being made in this respect. The chief crops are rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The area under cotton in 1911 was 125,000 acres, and the output for that year estimated at 33,940,000 lbs. Rice, beans, hides, and ginseng are exported in large quantities. Whale fishing is carried on on the coast. Live stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their hardiness and quality.

Gold mining is carried on and promises to be successful. There are four foreign owned gold mines in active operation, and others in process of development. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant in Korea, but the development of these is impeded by defective means of communication. An anthracite coal mine in the north of Korea is in operation, and considerable extension of the workings are in contemplation. Graphite and mica are also found in considerable quantities.

Commerce.—As the result of annexation, the Treaties of Korea with foreign countries virtually ceased to exist, though as a matter of fact, neither the German nor the American governments have as yet unreservedly admitted the cessation of consular jurisdiction over their subjects in Korea. The tariff imposed by these treaties is maintained for a period of 10 years from the date of annexation.

The open ports are Chemsulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Sougchin, Ping Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong-Am Po, (1908) Chungjin and Shin Wiju. By a Residency General Ordinance published August 29, 1910, Masampo was declared a closed port from January 1, 1911, while Shin Wiju (on Yalu River) was opened to trade.

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports —

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	41,025,523	36,648,770	39,782,756	54,087,684	66,846,980
Exports (excluding gold)	14,113,310	16,246,888	19,915,843	18,856,955	20,901,670

The imports in 1911 included cotton goods, 1,816 yen, cotton yarn 2,123,827 yen, machinery, 1,245,833 yen, silk goods, 983,483 yen, tobacco and cigarettes, 894,942 yen, timber, 1,346,971 yen, kerosene oil, 1,436,153 yen, grass cloth, 1,402,740 yen, sugar, 1,207,908 yen, paper, 995,292 yen, coal, 1,348,909 yen. The principal exports were rice, 5,283,772 yen, beans, 4,630,078 yen, cowhides, 1,068,851 yen, cattle, 703,581 yen. Gold was exported to the value of 11,044,296 yen. Of the imports in 1911 the value of 34,058,434 yen was from Japan, of the exports the value of 18,840,551 yen was to Japan. From China the imports amounted to 5,442,443 yen, to China the exports amounted to 3,009,012 yen. From Great Britain and the United States respectively the imports amounted to 7,923,505 yen and to 260,908 yen.

Shipping and Communication.—The foreign going shipping entered the open ports numbered in 1911, 3,012, with a tonnage of 8,581,498. The foreign coming shipping numbered 5,997 with a tonnage of 8,485,977 tons. Japanese; 28, 85,608 tons British, and 3 of 1,704 tons German.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses and oxen, and by improvements in road making are being effected. There are about 1,400 miles of road. There is a railway from Seoul to Fusan (275 miles). The Seoul Chemulpo railway (24 miles) is a branch of the line. Another branch running from near Fusan to Wiju is open, and a third branch will run from Taiden to Mokpo. The Seoul Wiju line is 310 miles in length. The construction of a railway from Seoul to Gensan (or Wonsan, a port on the East Coast) has been commenced and about 60 miles is already open to traffic. It is expected that the line will be finished by 1914. The Yalu Bridge was completed in the autumn of 1911. The Korean system is connected with the Siberian and Chinese lines, a through express train of the latest type running thrice weekly from Fusan to Chang chow, Seoul, Ping Yang, Antung, and Mukden. From Chang chow a Russian train connects at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian. All these railways belong to the Japanese Government. Total length of line, 767 miles (1911-1912).

A street electric railway at Seoul has been extended in three directions to points three miles outside the city. Number of post offices (1912) 465. There are 1,414 miles of telegraph line open, and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced at Seoul, Chemulpo, and several other towns.

Money.—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906, and in 1908 there were in Korea 11 ordinary banks organised by Koreans, and 11 organised by Japanese. At the same time there were 9 agricultural and industrial banks fostered by Government subsidies.

A central bank the Bank of Korea, was established in August, 1909, and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai ichi Ginko) as the Government Treasury. Notes of this bank are gradually replacing those of the First Bank of Japan, now current in the country.

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 10 and 20 yen, silver of 10, 20, and 50 sen, nickel of 5 sen, and bronze of 1 and 2 rin. There are also in circulation notes of the Dai ichi Ginko (First Bank) of 1, 5, and 10 yen. The old nickel has been practically wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the cash currency is now used only for petty transactions. Under certain regulations, bills of exchange and cheques may pass as the currency. In the important commercial towns there are authorised 'associations' of merchants for the transaction of business relating to bills.

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FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

THE Island of Formosa, or Taiwan, was ceded to Japan by China by the treaty which ——— ratified on May 8, 1895, and Japan took formal possession on June 2 of the ——— year. Japanese civil government in the island began on March 31, 1896.

The Island has ——— area of 13,458 square miles, with a population (1912) of 3,443,679 (1,806,048 males and 1,637,631 females). The chief towns are Tainan City (53,794 inhabitants), Tamsui, and Kelung. At Kelung the old fortifications have been restored and improved.

Many improvements have been effected by the Japanese administration. An educational ——— has been established for Japanese and natives, for whom there ——— 189 elementary schools with 892 teachers and 39,012 pupils. There ——— also normal schools, a medical school, and a school for teaching the Japanese language to natives, and native languages to Japanese.

The receipts of the Japanese administration ——— from inland taxes, customs, public undertakings, and also subsidies from Japan ranging from 5 to 9 million yen annually. The expenditure is chiefly for internal administration and the working of public undertakings.

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912 —
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue	37,005,764	40,409,107	39,889,212	43,651,651	45,325,508
Expenditure	30,666,455	30,189,383	39,529,338	43,651,651	45,325,508

——— agricultural products of Formosa are rice, tea, sugar, ——— potatoes, ramie, jute, turmeric; while camphor ——— worked in the ——— under a government monopoly. There ——— active fisheries. ——— industries comprise flour-milling, ——— tobacco, oil, spirits, iron-work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures.

The mining industry ——— as follows (1911): mines ——— gold, 9; for gold-copper, 1; for gold dust, 27; for copper, 2; for ———, 1; ——— coal, 270; ——— petroleum, 39; ——— sulphur, 16. The mining industry employed (1911) 5,647 workers.

——— Formosa ——— largely with Japan, the ——— foreign

countries with which there is traffic being China and the United States. In 1911 the imports amounted to 5,440,412*l*. (3,444,168*l*. from Japan); exports, 6,603,147*l*. (5,258,139*l*. from Japan). The chief exports in 1911 were tea, 818,558*l*.; camphor, 353,536*l*.

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the Island. There are 290 miles of railway open and over 125 miles of light railway. In 1911 there were 135 post offices, through which passed 28,493,762 packets and 367,055 parcels. The telegraph service has 117 offices; length of line 1,000 miles; of wire, 3,000 miles; messages (1912), 1,273,311. Telephone line, 790 miles; wire, 4,030 miles; calls (1912), 3,704,104.

At the end of 1911 the post office savings' bank had 100,819 depositors with 191,886*l*. to their credit.

The coinage current in the Island is that of Japan.

The *Shan* consist of about 12 islands, with a total area of about 50 square miles.

Japanese *Karafuto* (or *Karafuto*) consists of that portion of Sakhalin which lies to the south of the parallel of 50° north latitude. It has an area of about 12,500 sq. miles, and, in 1912, a population of 43,273 (23,783 males and 19,490 females). The most important industry of the island is the herring fishery, but large areas are fit for agriculture and pasturage, and Japanese settlers have been provided with seed and domestic animals. There is a vast forest area of larch and fir trees. The minerals found are coal and alluvial gold.

The revenue and expenditure for 1912-13 are estimated to balance at 2,200,345 yen, two-thirds of that amount being advanced by the Japanese government.

The leased Territory of *Kwantung*, the southern part of the *Liaotung* Peninsula, has an area of about 1,256 sq. miles, and a population (December 31, 1911) of 488,089, of whom 446,714 are Chinese and 41,259 Japanese (exclusive of army and navy). The Territory is under a Japanese governor-general, the seat of administration being at *Dairen* (or *Tairen*, formerly called *Dalny*), where there is an elementary school with 800 pupils; also an American Presbyterian Mission with a church and an hospital.

The estimates for 1912-13 balanced at 5,216,887 yen.

The chief agricultural products of the Territory are maize, millet, beans, wheat, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, and various vegetables. There is an active fishing industry. The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory. Since July 1, 1907, the Territory forms a Customs district under the Chinese Imperial Customs, *Dairen* being the Customs port, with out-stations at *Kinchow*, *Pulantien*, *Pitzewo*, and *Port Arthur*. The port is free, goods being subject to duty only on crossing the frontier of the leased territory. The trade is mostly with Japan. Imports (1911), 42,274,723 yen; exports, 47,416,047 yen. *Dairen* has a fine harbour, ice-free all the year, and protected by a breakwater 1,000 yards long. The harbour is provided with sheds and warehouses, under the control of the *Manchuria* Railway Company. The railway connects *Port Arthur* and *Dairen* with *Mukden*, *Kharbin*, and the *Eastern Chinese* Railway System.

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LIBERIA

History and Government.—The Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The State was first recognised by Great Britain, and ultimately by other Powers. The Constitution of the Republic is the model of that of the United States, with trifling exceptions. The executive is vested in a President, a Vice-President, and a Council of Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for four years, and the Senate for two years. An Amendment to the Constitution was carried in May, 1907, extending these terms to four and six years respectively. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of \$120,000. Electors must be of negro blood, and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but, except in the centres of civilisation, they take no part in political life. The official language of the Government is English.

President of Liberia.—Hon. Daniel Howard ; assumed office January, 1912.

Vice-President.—Hon. S. O. Harmon.

The President is assisted in his executive function by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary for War and Navy.

Area and Population.—Liberia has about 360 miles of coast line, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, and it stretches inland to a distance, in some places, of about 100 miles. The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreement of 1885 and the Franco-Liberian agreements of 1893 and 1907-10. Under the latter agreement Liberia loses about 2,000 square miles of territory which she is unable effectively to administer. Early in 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kauré Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary.

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. Of this a strip of land about 20 miles broad along parts of the coast is administered by the Government. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,100,000, all of the African race. The Americo-Liberians have not full control or influence over the natives in the interior, where there are several powerful aboriginal chiefs. The indigenous natives belong in the main to three principal stocks : (1) the Mandingos (Muhammadan), (2) the Gola, (3) the Kpwezi and (4) the Kru negroes. The Kru are their preponderant and are absolute masters, mostly Pagan, a few Christian. The number of American Liberians is estimated at about 12,000. About 50,000 of the coast negroes

(including the Liberians proper) be considered civilised. All such English their language in daily life, and are Christian in religion. There is a negro colony of about 500, and there are about Europeans, including 80 Englishmen. The region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sino, and Maryland, each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrado, subdivided into districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Kru town, an estimated population of 8,000. It is a port of entry, the others being Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, River-Cess (Grand Cestos), Sino (Greenville), Nana-Kru, Sestros, Cape Palmas, and Half Cavalla; also Liberian Jene, on the Sierra Leone frontier. Other towns are Robertsport, Royesville, Marshall, Arthington, Careyburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains, Boporo (native), and Rocktown.

The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist). There are several American missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and to native negroes. In 1910 the government had 113 elementary schools with 122 teachers and 4,100 pupils. There are mission schools and about 3,000 pupils. The mission schools give industrial training. The Methodists have a college at Monrovia; the Protestant Episcopalians a high school at Cape Palmas and 3 other important schools. The government has a college with 12 professors and 120 students. A criminal code was enacted in 1900; the customs laws were codified in 1907.

For defence every citizen from 16 to years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The organized militia, volunteers, and police number about 400. There is one gunboat, the *Lark*, and one unarmoured Government steamer, the *President Benson*.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure (in American dollars):—

		1903	1904	1905	1906	1908	1909	1911-12
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	\$10,100	\$53,104	\$61,238	\$96,662	—	\$45,209	\$78,800	\$71,336
Expenditure	\$18,110	\$38,481	\$11,200	\$26,300	\$40,088	\$50,000	—	\$70,000

The is derived mainly from customs duties (\$72,632. in 1908, \$1,878. in 1909, \$5,439. in 1910, \$5,000. in 1911 and \$36,822 dollars in 1912); there is a tax on rubber exported (6d. per lb.), and a tax is imposed on natives emigrating. The expenditure is chiefly the cost of the general administration. A debt of 100,000. at 7 per cent. was contracted in 1871; of this the unpaid interest amounted in 1910 to \$185,097. On March 31, 1899, an agreement was concluded for the reduction of the rate of interest, the amortisation of principal, and the payment of arrears of interest, duties on rubber and other articles being assigned as security for service of the debt. In January a loan of £100,000 was obtained through the Liberian Development Company to be employed partly in paying Customs' creditors and resuming a gold currency at Customs, and partly on road making internal developments. In this loan assumed by the Liberian Government. It is secured on the Customs. There is also amounting (Jan. 1, 1911) to about \$87,040 dollars, making a (together with debts) of 1,827,418 dollars.

In 1910 the United States Government intimated its willingness to Liberia by taking entire charge of the finances, military organisation, agriculture, and boundary questions of the country. The negotiations reached a satisfactory conclusion, and in January, 1911, a scheme was agreed to. In October, 1911, the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany finally approved the details of the scheme. This involves the raising of an international loan of 500,000*l.*, secured by the Customs, rubber tax, and native head-tax, which shall be administered by an American controller and British, French, and German sub-controllers, the American controller also acting as financial adviser to the Government. It is also provided that for the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for the maintenance of peace in Liberia shall be established, and that the United States shall designate trained military officers to organise the force.

Production, Commerce.—The agricultural, mining, and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun. There are forests unworked; the soil is productive, but cultivation is neglected; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities only, and indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, is largely exported. Palm oil and palm kernels are exported. Kola nuts, chillies, beni seed and annatto seed are produced for local consumption. Beeswax is collected, and gum copal is found but is not collected. Tortoiseshell, improperly prepared, is sold in small quantities. In the forests there are rubber vines and trees of 22 species. The rubber industry is in the hands of the Liberian Rubber Corporation which holds a concession for the exploitation of this product over 8,000 square miles of Government forests in addition to a considerable plantation area. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been found at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance. Ten diamonds of good quality and Brazilian character were exported in 1909 by the Chartered Company, together with a small quantity of gold. About 144 small diamonds were obtained in 1910. A charter has been granted to the Liberian Development Chartered Company (Limited), for prospecting and working minerals, for banking, for acquiring land in the country, for agricultural and other undertakings, and for the construction of roads, railways, and telegraphs.

The conditions under which trade is carried on are unfavourable, but are now improving. Business houses are permitted in the interior under special conditions. The chief imports are rice, Manchester goods, gin, tobacco, building timber, galvanised roofing iron, ready-made clothing, and dried preserved fish, but the total import trade of the country is comparatively unimportant and does not probably amount to 250,000*l.* in any year. The imports of leaf tobacco for 1910 amounted to 894,686 lbs., valued at 12,310*l.* Of the total import, Germany furnished 278,221 lbs., the United Kingdom 75,875 lbs., Holland 26,177 lbs., and the United States 14,613 lbs. The chief ports of entry are Cape Palmas with 110,567 lbs., Grand Cape Mount with 81,896 lbs., and Monrovia with 81,614 lbs. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, piassava fibre, coffee, ivory, ginger, camwood, annatto. In 1907 the imports amounted to 504,444 dollars; the exports 796,500; in 1908, imports, 965,626 dollars; exports, 899,569 dollars; in 1909, imports, 1,065,200 dollars, and exports, 970,500 dollars. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

According to the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of

trade, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia ■■■ follows in five years —

—		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports into U.K. from		£	£	£	£	£
Liberia		76 21	73 64	63 50	66,440	69 220
Exports ■ U.K. produces to						
Liberia		1 107	61 277	57 620	67 346	88 68

The chief articles of import from Liberia to Great Britain in 1910 were palm oil of the value of 11 743/ , palm kernels, 7,340/ , coffee, 648/ rubber, 15 820/ , papyrus fibre 27,399/ The British exports to Liberia consisted mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 21 607/ ■■■■ 2,674/ , wood, 1,116/

Monrovia is visited regularly by 7 lines of steamers, British, German, French, and Spanish. In 1911, 443 vessels visited Monrovia with ■■ tonnage of 972 737 tons. Of these 176 vessels of 381,618 tons were British, 235 vessels of 543,419 tons German. The total number of ships entered and cleared at all the ports of Liberia ■■ 1911 ■■ 1,056 of 2 077,000 tons. There are no railways or vehicular means of transport in the country except ox carts and a motor road of about 20 miles recently constructed. The river St. Paul is navigable for 25 miles from the sea northwards (including creeks for ■■ miles) and various Liberians maintain four steam launch lines ■■ steamers thereon. The Liberian Government has recently acquired a river steamer, besides the gun vessel already mentioned. Direct cable communication with Europe ■■ (established by German cable via Freetown ■■ March 21, 1910, and with New York, by the South American Cable Co., which opened its station at Monrovia on February 14, 1912).

Money, Weights, and Measures —The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there ■■ Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Accounts ■■ kept generally in American dollars and cents. The Liberian ■■ ■■ as follows —Silver, 50-, ■■, and 10 cent pieces, copper, ■■ and 1 cent pieces.

Weights and ■■ are the ■■ as Great Britain and the United States.

Diplomatic ■■ Consular Representatives.

1 OF LIBERIA ■■ GREAT BRITAIN

Minister — J. P. Cromwell

Consul-General — C. ■■ Higgins

Consul — J. Green

There are Consuls ■■ London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA

H. B. M. Acting Consul General at Monrovia — M. Y. H. Parks (1911)

Acting Vice Consul — E. ■■ Appleby (1912)

Statistical and other Books of **LIBERIA** ■■■■

1 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report of U.S. Commission of Education ■■ Vol. I contains ■■ Report on Education in Liberia by ■■ ■■ secretary of the U.S. Legation ■■ Monrovia. Washington, D. C., ■■

Foreign ■■ Report on the Trade of Liberia. London.

■ NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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 ■ and History ■ Liberia. Freetown, 1882.
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Büttikofer (J.), Reisebilder ■ Liberia. ■ Leiden, 1890.
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 ■ (Sir H. H.), Liberia: The Negro Republic in ■ Africa. London, 1905.
 Reports of Council ■ the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. London.
 ■ (Captain C. Braithwaite), The Advance of Our West African Empire. London,
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Wauermans (Colonel H.), Libéria, histoire de ■ fondation d'un état ■ libr.
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LIECHTENSTEIN.

The Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian crownland of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, ■ a sovereign state consisting of Schellenberg and Vaduz (formerly immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire). The former in 1699 and the latter in 1712 ■ into the possession of the house of Liechtenstein and, by diploma of January 28, 1719, granted by the Emperor Karl VI., the two lordships were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein. After the break-up of the Empire in 1806 the Principality was incorporated in the Rhine Confederation; from 1815 to 1866 it formed part of the German Confederation, since the break-up of which it has joined no similar union.

The Reigning Prince is John II., born October 5, 1840; succeeded his father, November 12, 1858. The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through five barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein. The ■ by is hereditary in the male line. The constitution provides for a Diet of 15 members appointed for four years (8 by the Prince, and 12 by indirect vote). The capital and seat of Government is Vaduz (pop. 1,206). But the appeal court sits in Vienna, and the court of control (financial) at Butschowitz in Moravia; here too ■ kept the accounts of the Prince's private property. The directorate of the Prince's private forests is at Olmutz; but the affairs of the reigning house and its private property are managed by the Chancellery at Vienna. The Principality is by treaties connected in many ■ with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Since 1852 it has belonged to the Austrian Customs Union. The annual payments in fact amount to over 100,000 crowns. The postal, telegraph, and telephone affairs of the principality ■ managed by the Austrian authorities, according to ■ agreement ■ made in 1911.

Area, ■ square miles; population, of German ■ and nearly all Catholic, 1909, 2,854 (4,814 males and 5,040 females). In 1911 the revenue amounted to 767,707 crowns; expenditure, 781,296 crowns. There ■ public debt. The Prince has estates in Austria and elsewhere yielding 100,000% sterling per annum. The inhabitants of Liechtenstein since 1867 have not been ■ military service. The population is in great part agricultural, the chief products of ■ country being corn, wine, fruit, and timber. ■ rearing of cattle for which ■ fine Alpine pastures ■ well suited is highly developed. The industries of the Principality, especially the textile industries, are not unimportant

■ ■ ■

Unlafz (P.), ■ Fürstentum ■ ■ Vienna, 1891.

LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duchess.—**Marie-Adelaide**, born June 14, 1894, succeeded the death of her father, the late Grand Duke Wilhelm, February 26, 1912. Sisters.—**Princess Charlotte**, born January 23, 1896; **Princess Hilda**, born February 15, 1897; **Princess Antoinette**, born October 7, 1899; **Princess Elisabeth**, born March 7, 1901; **Princess Sophie**, born February 14, 1902.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was included from 1815 to the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, 1867, it is declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence guaranteed.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 60 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. Luxembourg has 2,598 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1910) of 259,891 (131,101 males and 125,790 females). The population is Catholic, save 4,007 Protestants, 1,270 Jews, and 303 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxembourg, has 20,848 (1910) inhabitants. Estimated revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary for the last five years) in francs:—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Revenue	17,819,110	18,201,174	18,497,700	18,196,187	18,201,788
Expenditure	15,561,614	16,050,761	16,920,000	16,667,885	16,456,064

The debt consisting of loans, mainly for the construction of railways, was, in 1892, converted into a single loan of 12,000,000 francs at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The annuities amount to 498,145 francs. The Savings Bank of the Grand Duchy, on Dec. 31, 1911, had 71,224 depositors with 61,104,712 francs to their credit (inclusive of interest). In 1910, the output of iron amounted to 1,642,519 metric tons. For commercial purposes Luxembourg is included in the German Zollverein. There were 100 miles of railway in 1911, and 438 miles of telegraph line with 1,281 miles of wire, and 316 telegraph offices in 1910. There were also (1911) 82 telephone systems with 760 lines of line and 1,000 miles of wire. In 1911 there were 124 post-offices, through which there passed 11,760,000 letters, 7,166,000 post cards, and 6,596,000 samples, &c.

British Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir A. Johnstone G. C. V. O.

British Consul.—Norbert de Gallan.

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

MEXICO was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries continued to be governed by Spain. In 1810 the rule of the Spanish Viceroy had become so tyrannical that it caused an outbreak headed by the patriot priest Hidalgo, who on September 16, 1810, declared the Independence of Mexico. In 1821 General Augustin Iturbide declared himself Emperor of Mexico, but in 1824 he had to flee, and the Republic was established. Several Presidents ruled the destinies of the country with more or less severity until 1864, when the throne of Mexico was offered to Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria. He was shot in 1867, and Juarez, who had been President in the northern part of the country, took the reins of government. He was followed by Lerdo de Tejada, who in 1876 fled, and General Porfirio Diaz made his entry into Mexico City. He has ruled the country with the exception of four years (1880-4, General Manuel Gonzalez) until May, 1911, when he presented his resignation to Congress. Señor F. de la Barra acted as President *ad interim* until the elections had taken place. Señor Francisco I. Madero assumed office as President on November 6, 1911, and ruled until February, 1913, when a *coup d'état* took place, resulting in the President's murder (February 23, 1913) and his replacement by General Victoriano Huerta.

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to May 1903. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 11 territories and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole is bound together in a body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives (233 members) and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives are elected for two years by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants. The qualifications requisite are, to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for six years, and, according to amendment of the Constitution in 1887, may be elected for consecutive terms. The election of the Vice-President takes place in the same manner as the election of the President. The Vice-President is *ex officio* President of the Senate, with a voice in the discussions but without vote. Failing the President through absence or otherwise, the Vice-President discharges the functions of the President. Failing both, Congress may call for new elections to be held once. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 31, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recess.

Provisional President of the Republic.—General Victoriano Huerta; proclaimed himself February 18, 1913.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by eight Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of — 1 Foreign Affairs, 2 Interior, 3 Justice, 4 Public Instruction and Fine Arts, 5 Fomento, Colonisation and Industry, 6 Communications and Public Works, 7 Finance and Public Credit, 8 War and Marine

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws, but inter-State customs duties are not permitted, though State taxes are levied. Each State has its governor, legislature and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation, and the civil and criminal code in force in the Federal District prevails only in the Federal District and territories (Iscru, Lower California, and Quintana Roo). All the other States of the Mexican Union have their own special codes based, more or less, on those of the Federal District but at the same time they must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government.

Area and Population.

Since 1900 the territory of Quintana Roo has been joined on the S. W. coast of Yucatan.

States and Territories	Area in square miles	Census Population 1910	Census Population 1900	Population per square mile 1910
Atlantic States —				
Tamaulipas	32,128	249,253	218,948	6.8
Veracruz	29,201	1,124,369	951,030	38.9
Tabasco	10,072	183,708	159,834	18.8
Campeche	18,087	83,795	88,342	4.7
Yucatan	35,203	337,020	314,087	8.9
Total	124,692	1,980,144	1,760,441	14.1
Inland States —				
Chihuahua	87,802	405,265	327,784	3.7
Coahuila	63,569	367,652	327,937	4.6
Nuevo Leon	23,592	368,929	370,294	13.9
Durango	38,009	436,147	462,190	9.8
Zacatecas	24,757	475,000	575,492	18.7
Luis Potosi	25,316	624,748	102,416	22.7
Aguascalientes	2,950	118,978	106,174	34.7
Guanajuato	11,970	1,075,270	232,389	93.1
Queretaro	3,556	243,515	608,051	65.3
Hidalgo	8,917	641,895	975,019	67.8
México	9,247	975,019	934,463	101.1
Distrito	463	719,052	541,516	1169.5
Morelos	2,773	179,814	160,115	58.3
Tlaxcala	1,595	183,805	172,815	58.3
Puebla	12,204	1,092,456	1,021,183	88.7
Total	816,125	7,868,411	7,191,697	8.8

Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population 1910	Census Population, 1900	Population per square mile 1900
Pacific States —				
Lower California (Ter)	58,328	52,244	47,624	0 8
Sonora	76,900	262,545	221,682	2 8
Sinaloa	33,671	323,499	296,701	8 8
Tepic (Ter)	11,275	171,337	150,098	13 2
Jalisco	31,846	1,202,802	1,153,891	36 2
Colima	2,272	77 704	65,115	28 6
Michoacan	22,874	991,649	930,033	40 6
Guerrero	24,986	605,437	479,205	19 2
Oaxaca	35,382	1,041,035	948,633	■ 8
Chiapas	27,222	436,817	360,799	13 3
Total	324,768	5,165,070	4,653,781	14 3
Islands	1,420	—	—	—
Grand Total	767,005	15,063,207	13,605 919	17 7

In 1900 there were 6,716,007 males and 6,829,455 females. 19 per cent are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent of mixed race, and 38 per cent of Indian race. Distinctions of race are abolished by the Constitution of 1924. The foreign population in 1900 numbered 57,507: Spanish, 16,258; United States, 15,265; Guatemalan, 5,804; French, 3,976; British, 2,645; Cuban, 2,721; German, 2,567; Italian, 2,564; Chinese, 2,884.

The chief cities, 1910 are — Mexico (capital), 470 659; Puebla, 101,214; Guadalajara, 118,799; San Luis Potosi, 82,946; Leon, 63,263; Monterey, 81,006; Pachuca, 38,620; Zacatecas, 25,905; Guanajuato, 35,147; Mérida, 61,999; Queretaro, 35,011; Morelia, 39,116; Oaxaca, 37,469; Orizaba, 32,894; Aguascalientes, 44,800; Saltillo, 35,063; Durango, 34,085; Chihuahua, 39,061; Vera Cruz, 29,164; Toluca, 31,247; Celaya, 25,565.

In 1910 11, 79,484 immigrants entered Mexico.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. The ecclesiastical body does not acquire landed property. There are 7 archbishops and 23 suffragan bishops. In 1900, 13,533,013 Roman Catholics; 51,795 Protestants; 3,811 of other faiths, 18,640 of no professed faith.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1900 elementary schools supported by the Federation and States (exclusive of infant schools) 6,098, by municipalities, 2,985; total, 9,083 schools, of which 4,876 for boys, 2,458 for girls, 1,749 mixed, 575,972 enrolled pupils (352,333 boys and 223,639 girls). For secondary instruction the Federal and State Governments had 11 schools (27 for boys, 3 for girls, 1 mixed) with 4,231 pupils (3,793 boys and 438 girls). For professional education there were 68 institutions and colleges (11 for men, 17 for women, and 1 mixed); they had (1905) 9,327 enrolled pupils (5,258 men and 4,069 women). Expenditure on schools 9,836,923 dollars. The private, clerical, and association schools numbered

2,499 with 152,917 pupils (81,947 boys and 70,970 girls) In 1912 the system of primary education ■ ■ be extended ■ ■ to reach the native population

In 1928 there were 1,000 the National Library, with 180,000 volumes, and 138 other public libraries. There were 100 in that year 100 museums for scientific and educational purposes, and 11 meteorological observatories. The number of periodicals published was 459, of which 439 were in Spanish, 10 in English, 5 in Spanish and English, 2 in Italian, 1 in French.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the Executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 15 judges chosen for a period of six years, three Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 32 judges.

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts — controlled by the Department of Justice and Public Instruction

Federal Finance.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure for five years have been —

	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
	Dollars	Dollars
1907-08	111 771,867	93 177,441
1908-09	98,775,511	92,967,893
1909-10	106,328,481	95,028,650
1910-11	111 142,401	100,918,923
1911-12	103,567,000	101,602,401

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1912-13 (1 dollar = about 2s. 0½d) —

EXPENSES	Dollars	EXPENDITURE	Dollars
Import duties	17 00 000	Legislative	1 209 25
Export duties	15 00 000	Executive	2 147 740
Dues and fees	230 2 000	Judicial	61 147
Interest, &c.	3 5 000	Foreign Affairs	3 008 237
Direct taxes	12 10 000	Home Department	13 503 440
Posts and telegraphs	250 000	Justice	1 805 761
Various	100 000	Instruction	7 825 164
		Fomento	4 082 544
		Public Works	18 277 74
		Finance	99 002 571
		War and Marine	28 181 761
Total	101 277 500		345 344
	(10 925 704)		(10 124 504)

The estimated [redacted] for 1913-14 [redacted] 129,088,257 dollars, and the expenditure 128,894,980 dollars.

On December 31, 1911, the outstanding gold debt amounted to 80,117,636/2, including the City of Mexico loan, silver debt, 136,726,367 dollars; floating debt, 482,574 dollars. Estimated debt charge in 1912-13 was 25,804,615 dollars.

value of property in Mexico is given as follows:—Urban, 295,922,248 dollars; rural, 511,782,480 dollars; Federal District 280,868,241 dollars, total, 1,088,572,969 dollars, the fiscal value being as one-third less than the actual value.

Defence.

The Mexican army is recruited by voluntary enlistment (for terms of 3, 4, or 5 years), supplemented by a conscription which falls entirely on the poorest classes.

The army in time of peace consists of 12 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of horse artillery, 12 regiments of field artillery and 1 of mountain guns (all of 4 batteries), 12 battalions of garrison artillery, 1 of engineers and some units of train, &c. On mobilisation each company battalion (including the engineers) forms a regiment of 12 battalions. The 12 battery regiments of artillery are raised to 8 batteries, and the cavalry regiments to 12 squadrons. There are also about 2,000 gun darmers. The war strength is supposed to be 84,000 of all ranks, but it is doubtful if it would amount at present to more than 50,000.

The total peace strength of the Mexican forces in 1912 was 107 generals, 6,236 officers and 49,332 men. The military budget of Mexico for the year 1910-11 amounted to 2,178,000.

The infantry is armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, model 1901, and the cavalry carry the Mauser carbine, but the reserves have only the Remington rifle of 1893. The field and horse artillery are equipped with Q F guns on the Schneider tract system.

The Navy consists of five gunboats *Bravo*, *Morales*, *Tampico*, *Veracruz*, and *Zaragoza*. There are also a couple of armed transports.

Production and Industry.

Cultivated lands, 30,027,560 acres, pastoral lands 120,444,200 acres, forest lands, 48,933,200 acres. Agriculture is in a very primitive condition. Agricultural products are maize, cotton, henequen, wheat, coffee beans; cotton is grown in the Laguna districts on the Nayar river, and is dependent on irrigation which is being extended. There is a large output of sugar and molasses, valued at about 2,600,000 annually (crop for 1911-12 estimated at 160,000 tons) and the production of spirits in 1910 was 8,338,000 gallons. There are 1,674 alcohol distilleries. There are many colonies, or agricultural settlements, established either by the Government or by companies or persons authorised by the Government.

On June 30, 1902, there were in Mexico 5,142,457 head of cattle, 359,217 horses, 334,435 mules, 287,991 asses, 3,424,430 sheep, 4,206,011 goats, and 616,139 pigs, the whole being valued at 120,523,158 dollars, or about 12,052,316.

Mining is carried on in 11 of the 31 States and Territories, nearly all the mines yielding silver either alone or in combination with other metals.

Mineral products exported in 1908, 1909, and 1910 —

	1908	1910	1911
Gold, kilogrammes	20,000	21,970	4,790
Silver, kilogrammes	1,191,249	2,254,105	1,684,884
Copper and nickel, metric tons	117,484	204,413	161,584
Lead and ore	122,907	125,896	124,581
Iron and ore	—	—	—
Antimony	4,006	4,375	4,199
Mercury	41,367	44,186	40,204
Fluorine	1,690	2,723	2,656
Marble	973	1,106	786
Salt	5,365	4,479	2,225
Asphalt	5,082	3,691	6,172
Sulphur	3,352	3,221	4,382

Value of mineral output for 1911-12: Gold, 48,686,965 dollars; silver, 89,664,665 dollars; value of all minerals, 209,781,343 dollars.

The output of coal is estimated at 700,000 tons annually. Opals are mined in Querétaro; output not stated.

There is a Mint at the Capital, and Assay offices (Federal).

Important metallurgical works are carried on at San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Durango and Aguascalientes.

On June 30, 1911, there were 145 (26 not working) cotton factories, employing 82,147 workmen; spindles, 725,297; looms, 24,436; stamping machines, 39. The consumption of cotton in 1910-11 was 34,568,212 kilos; the output of yarn, 2,706,973 kilos, and of cotton piece goods and prints, 15,090,669 pieces. There were 10 tobacco factories, the annual output of which was: 493,348,581 packets of cigarettes, 40,492,084 cheeroots, 35,275,713 cigars, and 76,099 kilos of tobacco. There were 1,543 distilleries giving an output of 37,127,173 litres of spirits of various sorts.

Commerce.

Years	Total Imports	Exports		
		Merchandise	Precious Metals	Total
	£	£	£	£
1908-09	15,975,000	12,451,000	11,540,000	23,991,000
1909-10	19,463,755	14,107,071	17,898,555	26,005,626
1910-11	20,553,578	15,079,378	14,293,886	29,373,264
1911-12	18,268,069	15,267,752	14,508,667	29,776,419

Customs duties, 1910-11, 51,973,021 dollars.

Chief imports and exports:—

Imports	1910-11	1911-12	Exports	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£		£	£
Animal	1,743,318	1,646,601	Gold	4,209,650	4,090,511
Vegetable	3,879,863	3,128,421	Silver	8,038,780	8,050,885
Mineral	7,223,062	4,671,631	Copper and ore	2,631,022	3,810,187
Textile	2,463,616	2,128,111	Other min.	1,074,737	1,928,227
Chemical	1,299,018	1,207,740	Coffee	862,377	1,350,804
Alcoholic	681,334	674,408	Henequen	2,500,214	2,148,008
Paper, &c.	600,876	512,073	Other veg.	5,757,070	4,601,782
Machinery, &c.	2,641,117	2,338,381	Hides	1,077,039	1,180,920
Carriages	906,267	460,422	Other anim.	603,173	935,200
Arms, &c.	321,256	338,564	Manuf.	360,967	660,448
Various	963,849	969,488	Various	206,371	173,000
Total	20,563,578	18,268,069	Total	29,373,215	29,601,417

From	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£
United States	11,814,090	9,841,538	22,449,639	22,411,817
Britain	2,295,997	2,146,881	3,578,235	4,019,965
France	1,807,328	2,384,249	980,988	681,987
Germany	2,556,219	2,384,249	870,834	1,081,073
Spain	587,837	500,074	158,490	296,067
Belgium	481,167	377,914	738,188	

Total trade between Mexico and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling) —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Mexico to U Kingdom	2 552	2 473	2 473	2 206	2 288
Exports to Mexico from U Kingdom	2 884	2 296	2 106	2 899	2 800

Shipping and Communications

Mercantile marine, 1911, 92 steamers of 16,648 net tons, and 50 sailing vessels of 8,712 net tons. In 1909-10 in the foreign trade there entered 3,160 vessels (steam and sail) of 8,031,296 tons and cleared 2,854 vessels (steam and sail) of 7,275,348 tons. The most important ports are Veracruz and Tampico both on the Gulf of Mexico.

On September 16, 1912, there were 15,904 miles of railway open. The main trunk lines are merged in a corporation ("The National Lines of Mexico") controlled by government. About 6,000 had a gauge of 4 ft 8½ in., and the remainder a gauge of 3 ft or less. Lines under construction 1,116 miles.

On June 30, 1911, the Federal telegraph lines were 46,437 miles. There were other lines belonging to individual States and private persons. There were on June 30, 1911, 526 Federal offices, including 1 wireless telegraph office. 4,531,683 messages were sent on Federal lines from July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911. The Federal telephone had a length of 919 miles.

In 1911 there were 2,858 post offices. The post, inland and international, carried in 1910-11 200,000,000 letters, postcards and packets. Post office receipts 1910-11 4,724,000 pesos, expenditure, 9,854,618 pesos.

Money and Credit.

Nominal value of the coinage of Mexican mint —

	Silver	Gold	Copper or bronze	Nickel	Total
1907-8	755,790	1,694,530	—	—	2 450
1908-9	—	179,170	—	—	070
1909-10	—	01,000	850	20	810
1910-11	292,760	—	19,450	30,731	342,941

There were on June 30, 1910, in Mexico 11 banks with note issue and 8 without note issue. The most important are the Banco Nacional with a capital of 32,000,000 dollars, the Banco of London and Mexico, with capital of 21,500,000 dollars, the Banco Central, capital 30,000,000 dollars, the Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry, capital 10,000,000 dollars; the Banco Internacional e Hipotecario, capital 5,000,000 dollars, the Banco Crédito Territorial, capital 5,000,000 dollars; and the Banco Peninsular, capital 16,500,000 dollars. The 4 of these banks have unitedly received a concession as the 'Caja de Prestamos para obras de irrigacion y Fomento de la Agricultura.'

Money, Weights, and Measures

By the monetary law of December 9, 1904, and the Presidential Decree of March 25, 1905, the monetary unit is the silver peso or dollar, the legal value of which has been fixed at 75 grammes of pure gold. There are 10 peso and 1 peso gold coins, 800 fine and 900 copper, weighing respectively 3.33½ and 4.166½ grammes. The silver peso weighs 27.073 grammes, 900 fine and 0.793 copper, and thus contains 24.438 grammes of fine silver. The peso is divided into 100 centavos, 50, 20, and 10-centavo pieces of silver, 800 fine and 200 copper. Bronze coins are 2- and 1-centavo pieces, 95 parts copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc. There are 5-centavo nickel coins. The value of the gold peso or dollar is 24.58 pence.

Gold coins and 1 peso silver coins are legal tender to any amount. Fractional coin is legal tender for amounts up to 20 pesos, nickel and bronze coins up to 1 peso. The right of coinage belongs exclusively to the Executive of the Union, consequently the right of private persons to tender gold and silver bullion to the mints for the purpose of being coined is abrogated. The bank notes of the National Bank, the Bank of London and Mexico, and the State banks are current throughout the Republic at their full nominal values, thus serving the purpose of gold, which is practically never in circulation.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enforced by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish measures are still occasionally referred to. The old weights and measures were—

<i>Weight</i>	1 libra = 0.46 kilogramme = 1.014 lb avoirdupois
	1 arroba = 25 libras = 25.357 lbs avoirdupois
<i>For gold and silver</i>	1 marco = ½ libra = 4,608 granos
	1 ochava = 6 tomines
	1 tomin = 12 granos
	20 granos = 1 French gramme
<i>Length</i>	1 vara = 0.837 metre = 2 ft 8 ¹ / ₁₆ English in.
	1 ligua comun = 6,666 ² / ₃

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister—Senor Don Miguel Covarrubias

First Secretary—Senor Don Cayetano Romero

Second Secretary—Senor Don Julio W. Baz

There are Consular representatives at Barrow in Furness, Birmingham, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dover, Dublin, Falmouth, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Marseilles, Newcastle, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO

Envoy and Minister—Francis W. Stronge

Secretary—Thomas H. Hohler

Consul General—C. E. W. Stringer

Vice Consul—S. P. Smith

There are Consuls at Progreso, Salina Cruz, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Manzanillo, and Colima, and Vice Consuls at Acapulco, Chihuahua, Ensenada de Todos Santos, Frontera, Guadalajara, Guaymas and Rosalia, Laguna de Términos, La Paz, Mazatlan, Monterey, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Oaxaca, Saltillo, Soconusco, Tuxpan, Payo Obispo, San Luis Potosí.

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MONACO.

Albert, born November 13, 1848, succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889, married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 21, 1869, ¹ (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded since 1861 by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except the side towards the sea. From 1295 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I, heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte reigning only ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I., who also succeeded Antony I as Duc de Valentinois, and was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III. This Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Rocebruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns, in 1861 Charles III ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

The Prince is an absolute ruler, there having been no elective representation within the Principality. But on January 7, 1911, a Constitution was promulgated, which provides for a National Council elected by universal suffrage and *within de facto*. The Government is carried out under the authority of the Prince by a Ministry assisted by a Council of State. The legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 21 members elected for four years. The territory of the Principality is divided into three communes, administered by municipal bodies, in the election of which the Prince is entitled to take part.

In 1819 the Government adopted a code founded upon the French code, and a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix Court. The Principality has its own coinage (it issues only 100 franc pieces) which is current since 1876. As all the States of the Latin Union, it also issues its own separate postage stamps.

The area is eight square miles. Population, 19,121. Towns Monaco, 2,410, La Condamine, 6,218. Monte Carlo, 3,794.

There has been since 1887 a Roman Catholic bishop. A semi-military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour' and troops formerly maintained. The value of the produce of the Principality is not stated. Imports are coal and wine, olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The industries and trade are unimportant, and the revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. The annual grant for the Prince was £70,000 in 1917 it will be 80,000, in 1927 90,000, and in 1937 100,000.

Consul-General for Monaco in London—Th. Lumley

British Consul—J. W. Keogh (residing at Nice)

British Vice Consul—C. I. Sim (residing at Monaco)

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¹ The religious marriage was annulled by the Apostolic See on January 2, 1880, and the civil marriage was annulled by the reigning Prince on July 1, 1880.

MONTENEGRO.

(CERNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning King.—**Nicholas I.**, Petrović Njegoš, born October 25, 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, ■■■■■ of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Assumed title of King, in virtue of a resolution passed unanimously by the National Skupština, Aug. 28, 1910, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his accession. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Vucolić*, born May 4, 1847, daughter of Peter Vukotić, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union ■■■■■ three sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; married July 27, 1899, to Princess Jutta (Militsa) daughter of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879, married July 12, 1902, to Natalie Constantinovich, daughter of Colonel Constantinovich, great uncle of the late King Alexander of Serbia; offspring, Prince Michael born September 14, 1908; *Paul*, born May 16, 1910; *Peter*, born October 10, 1889; and six daughters, *Militsa*, born July 26, 1866, married, August 7, 1889, to the Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch; *Stana*, born January 4, 1868, married August 28, 1889, to George, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and after the dissolution of that marriage, married in 1907 to the Russian Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch; *Helena*, born January 8, 1873, married October 24, 1896, to Victor Emanuel, now King of Italy; *Anna*, born August 18, 1874, married May 18, 1897, to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg; *Xenia*, born April 22, 1881; *Vera*, born February 22, 1887. In December, 1900, the Prince assumed the style of Royal Highness.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrović Njegoš, descending collaterally, since the time of Danilo Petrović, who, being proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself ■■■■■ both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His ■■■■■ retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrović II. (October 31, 1851), last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, ■■■■■ well as a widely celebrated poet. ■■■■■ succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Gospodar, ■■■■■ Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw ■■■■■ a remnant of nominal dependency upon Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the recognition of his new title from Russia. In 1878 the independence of Montenegro ■■■■■ formally recognised by Turkey and the other Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin. In ■■■■■ the limitations which the Treaty of Berlin had placed on Montenegro's complete sovereignty ■■■■■ removed, except the prohibition to erect fortifications ■■■■■ Antivari or along ■■■■■ Boyana. On October 23, 1909, Antivari ■■■■■ opened ■■■■■ a free port.

The following is the complete ■■■■■ of the Petrović dynasty, with their dates:—

Vladikas ■■■■■ Prince-Bishops.

Danilo	1696-1735	Peter I. (St. Peter)	1732-1830
Sava ■■■■■ Vassili	1735-1782	■■■■■ II. (Vladika Rado)	1830-1851
Danilo I. (Kniaz and Gospodar)			1851-1860
Nicholas I. (reigning King, nephew of the last)			

to read and write. There is a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girls' high school with resident pupils maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

Justice, Crime, Pauperism.—A Penal Code based on the Serbian Code came into force in 1906; a Civil Code has been in existence for some time.

There are district courts in five of the principal towns. In the rural districts there are courts of first instance which the heads of the districts preside. The local Kmeti have only authority to settle trivial disputes and generally as peace-makers. There are appeal Courts in the five principal towns. The 'Veliki Sud,' or supreme court at Cetinje, has jurisdiction, both appellate and concurrent, over the whole principality, and from its decision in civil matters there is no appeal. In criminal cases the Prince may pardon. Petitions against judges for undue delay may be lodged with the Minister of Justice. There is no judicial statistics, but crime in general is rare.

There is a regular provision for poor relief. The Government, however, annually undertakes a certain number of public works, such as roads, bridges, &c., at which the indigent are invited to labour. Russian charity has also done much.

Finance.—The estimated revenue and expenditure in 1912 balanced at 4,021,000 perpers, the chief items of revenue being land tax, customs and monopolies. Of the expenditure the chief branches are the civil list, 240,000 perpers; justice, 316,040 perpers; interior posts and telegraphs, 635,736 perpers; ministry for foreign affairs, 168,860 perpers; ministry of finance and public works, 626,160 perpers; ministry of war, 260,000 perpers; ministry of worship and instruction, 612,840 perpers. Public debt 1912, 390,000.

Defence.—The establishment of a parliamentary régime in 1906 was followed in 1910 by the first written law for the administration and instruction of the army.

The military forces of Montenegro are organised on a militia basis. According to the Law of 1910, every Montenegrin subject is liable to military service from the 18th to the 62nd year of his age, i.e., for a total period of 44 years. This period is divided into: 2 years in the recruits' class, 11 years in the active army and 10 years in the reserve. During their term of service in the active army men are divided into two classes. To the first class are allotted those who are considered fit for active service in any capacity, while to the second are posted men who are only suited for the less arduous duties in the field, such as the transport, supply and medical services.

During the two years recruit service, the recruit is called up for two courses of recruits' training, limited by law to twelve months, but in practice each annual course only three months in the artillery, two months in the infantry and other services.

Men in the active army are liable to be called up annually for a period of training not exceeding ten days and may be called up in addition for any extensive manoeuvres or for experimental mobilisation, subject, however, to the proviso that no man shall be called upon to perform more than 45 days' service in any year. Men belonging to the reserve are required to attend a muster parade once a year, but they may be called up for manoeuvres or for experimental mobilisation. Men who, through physical unfitness, or for any other reason, are unable to perform their military service pay a special military tax, the amount of which varies according to their condition.

The army consists in time of peace of four divisions, three of which have three brigades, while the fourth has only two. The brigades vary in strength from three to eight battalions, the total number of battalions being 59, of which three are composed of Moslems. The cavalry is not existent in the Montenegrin army.

The infantry is armed with Russian "three line" rifles of the 1898 pattern; the artillery with various guns of not very recent model.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the promulgation of the new Law for all the provisions of that Law to be brought into full effect, and the army must therefore be regarded as still in a period of transition.

The war strength of the Montenegrin army is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic serfdom being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant-holdings, while in a few the metayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco, oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat. The exclusive right of manufacture, sell, and export tobacco is, since November 14, 1903, in the hands of an Italian syndicate. The vine is cultivated successfully in the Tchermitchka Nahie, and the district of Podgoritz, and the olive about Antivari and Dulcigno. The uncultivable area consists, in the east, of mountain pasturage and forests of beech, oak, &c. which, owing to the want of roads, are valueless, and, in the west, of bare limestone sparsely sprinkled with brushwood and stunted scrub. There are no sea-fisheries. Live stock of all kinds are reared: there are 500,000 sheep and goats; 60,000 cattle; 8,000 swine; 3,000 horses. There is some fishery in the Lake of Scutari.

Commerce.—Montenegro has a maximum and minimum tariff. The exports for 1910 were valued at about 99,650*l.*; the imports at about 340,277*l.* The principal exports are sumach, flice powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*sardines*), smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins, and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking-sticks, &c.; olive oil, wine, tobacco. The imports are salt from Turkey, Government monopoly yielding over 11,000*l.* a year; petroleum from Russia; maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee, rice. According to statistics supplied, merchandise to the value of 182,000*l.* was imported from Austria-Hungary in 1910; 55,000*l.* from Turkey; 52,000*l.* from Italy, and 15,000*l.* from Great Britain.

Communications.—There are excellent carriage roads from Cattaro to Cetinje, from Cetinje by Rieka, in Lake Scutari, to Podgoritz, and Nikšić; also from Podgoritz to Plavitz (the Scutari-Lake Port of Podgoritz); and from Antivari to Vii Pazar in Lake Scutari, from Vii Pazar to Rieka, from Podgoritz to Kolaschine, and from Antivari to Dulcigno. A road from Kolaschine to the Turkish frontier near Barana has been made. Other roads are contemplated or are begun from the Austrian frontier near Rusanov to Grahovo and Nikšić; from Cetinje via Crvo to Danilograd, &c. There are public diligences between Cattaro and Cetinje, between Cetinje, Podgoritz, and Nikšić; and between Antivari and Vii Pazar. There are bridle roads in the principality. Three lake steamers belonging to the Société Monténégue d'Antivari ply between Rieka, Vii Pazar, Plavitz, and Scutari. A narrow-gauge railway (the Monte-

negrin railway) is open from Antivari to Vir Pažar. There are 528 miles of telegraph line in the country, with telegraph and radio-telegraphic stations. Montenegro forms part of the Postal Union; it has 21 post offices.

Money.—Montenegro has a small coinage of gold, silver, nickel and bronze. The perper and para are nominally equal in value to the Austrian krone and heller. The coins in circulation in 1910, struck at the Vienna mint except the five and one perper pieces struck in France, were: gold, hundred perper, 80,000 twenty perper and 40,000 ten perper pieces; silver, 60,000 five perper, 300,000 two perper, and 500,000 perper pieces. French and English gold and Austrian paper and silver circulate freely. There are four banks, the Bank of Montenegro at Cetinje, the Banks of Podgoritzna and Nikšić at those places, and the National Bank of Montenegro at Antivari with a branch at Cetinje.

British Envoy and Minister.—Count de Salis, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Consul General in London.—Sir J. Roper Parkington.

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MOROCCO

(MAGHREB-EL ARAB — EL GHARB)

Reigning Sultan.

Mulai Yusef, son of Mulai Hassan, was proclaimed Sultan on August 18 1912, on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai Abd el Hafid, who received a lump sum of 400,000 francs and an annual pension of 350,000 francs.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir al Mumenin,' or Prince of True Believers—is the seventeenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai Ahmed, and the thirty sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His five predecessors were—

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Mulai-Abdelrahman	1822-1859	Mulai Abd el Aziz	1894-1908
Sidi-Mulai-Mohamed	1859-1873	Mulai-Abd el Hafid	1908-1912
Mulai Hassan	1873-1894		

The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Filali Sheriffs of Tahilt. Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noon on the Friday after the Sultan's death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected.

Government.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the interpreters of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' or the 'Sheik-ul-Islam.' The Sultan has his ministers, whom he consults if he deems it prudent to do so, otherwise they are merely the executive of his unrestricted will. They are the Grand Vizier, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and War, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, Chief Administrator of the Empire.

By the Anglo-French Convention of April, 1904, Great Britain recognised Morocco as it appertains to France to assist in the administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms in Morocco, but reserves the rights which by treaties or usage she now enjoys. The general agreement was accepted also by Spain in a Franco-Spanish convention. Germany, however, expressed her dissent with certain arrangements, and a conference of delegates representing Morocco, the European Powers interested, and the United

States of America, held at Algaciras for the settlement of disputed matters, from January to April 7, 1906, when an agreement, embodied in a General Act, signed by the delegates. The Sultan signed the agreement June 18, and ratifications of the Agreement were deposited at Madrid by the other Powers, December 31, 1906 (For particulars of the Treaty see STRAFMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912.)

In 1906 disturbances occurred in the neighbourhood of Melilla arising from an attack by Rifians on Spaniards working on a railroad being laid from that town to some mines a few miles distant. Spain sent a large force and fighting ensued, ending in the subjugation of the tribes and the cession by Spain of a considerable tract of country extending eastwards to Cabo de Agua and southwards to Scluan.

After remaining quiet for some months the tribes near Melilla again attacked the Spaniards in the summer of 1911. In June, the Spanish Government despatched vessels of war to Larache and landed a force, which marched to Alcazar to protect the Spaniards at that place. Further contingents of Spanish troops continued to arrive, and occupied all the district between Larache, Alcazar, and Azila.

In July 1911 the German Government sent a courier to Agadu, informing the Sultan and the European powers that their object was to protect German interests in that place. Negotiations were thereupon entered into between France and Germany, and after lasting about three months eventually terminated in the signature of two Agreements (Nov. 4, 1911) under which Germany renounces all political interests in Morocco and practically agrees to the establishment of a French protectorate receiving in exchange ample guarantees for absolute equality in economic and commercial matters and the cession of a considerable tract of country in the French Congo (See map, STRAFMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912.)

In April, 1912, a treaty was signed at Fez by which the Sultan formally accepted the French Protectorate. This has been recognised by Germany and England.

France is represented in Morocco by a Resident General (an office created April 28, 1912), who exercises civil and military powers, under the sovereignty of the Sultan, in the interest of the French Protectorate, and with due regard for the treaty rights of other powers. The Resident General is assisted by a Deputy Resident and a Secretary General. The new Resident General is under the direct control of the Foreign Office, where a Special Moroccan Department has been created.

The negotiations between France and Spain as to their respective rights in Morocco ended in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of Madrid, signed November 27, 1912. In this France acknowledges the right of Spain to exercise a protectorate in the Spanish zone, the extent of which is clearly defined (See map in this issue). The zone will be administered, under the control of a Spanish High Commissioner, by a Calipha (whose headquarters shall be at Tetuan) chosen by the Sultan from a list of two candidates presented by the Spanish Government. It was further agreed that Tangier and its district should be excluded from the Spanish zone, and become a special international zone, some 140 square miles in extent.

A protocol attached to the Treaty provides for the rapid planning, construction, and exploration of the railway from Tangier to Fez, the first to be built in the Empire. The capital of the company shall be 60 per cent French and 40 per cent Spanish. The line will consist of two sections, corresponding (1) to the International zone of Tangier, and (2) to the Spanish Northern zone, and (3) to the Spanish Southern zone.

The following are the treaties concerning Morocco 1880 to 1912—(1) Treaty between Spain and Morocco April 28 1880, (2) Supplementary Treaty to October 20, 1881, (3) Treaty of Commerce Spain November 20 1861 (4) Convention of signed by European Powers, on June 3 1880 relative to the exercise of protection (5) Treaty of Marakech, between Spain and Morocco (6) Additional Convention to last, February 24, 1895, (7) Franco-Spanish Agreement relative to Spanish possessions and June 27 (8) Franco-Spanish Treaty of April 9 1901, (9) Franco-Spanish Agreement October 3, 1906 (10) Franco-Spanish Agreement of September 1 1906 (11) of Algieria April 1906 (12) Franco-Spanish Agreement of 1907, (13) Franco-German Treaty of February 1901, (14) Moroccan Agreement of 21, (15) Hispano-Moroccan Agreement November 16 1910, (16) Franco-Moroccan Agreement of November 4 1911, (17) French Protectorate Treaty with Morocco, March 20 1911, (18) Franco-Spanish Treaty of November 27, 1911

French Resident General—General Lyautey, appointed April 28, 1912

Area and Population.

According to the most recent investigation, the area is about 219,000 English square miles. Population generally considered to be about 5,000,000. A French officer, Captain Larras who has been in the country since 1898, estimates the numbers at from 4,840,000 to 4,580,000. To the Atlantic coast region, farther to Mogador, he assigns 2,200,000, to the Atlas Rif country, 1,500,000, to the Muluya valley 200,000, to the Sus valley, 200,000, while in the region from the southern slopes of the Atlas stretching into the Sahara, he estimates the numbers thus: Wad Draa, 100,000 to 250,000, Wad Ziz with Tafilt, 120,000 to 200,000, Wad Gu (with Fing), 20,000 to 30,000. The population consists of Berbers, Tuaregs, Shillah Berbers, Beduin and Mud Arabs, and a considerable number of Jews and Negroes.

An agreement (July 20 1901) makes the valley of the Wad Gu the boundary between France and Algeria and to the east of this only those who acknowledge French authority will be permitted to dwell. A French and Moroccan Commission is entrusted with the formation of police arrangements in the region. The number of Christians does not exceed 10,000 (7,000 in Tangier). Fez, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, and Tangier about 65,000. Morocco city is the southern capital. The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malakite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans.

Finance, Defence.

(Customs revenue estimated at 440,000). The Moroccan debt consists of French and German loans (1904-06) amounting to 3,040,000, war expenditure, indemnities, &c., 2,980,000, and advances and loans, 2,200,000, total, 8,200,000. The French loans amounting to 2,480,000 should be repaid in half yearly instalments up to 1911. In 1910 a 5 per cent loan of 101,124,000 francs was obtained from the Moorish State Bank.

The Sherrefian army is to be organised as follows, under command of a French general—

Service is compulsory, substitution being allowed, the term of service will be generally 1 year. There is to be a Sherrefian guard of 2 battalions, 2 squadrons and 1 mountain battery, to form a permanent garrison of Fez. The army consists of 2 battalions, 5 squadrons, 1 mountain batteries, 1 engineers battalion, 1 departmental troops. Companies, squadrons, batteries will be commanded by French officers, with a proportion of French N.C.O.'s. Obligatory service is only to be gradually imposed upon the tribes.

Industry and Commerce.

The interior of Morocco, although generally open to travellers, is not permanently occupiable — yet — account of lack of security to both life and property. Immigration is confined principally to the so-called French zone of influence along the coast, centring especially in and about Casablanca. Morocco, therefore, is still in the rudimentary stages of both economic and commercial development. Only foreign capital seems available for the development of trade, agriculture, the mooted irrigation projects, railroads, etc. In the coastal zone some progress is being made, but the vast rich interior remains unexploited, with a large section actually unexplored.

In addition to its undoubted agricultural resources, rich mineral deposits of copper, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, silver, gold, and petroleum are also said to exist in various parts of the Sultanate. The hostility of the interior tribes prevents any extensive European mining enterprises, but several companies have been organized in anticipation of early results.

The natural industries of Morocco have become almost extinct. Formerly richly-woven silks, woollens, and embroideries were extensively produced; but the slipper, jillabe, and carpet industries are now all that remain, although there is a constantly decreasing quantity of tiles and pottery still manufactured in the interior.

Imports and exports for 1910 and 1911:—

Ports	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Tangier	406,570	513,078	371,461	366,873
Tetuan	49,225	66,283	30,829	28,482
Larache	896,800	410,843	117,811	131,818
Fes	227,193	262,303	46,493	51,088
Casablanca . . .	583,821	686,559	339,630	790,068
Mazagan	249,045	305,133	282,109	464,247
Safi	279,396	357,412	187,153	550,482
Mogador	267,411	324,061	277,401	354,893
Total by Ports	2,468,454	3,116,000	1,578,417	2,737,810
" Mehlia	1,206,730	1,688,367	114,031	—
" Algiers	424,840	664,480	176,890	616,200
Grand total	4,100,024	5,468,847	2,869,338	3,400,010

In 1910 and 1911 the commerce was distributed as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,143,382	1,512,785	422,478	791,771
France	1,747,243	2,228,058	924,080	1,369,379
Germany	302,667	370,818	390,459	397,174
Spain	738,823	773,884	415,089	421,511
Italy	20,790	28,641	28,468	100,738
Belgium	118,320	148,163	4,174	29,951
United States	17,990	28,782	38,240	339
Austria-Hungary	68,246	124,005	3,844	3,744
Other countries	44,760	26,495	84,960	75,056
Total	4,100,024	5,468,847	2,869,338	3,400,010

The chief imports and exports in 1911 were:—

Imports	1911	Exports	1911
Cottons	1,081,480	Wool and skins	818,881
Sugar	1,007,060	Wool	285,645
Tea	245,520	Oxen	878,487
Machinery, hardware	202,845	Eggs	282,017
Flour and semolina	161,600	Shippers	57,907
Candles	131,214	Almonds	232,124
Tobacco	6,771	Barley	178,006
Wines, spirits, beer, &c.	300,687	Olive oil	8,531
Groceries and provisions	200,047	Beans	144,774
Oils, vegetable	79,113	Wheat	211,350
Woollen goods	130,688	Fenugreek	70,071
Soap	10,062	Linseed	181,080
Fruit, fresh and preserved }	122,006	Gums	28,004
Coffee	59,745		
Milk, raw	67,444		
„ manufactured	125,974		

¹ United Kingdom includes Gibraltar.

² France includes Algeria and Senegal.

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 3 years in thousands of pounds sterling.—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Morocco to U.K.	764	1,143	561	517	
Exports to Morocco from U.K.	1,070	924	455	1,176	

Shipping entered (in foreign trade), exclusive of Melilla.—

Nationality	Vessels		Tonnage	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
British	No. 200	No. 193	Tons 379,447	Tons 390,764
French	484	767	479,290	779,153
German	260	311	806,120	897,103
Dutch	184	180	860,123	877,300
Spanish	1,074	1,489	900,494	716,015
Italian	96	61	70,048	40,828
Austro-Hungarian	14	17	13,000	20,400
Danish	21	—	4,710	—
Norwegian	6	26	2,112	15,992
Portuguese	17	64	6,604	5,690
Other Nationalities	7	26	3,312	14,821
Total	4,966	2,871	2,823,200	2,965,007

Postal services, under the control of the British, French, German and Spanish Governments. There is a daily service of couriers from Tangier to Fez and Alcazar, to Tetuan, and to the coast towns Larache, Rabat, Dar-al-Baida (Casablanca), Marragan, Safi and Mogador. There are also couriers between Larache and Alcazar, between Marragan and Marakech, between Fez and Mequinez. There are telegraphic submarine

cables from Tangier to Cadiz (Eastern Telegraph Co.), Tanis (Spanish Government), and Oran (French Government), also wireless telegraphic stations belonging to the Moorish Government at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, Fez and Mogador. The wireless telegraph station at Rabat is to be transferred to Safi, and land telegraph wires will connect Rabat with Casablanca and Mazagan with Casablanca. Only two towns have a telephone service—Tangier and Casablanca.

Money, Weights, and Measures

The *Blanket* = *Musoon* = 6 *Floors*. Approximate English value = 0.96 at par.
 The *Ounce* or *Okia* = 1 *Blanket* " " " " "
 The *Mikhal* = 10 *Ounces* " " " " " = 8.64

Spanish dollars and pesetas, as well as Moorish money minted for the Government in France, Germany and England, are current. The silver coinage comprises dollars, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, and dirhems and $\frac{1}{2}$ dirhems (1 dollar = 10 dirhems). But the values fluctuate, and the market values are sometimes only one-third of those adopted by the Government for custom-house purposes. At Tangier European goods are paid for in Spanish coin or French coin, French coin is much used at Casablanca (Dar el Baida), and other parts of Morocco. Moorish coin is almost exclusively used.

The *Kintar*, used for the produce of the country sold by weight, contains 100 *Kotals*, and is generally equal to about 168 lbs., but varies in different districts.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the articles of weight of importation is 100 *Kotals*, equal to 112 lb. English.

The *Drah*, 1 *tomina*, about 22 English inches.

Grain is sold by *tomina*.

The Tangier *Mudd*, 1 *tomina*, equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ English bushel.

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*, that of Tangier actually weighs 100 *kotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ British imperial gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Viscount

Consul General, with local rank of 1st Secretary — H. M. White, C.M.G.

2nd Secretary — H. W. Kennard

Vice Consul — H. M. Johnstone

There is also a Consul at Dar-el-Baida and Fez, Vice-Consuls at Dar el Baida, Larache, Mazagan, Rabat, Safi, Tetuan, Mogador, and Muxakali, and Consular Agent at Alcazar and Azila.

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NEPÁL.

An independent Kingdom in the Himalayas, between 26° 25' and 30° 17' N. lat., and between 80° 6' and 88° 14' of E. long.; its greatest length 150 miles; its greatest breadth about 150; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Highness Mahárájadhírāja **Bikram** Jang Bahádúr Shah Bahádúr Shamsheer Jang, who born on June 30, 1906, and succeeded his father on December 11, 1911. The government of Nepal is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom is permanently delegated by the Mahárájadhírāja Surendra Bikram under pressure of the Bharadara nobles of the State in 1867. The present Prime Minister is Maharájá Sir Chaudrá Shamsheer Jang, Bahádúr Rana, G.O.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., who was appointed June 26, 1901. He holds the rank of Major General in the British army.

The Gurkhas, a Rájput race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepal, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. About 1790 a Gurkha army invaded Tibet; and to avenge this affront the Chinese Emperor, Kuen Lung, in 1791, sent an army into Nepal, which compelled the Gurkhas to submit to the terms of peace, by which the Nepal Durbar agreed to restore the booty taken from the Tibetans, and to send a deputation to Peking with a petition and presents for the Emperor of China once in five years. A commercial treaty between India and Nepal was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Katmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace concluded and the Treaty of Segowlic signed December 2, 1815. Since then the relations of the British with Nepal have been friendly. In 1854 hostilities broke between the Nepalese and Tibetans, and in 1855 a Treaty was concluded between the Nepalese and Tibetan Governments by which the Tibetans bound themselves (a) to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000 to Nepal, (b) to encourage trade between the two countries, and (c) to receive a Representative of Nepal at Lhasa.

In accordance with the treaty of Segowlic, a British Resident, with a small escort of Indian sepoy, lives at the capital; but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

Area about 54,000 square miles; population estimated at about 5,000,000. The estimated gross is 15,000,000 Rupees. The races of Nepal, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurungs, Newars, and Bhutias.

Capital, Katmandu; population about 50,000.

of an early type is the religion of the Gurkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants. The people in general prosperous. Charitable hospitals have been built at Katmandu, Bhatgaon, Birganj, Palpa and Bhimpbedi, and a dispensary at Doti.

There is standing army of about 30,000, organised in battalions armed with Martini-Henry. An irregular force, nearly as numerous, is armed with old and Enfield. The artillery about 250 guns, two batteries being light pieces, fairly modern, but the rest

smooth bore muzzle loading guns Facilities given for the recruitment of Gurkas for the Indian army

The trade of Nepal with British India during three years ending March 31, 1912, has been as follows (including treasure) —

From to Nepal	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Imports into India .	3,28,85,162	3,72,40,486	4,54,14,125
Exports from India	1,61,37,675	1,71,82,847	2,26,06,660

The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods

The silver mohur is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency Copper pice, of which 50 to a silver mohar, are also coined The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepal

British Resident — Lt Colonel H L Showers, C S I, C I E

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NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK ■■■ NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Wilhelmina ■■■ **Pauline Maria**, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III., and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne ■■■ the death of her father, November 23, 1890; came of ■■■ August 31, 1898, and ■■■ crowned September ■ of that year; married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, February 7, 1901. Offspring: Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born April 30, ■■■.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known ■■■ the House of Orange, descends from ■■■ German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with ■■■ daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the United Provinces of the Netherlands under the ■■■ of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity ■■■ formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the old United Provinces, released from French incorporation, ■■■ under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, ■■■ ordered by the Congress to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised ■■■ sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The union thus established between the northern and southern Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were ■■■ readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to ■■■ Willem II., who, ■■■ a reign of nine years, ■■■ it to ■■■ heir, Willem III. ■■■ king reigned 41 ■■■ and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

■■■ Sovereign ■■■ ■■■ civil list of 600,000 guilders. There is ■■■ ■■■ large revenue from domains, and in addition an all-■■■■ of 50,000 guilds ■■■ for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in ■■■ prosecution of ■■■ enterprises tending to raise the ■■■ of the Netherlands.

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the [] after its reconstruction as a kingdom [] given in 1815, and was revised in 1848 and in 1887. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture: in default of male heirs, the female line ascends to the throne. In default of a legal heir, the [] to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the [] occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in [] cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces, [] from among some high and important functionaries, mentioned by law. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, [] allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day during the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly.

First chamber: 18 Catholics, 10 Anti Revolutionists, 1 Protestant Party, 8 old Liberals, 15 Liberal Union.

Second chamber: 4 old Liberals, 21 Liberal Union, 26 Catholics, 21 Anti-Revolutionists, 12 Protestant Party, 9 Democrats, 7 Socialists.

According to the electoral reform act, passed in 1896, voters are all male Dutch citizens not under 25 years of age, in possession of certain outward and positive signs of capacity and well-being. The chief sign is the fact of payment of one or more direct State taxes (for the land tax [] amount of 1 florin is sufficient). Besides these, the Reform Act admits [] electors all those who [] prove that they [] householders, and have paid rent of houses or lodgings during a fixed term, [] that they [] [] tenants of boats of not less than 24 tons capacity, [] that they have been during a fixed term in employment with [] annual wage [] salary of [] least 22½ 18s. 4d., or [] [] certificate of State interest of at least 100 florins, [] a savings bank deposit of at least [] florins, [] the legal qualifications for any profession or employment. The mode of voting adopted is based upon the *coulis* system. Voting [] not compulsory. The electoral body numbered January 1, 1912, 891,279 voters, i.e. 63·4 per cent of the number of male citizens of [] years and older.

The members of the Second Chamber receive [] annual allowance of 2,000 guilders (166½), besides travelling []. They are elected for [] years, and retire in [] body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every 3 [] one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them, without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers [] public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The minister

may attend at the meetings of the Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is a necessity for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States General by two thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the Colonies. The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. The members of the Ministry are —

1 The Minister of the Interior — Dr Th. Heermans, appointed February 11, 1908

2 The Minister of Foreign Affairs — Mr Dr R. de Maessene, appointed February 12, 1908

3 The Minister of Finance — Dr M. J. C. Kolkman, appointed February 12, 1908

4 The Minister of Justice — Van't Hoff

5 The Minister of the Colonies — J. H. de Waal Malffijt, appointed August 16, 1909

6 The Minister of Defence — H. Collyer, appointed Jan. 1, 1911

7 The Minister of Public Works (Waterstaat) — Dr L. W. Pegout, appointed January 21, 1909

8 The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry — A. S. Talma, appointed February 12, 1908

The Ministries of War and Marine are united in that of Defence since May, 1912

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000 £

There is a Council — 'Raad van State' — of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The territory is divided into 11 provinces and 1,128 communes. Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States'. The members are elected for 6 years, directly from among the male Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age, one half of the number being subject to election or renewal every 3 years. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors, as well as the mode of voting, are the same as for the Second Chamber. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 12 for Holland (South) to 6 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to impose taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown. The Provincial States have the right of control over the provincial authorities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year as a rule in public. A permanent committee composed of 6 of their members called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of it. A committee has also to see that the provincial law is executed in the province. Both the Deputed States and the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who is the former assembly has a deciding vote, but the Deputed States named only a deliberative vote. He is the chief magistrate of the province. Only the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

The communes form each a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for six

years directly, by the voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune; one third of the Council retiring every two years. All the male Dutch inhabitants 21 years of age are eligible, the members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population. The Council has the right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may impose taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All by-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2-6 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the public law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor, as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population at various census periods

1880	2,111,467	1890	2,792,300	1900	3,517,177
1940	3,074,870	1950	4,114,115		

Area and the population, according to the census of December 31 1909, and the communal population lists for December 31, 1911 —

Provinces	Area English square miles	Population		
		Dec 31, 1911	Dec 31, 1910	Per square mile 1911
North Brabant (holders)	1,940	1,389,407	1,374,177	826
Holland	1,214	1,448,807	1,416,007	1,289
North Holland	1,070	1,185,421	1,122,996	1,084
Zeeland	1,400	243,007	234,191	172
Utrecht	534	211,030	202,131	244
Friesland	1,242	304,415	302,293	308
Overijssel	1,201	471,741	457,861	432
Groningen	790	173,217	161,248	179
Drenthe	1,030	178,411	170,049	410
Limburg	650	248,467	240,053	
Total	12,419	6,022,402	5,941,155	475

The rate of increase in each year has been:—

In 1880	0.6	In 1900	1.47	In 1905	1.36
" 1890	1.18	" 1901	1.49	" 1911	1.29

the total population in 1911 there were 2,983,897 males and 3,039,055 females

Year	Population of the principal Towns	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec 31, 1889	1,411,684	91.2	3,099,831	68.7
" 1899	2,002,083	94.9	3,387,482	61.05
" 1911	2,446,270	40.32	3,576,162	88

with a population of more than 20,000

The [] of Dec. 1909 gives in a population of 5,859,175 -

		Per cent	Females	Per cent
Unmarried	1,806,888	30.8	1,770,938	30.2
[]	990,991	17.4	991,171	16.9
Widowers [] widows	90,269	1.5	186,736	3.2
Divorced and separated	5,000	0.09	8,184	0.14

The Dutch [] the Flemish belong to the Low-German branch [] the Germanic race

At the [] of 1909 there [] 69,975 persons of foreign birth living [] the Netherlands, 37,532 of them being Germans, 18,336 Belgians, 2,102 English, and 12,005 from other countries. 3,783,775 persons were born in the [] where they lived, 1,249,741 in some other [] in the province; 764,201 in other provinces of the realm; and 15,081 in the Dutch colonies.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Years	Total Living Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
Average						
1884-89	149,516	4,773	91,615	30,901	57,804	7,741
1890-94	152,152	4,855	93,419	32,761	59,047	7,404
1904-09	159,061	4,567	90,387	38,093	72,679	7,421
1900-04	168,204	3,058	87,804	49,919	80,401	7,353
1905-09	171,370	3,162	87,709	41,994	83,849	7,092
1910	178,694	3,514	79,084	43,740	88,910	1,947
1911	186,527	3,927	80,752	43,201	79,745	6,615

The emigration has been as follows, mostly to North America. Average to different lands: 1892-6, 2,991; 1897-1901, 1,362; 1902-06, 2,510; 1907, 4,398; 1908, 3,030; 1909, 2,939; 1910, 3,220; 1911, 2,638.

Of the last number 1,426 were males, 604 females, and [] children

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1911, 43,838

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS

On December 31, 1911. —

Amsterdam	40,000	Dordrecht	47,804	Deventer	26,221
Rotterdam	170,000	Maastricht	38,233	Breda	37,251
The Hague	285,777	Leeuwarden	37,459	Helder	27,100
Utrecht	121,317	Apeldoorn	37,117	[]	25,310
Oroningen	77,221	Hertogenbosch	36,157	[]	24,850
Haarlem	64,988	Schiedam	36,448	Amersfoort	28,997
Arnhem	64,684	Deft	34,485	Vlaardingen	22,452
Leiden	56,188	[]	33,737	Flushing	21,775
Nimwegen	57,116	Schiedam	33,299	[]	21,374
Tilburg	12,754	Hilversum	32,756	Hengelo	21,359

Religion.

[] liberty of conscience [] complete social equality [] granted to the members of [] religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of [] inhabitants belong to [] Reformed Church. The [] Budget contained fixed allowances for the different churches; for Protestant Churches, about 1,876,000 guilders; for Roman Catholics, about 588,000; and for Jews, about 14,000.

The number of adherents of the [redacted] churches in the various provinces, according to the [redacted] of [redacted] and 1902, was [redacted] follows:—

Provinces	Dutch Reformed	Other Protestant	R. Cath. Church	Janseuists	Jews	Other or no creeds
N. [redacted]	51,061	16,331	571,576	21	1,784	1,316
Gelders	539,809	52,170	226,070	[redacted]	5,171	15,901
South Holland	749,370	195,800	334,064	2,230	18,733	40,647
North [redacted]	442,425	172,371	307,199	5,425	64,426	115,947
Zealand	125,837	81,098	58,974	14	881	14,101
Utrecht	147,704	38,191	92,478	1,039	1,390	8,812
Friesland	192,685	93,645	25,273	6	1,234	40,659
Overijssel	212,730	46,424	102,130	14	4,401	17,182
Groningen	197,655	72,128	30,305	33	2,680	32,208
[redacted]	125,128	28,039	10,674	[redacted]	2,180	7,290
Limburg	8,672	2,059	322,156	1	960	955
1899	2,471,021	598,111	1,790,161	8,734	103,068	182,102
1902	2,588,361	746,186	2,058,021	10,093	106,300	258,138

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1911 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,360 parishes. Their clergy numbered about 1,636. Ten other Protestant bodies had about 250 churches and about [redacted] clergymen. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, 1,127 churches, and about 2,400 clergy. [redacted] The Janseuists had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, 27 churches, and 28 clergymen. The Jews had about 169 parishes.

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected. Instruction is obligatory; the school age is from 6 to 13.

In 1806, and more expressly in 1848, secular instruction [redacted] separated from religious [redacted] sectarian instruction. By the Act of 1887 public instruction is diminished and a greater share in the education of the youths left to private instruction, which [redacted] largely supported by the State. The cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for [redacted] per cent. to the costs of founding [redacted] purchasing schools. The Act is supplemented by Act of 1901 and [redacted]

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1910-11:

Institutions	Number	Teaching [redacted]	Pupils or Students
[redacted] (public) ¹	4	± 008	4,128 ²
[redacted] University	1	± 70	1,235
[redacted] schools	30	[redacted]	2,818
[redacted] for [redacted] working people	404	2,973	35,854
[redacted] schools	11	[redacted]	852
Middle [redacted] schools	[redacted]	1,567	14,941
Public	2,303	18,373	568,047
Private	2,060	11,873	353,547
[redacted]:			
Public	168	—	80,155
Private	1,080	—	105,470

¹ Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, [redacted] ² Under [redacted] [redacted] students.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools. Since 1880 there is a private university, with 11 students in 1910-11, and since 1908 a government school to train functionaries of the colonial service for superior posts.

In 1910 the State spent on instruction 2,493,166 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Communes, 1,482,666 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Of the conscripts called out in 1911, 0.8 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 3.6. In 1875 the total percentage was 12.3. Of the total number of children from 6 to 15 years (school age) on 15 January, 1911, 4.92 per cent. received elementary instruction.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 11 district tribunals, and by 106 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland. The Cantonal Court, which deals with minor offences, is formed by a single judge; the serious cases are tried by the district tribunals, formed by a rule by 3 judges (in some cases one judge is sufficient); the courts are constituted of 1 and the High Court of 3 judges. All Judges are appointed for life by the Sovereign (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court.

The number of persons convicted was:—

	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1906	128,137	18,969	11,834	1,178
1907	186,036	14,823	11,478	1,186
1908	146,079	15,962	12,230	1,187
1909	139,808	14,779	12,382	1,189
1910	143,107	15,842	12,400	1,389

The number of inmates in the 28 prisons during 1910 was 10,124 males and 588 females; in the houses of detention, 27,029 males and 1,577 females (persons convicted). There are also 5 State-work-establishments specially for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds. The number of inmates was, during the year 1910, 3,973 males and 90 females. Children under 16 years, placed in the 11 State reformatories, numbered in 1910 11 boys and 70 girls. In 1904 an act was passed, establishing several (6) disciplinary schools for the education of children, gravely neglected by their parents. There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (maréchaussée) numbers about 20 officers and 1,000 men. There are about 980 appointed and paid by the Government—field-constables, divided into 11 brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables and police force.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when relief is to be obtained from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. There is no poor law in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as crimes, and person so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in very few communes.

The number of poor relieved, temporarily = continuously, during the year 1881, 826; in asylums, 41,438; insane in hospitals, 10,152.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in five years were (12 guilders = £1):—

REVENUE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1907	163,011,000	519,683	364,530,683
1908	152,492,195	998,736	153,490,931
1909	148,179,055	2,123,000	150,302,055
1910	196,630,497	1,461,827	198,092,324
1911	203,312,672	1,019,451	204,332,123

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1907	62,556,836	86,067,367	16,694,786	90,489,521	155,818,510
1908	40,301,520	86,003,151	13,650,431	95,089,242	135,044,344
1909	40,737,505	10,358,229	13,009,567	104,068,816	168,173,117
1910	47,571,732	86,574,067	13,002,779	100,712,514	247,861,092
1911	49,860,705	36,510,622	13,644,026	119,134,410	219,150,463

Budget estimates for the years 1912 and 1913, were as follows:

Branches of Expenditure	1912	1913	Sources of Revenue	1912	1913
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	641,000	641,000	Direct taxes.—		
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	768,008	768,611	Land tax	15,070,000	15,880,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	1,304,646	1,876,666	Personal	12,185,000	12,646,000
Department of Justice	10,968,524	11,292,070	Tax on capital	10,160,000	10,890,000
Department of Interior	87,187,811	38,821,441	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c.	10,078,000	10,007,000
Department of Marine	20,864,610	20,120,704	Excise duties	60,680,000	60,260,000
Department of Finance	29,080,714	30,070,858	Indirect taxes	29,600,000	30,986,000
Department of War	30,299,056	22,368,973	Import duties	18,824,750	14,825,500
Department of Public Works	29,711,844	41,068,288	Tax on gold & silver	470,500	500,500
Department of Agriculture, etc.	10,876,419	11,092,064	Domains	1,852,000	1,471,000
Department of Colonies	2,712,867	4,668,585	Post office	16,688,000	17,635,000
Indigenous	50,000	50,000	Telegraph service	4,578,000	5,237,000
			State lottery	654,500	654,500
			Pilot dues	3,300,000	3,450,000
			Dues on mines	5,500	20,000
			State railways	4,188,140	4,188,140
			Part paid by the East India in the interest and sinking fund of public debt	2,800,000	2,800,000
			Share in the profits of the Bank of the Netherlands		2,405,000
			Receipts	12,890,825	15,907,510
Total expenditure	222,017,602	221,210,000	Total revenue	202,068,215	206,581,450
	(18,501,468) (18,501,468)			(16,880,018) (17,400,257)	

The amount of the chief taxes per ■■■ of the population was, in 1911, 26.21 guilders (2l. 3s. 8d.)

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There ■ a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the ■■■ India, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1913 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

Expenditure on ■■■ colonies	Guilders
Home Government expenditure	237,881,821
	47,125,680

■■■ expenditure

Revenues in the mother country	32,218,650
" " colonies	232,000,656
Total revenue	254,219,306

In the budget for 1913 the national debt is given as follows:—

	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent debt	587,704,400	11,692,610
3 " " debt of 1896, 1898, 1899 and 1903	510,636,160	15,501,085
4½ " " debt of 1910	61,017,900	1,817,620
Total	1,159,358,460	22,011,321
Floating debt	—	400,000
Annuities	—	65,100
Sinking fund	—	1,128,000
Total debt	1,159,358,460	22,011,321
	(96,314,871 l.)	(8,166,860 l.)

For 1912 the interest of the funded debt ■■ 32,214,450 guilders, and the sinking fund 5,381,000 guilders.

During the years 1850-1912, 359,775,427 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt. The total debt (1912) amounts to 1,168,237,708 gld. or 16l. 4s. per head, and the annual charge ■ 32,214,454 ■ 8s. 11d. per head.

The rateable annual value of buildings ■■ given at 187,172,851 guilders in 1911, and of land, 97,301,505 guilders.

The various provinces and communes have their ■■ separate budgets; the provincial expenditure for 1909 ■■ 10,642,566 guilders; the ■■ 11,417,927 guilders; the communal expenses in ■■ amounted to 175,609,000 guilders, whereof 41,877,000 guilders for debt. The communal ■■ were, in the ■■ year, 181,553,000 guilders.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on ■■ by Germany. On the former side the country ■ quite level, on the latter ■■ hilly; ■■ land frontier is open ■■ round. The frontiers ■■ by ■■ fortresses. The scheme of defence adopted in 1874 contemplates concentration of the defensive ■■ ■■ restricted area, known ■■ "Holland Fortress." This comprises ■■ provinces of North ■■ South Holland, ■■ parts of Zeeland ■■ Utrecht. Two-thirds of ■■ area is

surrounded by the ■■■■. On the ■■■■ side, to the ■■■■ and South, ■■■■ lines ■■■■ ■■■■ less permanent works, which ■■■■ be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast, notably the Helder group, barring access to ■■■■ Zuydersee, and the Hollandsch Diep and Volkerak position, while the entrances to the Amsterdam ■■■■ Rotterdam ship canals ■■■■ defended by powerful forts. The citadel of the whole ■■■■ Amsterdam, which ■■■■ well fortified ■■■■ also inundations would almost preclude a successful attack. The coast defences are in good order and ■■■■ to be further strengthened, but the defences on the land ■■■■ have of late years been neglected. Moreover, the control of the inundations is not entirely in military hands.

Apart from the Holland Fortress ■■■■ the works ■■■■ the Western Schelde. These have hitherto been unimportant, but it ■■■■ now proposed to augment them by entirely ■■■■ works at Flushing, apparently with the idea of closing the Schelde, which has long been regarded ■■■■ practically ■■■■ neutral river.

II. ARMY

According to an Act of 1912, ■■■■ the army is partly voluntary and partly compulsory, the voluntary enlistments bear a small proportion to the compulsory. Every Dutch citizen is liable to personal service ■■■■ the army (or navy) from the age of 19. Actual service in the ranks ■■■■ determined by lot, but substitution is not permitted. The maximum strength of the annual contingent is fixed at 23,000 (including 600 for the sea service).

The engagement of voluntarily enlisted ■■■■ is for 10 years, of which only 2 or 3 years (according to the ■■■■ of the service) are with the colours, but many do engage to become ■■■■ commissioned officers. The conscripted militiamen belong to the active army for 6 years for the unmounted corps, and 8 years for the mounted corps (see ■■■■ 5 years). The full training time is 8½ months in the infantry, engineers, and garrison artillery (under certain circumstances 6½ months), and ■■■■ months in the cavalry, horse and field artillery. A certain proportion of the full course ■■■■ of the infantry and garrison artillery (between 3,800 and 4,500 men, designed by lot) are retained for an additional 4½ months. The full course men are called up ■■■■ two batches, half in January (March), half ■■■■ October.

With regard to further training, men belonging to mounted corps are liable to be called out once in their army service for ■■■■ weeks, the others once for ■■■■ and the second time for 3 weeks.

After having fulfilled their active service the militiamen pass to the 'landweer' for ■■■■ years, they can be called out twice ■■■■ then 7 years, but for ■■■■ days only on each ■■■■ of mounted corps and ■■■■ the navy are excused from landweer service.

The landweer forces ■■■■ organised ■■■■ units corresponding to those of the first line, except that there ■■■■ no mounted troops. Cadres ■■■■ maintained ■■■■ time of peace for the landweer formations.

The field army consists of ■■■■ divisions and ■■■■ independent cavalry brigade. A division contains ■■■■ regiments (15 battalions), ■■■■ artillery regiment (6 batteries, 76 guns), a squadron of hussars, ■■■■ company of cyclists, 8 machine guns, and a company of engineers. The total strength of ■■■■ division ■■■■ the field, with staff, would ■■■■ about 19,000 officers ■■■■ ■■■■ cavalry brigade ■■■■ regiments, each of ■■■■ squadrons and two batteries ■■■■ artillery. There ■■■■ ■■■■ fortress artillery companies. The landweer troops, with ■■■■ fortress artillery of the active army, would ■■■■ the fortresses.

The peace strength of the [redacted] army, that is the permanent [redacted] all the [redacted] of the [redacted] line, [redacted] in 1912 [redacted] 1,658 officers, and 22,586 non-commissioned officers and men. The total strength of the [redacted] army is approximately 125,000 men, with [redacted] guns. Military expenditure budgeted in 1912, 2,522,918; Colonial military budget, 8,088,888. It is proposed to spend about two millions sterling on the [redacted] defences, including armament. [redacted] reorganisation of the army is pending.

The Netherlands infantry is [redacted] with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model [redacted]. Cavalry and engineers carry the Mannlicher [redacted]. The [redacted] artillery, including the horse batteries, has lately been re armed with a shielded Q [redacted] Krupp gun of 7.5 cm.

III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of this division of it known as the Indian Marine.

Following is a list of the fighting ships of the Dutch Navy

Name	Displacement Tons	Armour water line	Max Armour on gun	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse power	Normal Speed Knots	Completed
BATTLESHIPS								
Piet Hein	3,520	6	10½	33 in., 16 in.	2	4,800	16	95
Evertsen								
Kortenaar								
Hertog Hendrik								
Koningin Regentes	5,000	6	10	29.6 in., 4.6 in.	2	7,000	17	95
De Ruyter								
Tromp								
Heemskerk								
Zeven Provinciën	1,500	4	—	21.1 in., 4.6 in.	—	7,500	16	—
New ship	7,000	8	6	41.1 in.	3	10,000	—	1912
CRUISERS								
Holland	3,900	deck	—	26 in.; 4.7 in.	2	(10,500 to 12,000)	20	95
Friesland								
Zeeland								
Gelderland								
Nordbrabant	4,020	deck	—	—	2	—	—	—

[redacted] are also a small [redacted] monitor, *Reinier Claeszen*, a number of gun boats, 47 torpedo boats, and 6 submarines. Light destroyers [redacted] and [redacted] in 1911-12. Four destroyers building, [redacted] 3 gunboats.

The new programme contemplated four large battleships, besides lesser [redacted]

The navy was officered in 1911 by [redacted] admirals, [redacted] rear-admirals ('schouten-bijnacht'), 29 captains, [redacted] commanders, and about [redacted] lieutenants and midshipmen, besides engineers, surgeons, &c., and about 8,500 [redacted]. The [redacted] infantry consists of about 40 officers, and about 2,600 non-commissioned [redacted] privates. Both seamen [redacted] recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

Production and Industry

I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands divided in 1911 as follows (in hectares, 1 hectare=2.47 acres) —Uncultivated land (heath), 533,807, water and morass, 123,853, dykes and roads, 53,050; untaxed land, 78,064, building land, houses, &c., 47,756. Total, 836,530 ha. Cultivated land arable land, 872,171, pasture, 1,213,073 gardens and orchards, 78,097; forest, 260,928. Total, 2,424,264 ha.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland, small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

The number of estates in 1910 —5 hectares and less, 109,605, from 5 to 10 hectares, 41,439, from 10 to 20 hectares, 40,821, from 20 to 50 hectares, 23,797, from 50 to 100 hectares, 3,278, above 100 hectares, 216, 99 per cent of all estates being held by farmers, and 50.8 per cent by the State. In 1899 the percentage was 43.6 and 56.4.

The area under the principal crops, in acres, is as follows —

Products	1910	1911	1912	Products	1910	1911	1912
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter wheat	120 79	133 48	133 06	Potatoes	152	170	171
Summer wheat	1 167	10 112	1 140	Flax	1 570	39 27	37 15
Winter barley	40 890	58 227	55 702	Tobacco	42	1 00	1 01
Summer rye	1 15	182	1 87	Cannary seed	88	1 17	615
Winter barley	11 187	11 71	11 072	Table potatoes	122 042	140 587	146 613
Summer barley	19 042	14 277	11 272	Factory potatoes	1 493	87	74
Oats	52 110	54 465	54 277	Sugar beets	140 180	183 000	167 135
Buckwheat	3 530	3 382	29 410	Chicory	1 74	37	912
Horse beans	10 10	47 037	42 112	Onions	1 007	1 82	1 01
Peas	65 35	5 905	14 440	Sugar beet seed	00	1	4
Beans	15 712	17 030	17 165	Spinach seed	—	1 99	3 010
Brown mustard seed	2 157	2 137	1 952	Union seed	00	1 0	632
Mustard seed	3 117	1 870	2 407	Radish seed	—	4	1
Caraway seed	15 422	20 575	11 105				

The yield of the more important products was, per hectare, in hectolitres (1 hectolitre=2.75 bushels) —

	Average, 1871-80	Average, 1881-90	Average, 1891-1900	Average, 1901-10	1910	1911
Wheat	22.0	24.4	24.0	29.0	26.0	27.7
Rye	17.2	19.1	21.0	23.6	24.4	25.4
Winter barley	31.0	40.4	41.6	44.7	41.1	45.0
Summer barley	25.8	29.7	32.1	36.0	34.5	38.0
Oats	24.3	26.5	42.2	47.1	45.1	44.4
Potatoes	130.0	134.0	180.0	103.0	102.0	219.0
Buckwheat	17.4	14.9	15.0	18.3	20.1	10.3
Beans	11.7	21.7	23.0	27.2	23.1	28.2
Peas	20.5	21.7	23.0	24.7	21.0	28.9
Rapeseed	21.3	23.5	23.0	27.9	22.8	26.4
Flax (kilo)	470.0	—	490.5	—	—	600.0
Beetroot	26,000.0	24,000.0	29,122.5	29,297.0	29 000.0	29,000.0

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products in 1911 and 1910 was as follows (in guilders) —

1911

	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Wheat	251,297,771	206,269,229	207,223,727	168,354,711
Flour, wheat, and rye	60,674,224	24,083,181	494,691	25,103,209
Rice	52,117,961	29,843,208	61,918,415	85,180,094
Barley	67,334,789	45,612,462	72,123,278	54,857,604
Oats	38,795,626	31,352,415	41,441,807	33,668,895
Potato flour	5,775,649	2,306,317	8,922,968	26,691,485
Buckwheat	2,097,721	682,449	2,900,299	789,582
Flax	657,953	23,430,140	1,010,021	20,632,727
Bedmoot	777,179	3,294,946	836,724	3,042,071
Other shubs and ties	1,011,691	1,230,436	2,638,015	17,156,141
Vegetables	109,000	64,600	6,000,000	26,700,000
Fruits	1,100,000	4,168	1,646,000	2,546,000

II MINING AND MANUFACTURES

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; most of them belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1911 was 1,476,580 metric tons, valued at 9,438,000 gl; clear revenue of the State mines, 218,437 gl.

There are official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were in 1911: 434 distilleries, 11 sugar refineries, 17 beet sugar refineries, 34 salt works, 437 breweries and 69 vinegar manufacturing factories.

III. FISHERIES

In 1910, 5,370 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with numbering about 20,461. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 11,042,693 guilders in 1911. The quantity of oysters produced in 1911 amounted to 3,256,691 kilos.

Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free trading country. A few duties are levied but they have only a fiscal, not a protectionist character.

Treaties of commerce and navigation between the Netherlands and Great Britain (some of them having special reference to the colonies) were signed in 1824, 1837, 1851, 1856, and 1899, providing, amongst other matters, the 'most favoured nation' treatment, terminable on a year's notice.

No official returns are kept of the value of the general trade, but only of the weight of the goods. In 1872 the total imports amounted to 6,451 million kilogrammes, and the exports at 2,956 millions; while in 1911 the former was 50,865 million kilogrammes, and the latter 33,372 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Transit trade
	Guilders	Guilders	Kilogrammes
1907	2,692,000,000	2,212,000,000	9,605,000,000
1908	2,824,000,000	2,181,000,000	9,278,000,000
1909	3,137,000,000	2,455,000,000	10,773,000,000
1910	3,260,000,000	2,632,900,000	12,684,000,000
1911	3,333,000,000	2,732,000,000	13,694,000,000

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the first two years (in thousands of guilders, 12 guilders = £) —

	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Iron and steel of all kinds	363 000	423 464	24 908	38 040
Textiles and manufactures	118 788	121 758	123 708	128 100
Cereals and flour	361 101	373 690	816 294	357 101
Coal	104 873	113 600	41 184	47 000
Rice	115	300 400	67 372	64 870
Mineral oil	14 000	15 000	—	—
Coffee	831	734	34 632	31 000
Butter	658	709	33 916	30 170
Margarine (raw and salted)	11 114	23 118	68 914	48 718
Sugar	60	490	714	77 181
Wine	30	—	1 491	15 000
Gold and silver	3 300	17 400	11 700	11 000
Wood	5 573	107 384	501	71
Ships	1 400	44 000	84	22
Indigo	14	10 000	46 441	102
Cotton	19 000	194 000	112 497	144 900
Paper	1 700	9 500	80 404	80 700
Wool and skins	2 350	1 110	8 000	15 000
Saltpetre	1 000	—	1 001	1 180
Zinc	1 000	—	1 000	1 440
Tobacco	13 000	11 514	10 300	11 311
Flax	41 500	11 100	40 100	4 140
Wool (raw and clean)	—	—	1 000	3 881
Grains (polished and milled)	14 000	4 100	400	1 200

Value of the trade with the leading countries in 1911 in millions of guilders —

	1911	Percentage 1911		1911	Percentage 1911
Imports for home consumption from—			Exports to—		
Prussia	841.4	3	Prussia	1 368.1	41
Great Britain	331.1	10	Great Britain	24.6	0.3
Dutch East Indies	323.7	10	Belgium	15.1	11.7
Russia	115.5	11	United States of America	10.1	3.0
United States of America	34.6	11.0	Dutch East Indies	120.0	4.0
British India	130.1	11	Hamburg	7.1	1.7
France	95.1	2.4	France	2.4	0.1
Hamburg	30.0	1.1	Italy	2.1	0.5
			Russia	1.4	0

In the Netherlands the statistics give sometimes the real, sometimes the official, value of goods. Goods liable to an ad valorem import duty are valued at the real value, the importer has to pay the duty according to the current prices of the day, in case of disagreement, the fiscal authorities acquire the goods at the value of 10, 11, or 12 per cent. To other goods the official value, unchanged since 1862, is applied. Every declaration of imports and exports is, in principle, verified. Returns are only those relating to goods subject to duty are returned. Returns are out in net weight (with deduction of an official tare) in number or value according to the nature of each case. When goods are imported or exported by river or by sea, they are generally regarded as the country of destination, thus imports really from France are attributed to Belgium. When transport is by sea, generally the real country of origin is given, thus Spanish wines are set down as from Spain, unless they have been imported first into some other country, in which case they are then the country of origin.

The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years :—

Imports into U.K. from Netherlands			Exports of produce and manufactures of U.K. to Netherlands	1910	1911
Peas	115,912	156,480	Cottons	1,117,068	1,170,562
Rice	45,946	461,709	Cotton yarn	1,788,981	1,978,784
	259,770	282,605	Coal	1,161,268	1,054,127
	280,085	194,797	Iron	1,251,130	1,414,149
Cheese	567	525,097	Machinery	479,225	589,770
Butter	813,116	589,479	Ships, &c.	231,957	266,819
Margarine	278,2	2,329,66			
Paper	1,016,811	1,044,040			
	2,043,724	2,068,534			
Hides	151,130	112,917			
Oil seed	721,216	123,521			
Condensed milk		1,058			

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods on transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods and metal goods.

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years :—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Netherlands to U.K.	11,119	11,530	15,527	18,166	21,440
Exports to Netherlands from U.K.	11,417	11,716	12,195	13,117	14,807

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels belonging to the mercantile navy at the end of 1911 :—

Sailing vessels 428, of 42,480 English tons, steamers 347, of 524,274 English tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands :—

Year	Entered		In		Total	
	With Cargo		In		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1907	13,692	13,408	712	656,124	14,404	13,819,806
1908	12,968	13,671,450	413			114,968
1909	13,243	16,899,086	1,191	582,080	14,434	17,928,146
1910	13,766	15,427,926	1,115		11,564	14,070,818
1911	13,849	14,781,978	1,786	718,496	15,635	15,000,474
Year	Cleared		In		Total	
	With Cargo		In		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1907	8,928	7,183,014	5,577	1,059,845	14,505	12,842,403
1908	8,805	7,148,306	4,966	5,706,396	13,771	12,939,702
1909	9,849	7,629,784	5,028	6,062,458	14,877	13,890,212
1910	10,000	9,876,064	5,282	6,371,114	15,282	16,228,068
1911		9,391,044	5,313	6,314,398	15,313	15,405,872

Of the total number in 1911, 4,523 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 4,082,328 and 11,105 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 11,416,500, 4,702 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 4,127,994, and 11,208 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 11,277,378.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports are as follows:—

Port	Entered					
	1910			1911		
	Number	Tons	per cent	Number	Tons	per cent
Rotterdam	7,713	4,914,426	11.4	401	10,251,808	71.9
Amsterdam	1,963	1,901,514	14.6	1,997	1,942,752	13.9
Flushing	793	716,056	7.7	791	794,792	6.1
	Cleared					
	1910			1911		
	Number	Tons	per cent	Number	Tons	per cent
Rotterdam	5,867	5,909,671	59.9	854	7,653,980	65.7
Amsterdam	1,476	1,424,650	14.4	1,447	1,468,741	12.1
Flushing	501	761,605	7.2	403	769,712	6.2

A great number of Dutch vessels is engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports. The coasting trade is of no importance.

Internal Communications.

I CANALS AND RAILWAYS

The total extent of the canals is 1879, 1,907 miles; of roads, 2,943 miles.

In 1910 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 1,477 miles, 169,345,000 passengers were carried, and 1,420,792,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 18,900,000 guilders.

In 1911 the railways had a length of 1,984 miles. The breadth of the railway gauge is 1 metre, 4 ft 11 in.

The results of the railway companies in the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Passengers carried	Goods carried (metric tons)	Revenue (guilders)	Expenditure (guilders)
1907	40,972,000	15,208,000	54,106,000	47,938,000
1908	43,006,000	15,479,000	55,940,000	49,289,000
1909	43,156,000	15,494,000	57,539,000	50,804,000
1910	46,221,000	16,051,000	60,242,000	51,711,000
1911	44,874,000	17,739,000	64,679,000	54,418,000

All railway companies are private; there is a State railway company, only because the road is owned by the State.

II POST AND TELEGRAPHY

The postal service was as follows in the years:—

	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Order.
1910					
Internal .	112,293,000	89,525,904	240,770,000	5,802,658	500,966
Foreign .	51,846,000	16,568,451	28,957,000	1,619,810	118,385
1911					
Internal .	115,083,000	90,540,632	257,608,546	6,053,689	497,742
Foreign .	50,205,000	17,039,307	27,788,609	1,702,987	121,182

The average number of letters and post-cards per inhabitant was 45.8 in 1911.

The receipts of the Post Office in 1911 were 16,685,000 guilders, the expenditure 14,013,000 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1911, was 4,729 miles, the length of wires 23,534 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31, 1911, 1,072. The number of paid messages by State lines in 1911 was 8,404,000. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 2,582,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses to 4,365,000 guilders.

In 1911 the interurban telephone system had 1,909 miles of line and 45,654 miles of wire, and is administered by the State; 4,901,342 interurban and 633,578 international conversations were held. The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 2,074,000 guilders; the total expenses 1,768,000 guilders.

Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

The total circulation, except the metal stock of the Bank, is valued as follows in thousands of guilders:—

Jan. 1	Silver, &c.	Gold	Paper money	Total	Gold, or covered by gold at the Bank was in
1907	66,529	17,551	274,448	358,628	66,427
1908	120,852	47,807	282,468	451,127	91,790
1909	108,587	47,807	287,918	444,312	101,052
1910	104,225	47,807	280,553	432,585	120,980
1911	87,162	47,807	283,270	418,239	124,771

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders):—

	Gold	Silver	Copper Nickel	For the Colonies		Total number of pieces
1881-90	4,080	1,433	840	2,660	8,955	111,768,000
1891-1900	4,540	12,285	470	7,496	24,791	340,574,090
1901-10	990	34,990	1,305	15,035	52,097	404,679,000
1911	—	3,700	25	2,255	5,980	47,980,000
1910	—	3,445	—	3,000	6,445	29,130,000
1911	7,750	2,800	25	2,000	12,575	27,375,000

The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has the right of issuing bank-notes. This right was granted in 1669 for 20 years, in 1888 prolonged for 20 years, and prolonged again for the same term in 1903, with some alterations in the conditions; e.g. all the paper money is to be issued by the Bank. The Bank does the same business as other banks only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation	Total Exchanges March 31	Amount of Gold in July	Stock of Silver in July
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1908	265,947,760	658,854,720	92,500	50,500
1909	273,578,470	680,060,202	121,420	42,270
1910	280,552,730	706,277,050	109,770	27,080
1911	283,270,075	752,832,075	139,690	22,240
1912	298,964,980	783,720,425	145,070	11,880

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,500,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank and of other institutions. It receives 3½ per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank in proportion of 2 : 1.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both :—

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 guilders)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 guilders)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 guilders)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per Depositor (in 1,000 guilders)
1907						
Private	23	10,202	10,940	145,480	1,336,840	21.32
1908						
Private	24	24,647	31,645	90,997	401,070	15.89
1909						
Private	24	72,101	69,606	151,084	1,401,070	20.09
1910						
State P. S. B.	—	30,042	29,417	94,667	411,494	16.45
Private banks	24	77,014	72,200	160,424	1,462,615	27.30
1911						
State P. S. B.	—	24,650	31,940	109,777	433,309	17.71
Private	24	74,859	79,120	164,377	1,510,033	20.03
1912						
State P. S. B.	—	37,816	36,001	110,579	451,747	18.06
Private	24	81,263	79,063	170,961	1,500,930	20.00

The fund of the private savings banks amounted to 15,878,000 guilders, of the State P. S. B. 848,314 guilders in 1911.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6.720 grammes, .900 fine, and thus containing 6.048 grammes of gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the gulden or florin, weighing 6.800 grammes, .835 fine and containing 5.655 grammes of silver.

The legal tender, the florin, issued before 1875.

The principal coins :—

The *guilder*, *guilder*, = *form* of 100 cents = 1 sh 8d | or 12 g = £1

The *ryksdaalder* = 2½ guilders

The gold piece of ten guilders and of five guilders

½ guilder, 1 guilder (*kwartje*), ½ guilder (*dubbeltje*)

Cent coins ■ of metal, 5 cents, of bronze, 1 cent, ½ cent, and ¼ cents

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister — Baron Dr. A. W. P. G. Gericke ■ Heerwynen (on leave)

Councillor of Legation — Jonkheer A. ■ der Goea (Charge d'affaires)

Chancellor — H. N. Brouwer

Agricultural Commissioner — Dr. J. J. L. van Ryn

Consul-General ■ London — H. ■ ■ Maas, appointed 1897

Netherlands Consular representatives ■ at the following places ■ the United Kingdom —

Aberdeen	Cowes	Hull	Newcastle
Alloa	Dartmouth	Inverigordon	Newport
Belfast	Dover	Jersey	Plymouth
Blyth	Dublin	Leith	Portsmouth
Borrowstones	Dundee	Leith	(Southampton)
Birmingham	Falmouth	Lerwick	Ramsgate
Bradford	Glasgow	Limerick	Sally Isles
Bristol	Gloucester	Liverpool	Sheffield
Burntisland	Goole	London	Stockton
Cardiff	Grimsby	Londonderry	Sunderland
Carlisle	Grangemouth	Lowestoft	Swansea
Charlestown	Queenssey	Manchester	Weymouth.
Chatham.	Hartlepool	Nethil	Yarmouth
Cork	Harwich	Middlebrough	

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS

Envoy and Minister — Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone G. C. V. O., accredited December, 1910

Secretary — Count C. ■ Bentinck

Naval Attaché — Captain H. D. ■ Watson

Military Attaché — Lieut. Col. Hon. ■ T. M. Bridges

British Consul at Amsterdam — W. A. Churchill

British Consular representatives are placed ■ the following places in the Netherlands —

Amsterdam (C.)	The Hague	Rotterdam (C.)
Brouwershaven	Harlingen	Terneuzen
Dordrecht	Helder	Tiel
Flushing	Hellvoetsluis.	Utrecht
Groningen	Maasvluis	Ymuiden

COLONIAL

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated ■ East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 783,000 English square miles. The total population, according ■ the ■ returns, ■ approximately, 38,000,000, ■ about ■ times as large as that of the mother-country.

EAST INDIES

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indië), are situated between 6° N and 11° S latitude, and between 95° and 141° E longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother country.

Government and Constitution

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided into (1) Lands under direct government, (2) Vassal lands, (3) Confederated lands.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and *deossas* (villages). They are also very often divided into (1) Java and Madura, (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sund Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832 and known as the 'culture system'. It is based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. At present the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee which is sold by the Government partly in the colonies, but mostly in the Netherlands.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into seventeen residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant Residents and a number of subordinate officials called *Contrôleurs*. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge, not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. In the 'Outposts' the 'culture system' has not been introduced, except in the province of Sumatra, west coast, and in the Residency of Menado (island of Celebes), where also the labour of the natives is required for the produce of coffee. These Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor', 'Resident', 'Assistant Resident', 'Contrôleur'.

The superior administration and executive authority in Dutch India rests in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive. The Governor-General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen.

Governor-General—A. W. van Idenburg, appointed August 20, 1901.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is reserved to the legislature of the mother country. However, he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother country in 1854, and altered in 1860.

Area and Population.

	Area : English square miles	Population 31 Dec. 1906
Java and Madura	50,554	30,098,008
Sumatra, West Coast	31,849	1,721,772 ¹
Sumatra, East Coast	35,812	568,417 ²
Island of Benkulen	9,899	204,269 ²
Sumatra Lampongs	11,284	156,518 ¹
Palembang	53,497	796,352 ¹
Atjeh	20,471	582,175 ⁴
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	16,301	112,216 ³
Banca	4,446	115,189 ¹
Billiton	1,863	86,858 ¹
Borneo, West Coast	55,825	450,929 ²
Borneo, South and East Districts	156,912	782,726 ¹
Island of Celebes	49,390	415,499 ²
Celebes Menado	22,080	436,406 ¹
Molucca Islands	43,864	407,908 ¹
Timor Archipelago	17,698	308,600 ²
Bali and Lombok	4,065	523,535 ²
New Guinea to 141° E. long. ⁴	161,789	200,000 ¹
Total	736,400	±38,000,000 ³

¹ Tolerably accurate.² Approximately.³ Mere conjecture.⁴ New Guinea belongs to the residency of Ternate, Molucca Islands.⁵ Approximate total. The population of several unexplored countries is not included. In the official reports population is given every five years.

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them was, in 1905, 80,910; of these 38,812 males and 34,982 females were Dutch, of whom 32,026 males and 32,288 females were born in the East Indies; of the remainder, 1,406 were German, 1,170 French, 312 English, 197 Swiss, 312 Belgians; the remainder being mostly Austrians and Armenians. Of the remaining population about 583,000 were Chinese, 29,000 Arabs, and 23,000 other Orientals, and about 37,000,000 natives.

Marriages, births, and deaths among Europeans and persons assimilated to them :—

	Marriages		
1905 { Java and Madura	753	2,131	1,363
Outposts	141	594	843
{ Java and Madura	827	2,083	1,435
Outposts	170	576	377
1907 { Java and Madura	656	2,131	1,270
Outposts	107	684	386
{ Java and Madura	753	2,372	1,447
Outposts	105		364
1909 { Java and Madura	773	2,476	1,429
Outposts	122	739	

The population of the four principal of Java —

1905 ¹	Europeans				Other Orientals	
Batavia	8,777	99,320	28,150	2,058	246	188,551
Samarang	5,162	76,413	13,636		787	98,600
Sourabaya	8,063	124,478	14,843	2,482	387	150,198
Soerakarta	1,572	109,524	6,532	337		118,378

¹ V. later statistics given.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former are generally living under the law of the inhabitants of the mother country, while the jurisdiction of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The Governor General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions to this rule.

Religion

Entire liberty is granted to all religious confessions. The Reformed Church counted in 1911, 41 ministers and 26 assistants, the Roman Catholic 28 curates and 13 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. The number of Christians among the natives and foreign Orientals was —

In Java and Madura in 1873 5,673, and in 1905 ± 26,000
the Outposts „ „ 148,672 „ „ ± 434,000

In 1910, about 250 missionaries of various societies were at work.

Instruction

For the education of Europeans and persons assimilated with them there were in 1910 10 public middle class schools with 2,537 pupils and 208 teachers. The cost to the Government in 1910 was 1,155,912 guilders.

In 1910 there were for Europeans 178 mixed public elementary schools, and for girls only, with private schools, a total of 211. The public schools had a teaching staff of 832, and an attendance of 24,514 pupils (6,988 natives), and the 34 private schools a teaching staff of 221, and an attendance of 5,001 pupils. The cost of the public elementary schools was, in 1910, 8,202,700 guilders. There are two normal schools for Europeans.

The following statement relates to schools for natives —

In 1910 Dutch India had 8 normal schools, with 42 teachers and 538 pupils. The elementary schools for natives were, for Java and Madura, in 1910, 111 Government schools with 126,550 pupils, and 111 private schools with 58,668 pupils. In the Outposts in 1909, 111 Government schools with 64,231 pupils, and 1,486 private schools with 83,871 pupils. Besides, there are 7 schools for sons of native chiefs with 541 pupils, and 1 trades schools with 277 pupils.

In 1911 the Government spent 5,393,417 guilders for the education of natives.

Justice

The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for the natives their own have a large share in the trial of cases. There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, and Makassar—Resident and Regent courts, courts of circuit, district courts, courts of priests

The contributes about 150,000 guilders yearly to Protestant and Catholic orphan houses

Finance.

The local is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imposts, and a number of indirect taxes, from the Government monopolies of salt and opium, railways, and from the sale of Government products

Revenue and expenditure —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1908	190,050,215	191,321,216	- 1,271,001
1909	197,237,032	201,278,892	- 4,041,860
1910	220,834,112	226,894,203	- 6,060,091
1911	212,588,075	228,738,102	- 16,150,027
1912	234,075,845	267,504,873	- 33,429,028

Percentage of the different of —

Year	Taxes	Monopolies ¹	Products ²	Other Receipts	Total
1908	41.1	23.5	17.4	18.0	100
1909	41.9	24.6	14.1	19.4	100
1910	40.7	24.0	13.4	21.9	100
1911	41.1	25.5	13.4	20.0	100
1912	36.4	25.1	14.1	24.3	100

¹ Opium and salt.

² Coffee, cinchona, tin, coal, rubber, etc

The budget estimates for 1913 :—

	Guilders	
Home government expenditure	47,125,689	
Expenditure in the Colonies	237,331,325	
		284,457,014
Revenues in the mother country	32,218,550	
„ „ Colonies	222,600,653	
		254,819,203
Deficit		29,637,806

The of revenue stated as follows (in guilders):

Receipts the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee, 1,323,623, cinchona, 237,600, rubber, 1,242,500, tin, 25,834,427; railways, 316,000; share of the State the profits of the Bilton Company, 1,000,000, various, 1,714,400. Receipts in from sales of opium 29,828,300; import, export, and excise duties, 33,261,000; land revenues, 22,178,500; of coffee, 865,600; salt, 14,320,000; forests, 7,408,000; railways, 31,254,000, trades, 6,200,000; coal, 4,602,000; income-tax, 8,200,000; from other sources, 11,111,111.

Defence.

The Dutch forces in the East Indies constitute a colonial army which is entirely separate from the home army. The colonial army consists of about one-third Europeans to two-thirds Natives, and comprises 29 battalions of infantry and 1 depot battalions, 4 squadrons, 1 field batteries, 1 mountain batteries, 1 fortress companies of artillery, and 5 engineer companies. In most battalions there are 3 companies of Natives and 1 of Europeans. In the Native companies, the officers, and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers, are Europeans. The artillery has European gunners and Native drivers. The Europeans are recruited by volunteers from the home army. The strength of the colonial army in 1912 was 1,315 Europeans and 31,898 men, of whom 10,133 were Europeans. There is also a small colonial force of both Europeans and natives.

The expenditure for defence in 1912 amounted to 4,563,854*l.*, of which about 1,000,000*l.* was disbursed in Holland.

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residences in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. Formerly the Government and private landowners could enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1910 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of 1*g* guilders per head yearly.

Area in Java and Madura cultivated by natives, 1910, 8,226,587 acres. The various cultures are as follows, in acres, in 1910: Rice, 5,729,962; Maize, Arachis, Cotton, and various plants, 5,624,396; Sugar-cane, 374,248; Tobacco, 378,681; Indigo, 31,395; Total, 12,133,682.

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased, not only in Java but in the Outposts. In 1910 were ceded as lands in Java by the Government to Dutch Companies and Europeans, 1,096,320 acres; to Chinese, 58,455 acres; to natives, 962 acres—total, 1,155,737 acres. In 1910, the lands, the property of Europeans, to an extent of about 2,425,860 acres, of Chinese, about 306,160 acres, and of other foreign Orientals, about 21,969 acres.

In 1910 the number of sugar estates was 187. The yield of sugar in 1910 was as follows, in lbs.: Lands hired from natives, 2,126,877,600; Lands on Emphyteusis from Government and native princes, 402,928,533; Private properties, 49,082,666; Total, 2,578,838,799.

The production of coffee in Dutch India was, in lbs.:

Year	Government Lands	Free Cultivation by natives	Lands on Emphyteusis and on Lease	Private Lands	Total
1909	10,978,455	15,451,329	30,294,708	5,180,571	61,865,063
1910	4,338,938	15,037,600	24,638,666	6,223,466	50,288,666
1911	4,275,600	10,655,200	26,430,666	6,807,788	47,669,199

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java as follows —

Year	Government		Lands on Emphyteusis		Private	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1905	7	920,087	50	6,675,966	6	484,118
1906	7	883,905	57	6,901,234	6	564,414
1910	7	920,568	54	5,064,515	6	476,400

The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows:—

Year	In Java		In Sumatra (Deli, etc.)	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1908	130	30,514,487	116	23,341,833
1909	155	26,433,908	115	21,821,851
1910	164	33,974,768	116	19,480,771

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows: 1905, 11,224,026; 1906, 11,961,710; 1907, 11,494,686; 1908, 15,140,694; 1909, 12,726,778; 1910, 15,056,088.

The production of cacao in Java was (in kilogrammes): 1906, 413,502; 1907, 1,437,560; 1908, 1,582,149; 1909, 2,060,611; 1910, 1,433,899; 1910, 1,180,549.

The tin mines of Basm are worked by the Government; those of Bilton and Rionw by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in tons: 1905-06, 12,508; 1906-07, 15,420; 1907-08, 15,507; 1908-09, 16,382; 1909-10, 20,072; 1910-11, 20,884.

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra, Borneo was, in tons: 1905, 227,106; 1906, 356,158; 1907, 416,244; 1908, 427,752; 1909, 408,672; 1910, 442,947.

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was in thousands of litres: 1907, 1,328,892; 1908, 1,209,114; 1909, 1,410,086; 1910, 1,491,882.

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff of 6 per cent. on certain goods; on certain articles there is a small export duty, including tobacco.

Imports and exports in guilders (12 guilders = £1) —

Year	Imports				Exports			
	Government		Total	Merchandise	Private		Grand Total	
	Merchandise	Spices			Merchandise	Spices		
1905	7,634,706	7,000,000	14,634,706	221,341,572	11,904,421	232,645,993	354,270,702	
1906	7,607,849	5,850,000	13,457,849	243,544,983	20,489,927	264,044,910	280,561,530	
1907	6,718,507	6,600,000	13,318,507	260,287,611	9,190,140	269,477,751	281,086,253	
1910	10,014,468	2,640,000	12,654,468	315,331,650	17,308,063	332,639,713	345,294,172	
1907	17,007,511	—	17,007,511	346,676,503	674,131	347,350,634	364,558,140	
1908	16,850,649	—	16,850,649	452,823,511	1,034,023	453,857,534	470,774,111	
1909	16,754,094	—	16,754,094	437,291,511	837,291	438,128,802	455,094,174	
1910	20,461,209	—	20,461,209	422,064,962	1,051,111	423,116,073	452,507,891	

The principal exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco,

copiah, and tin. With the exception of rice, about one half of which goes to Borneo and China, nearly four fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

Shipping Communications

Year		Entered		Whereof, from England	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1910	Steamers	6,486	4,164,102	—	1,556,892
	Sailing vessels	—	50,976	8	9,912

At the end of 1910 the total length of railways (State and private) was about 1,586 miles (1,386 in Java and — in Sumatra), the gross receipts (1910) 26,453,000 guilders, working expenses, 15,688,000 guilders, — of passengers, 92,049,786.

There are about 849 post offices, internal letters carried in 1910, 19,686,654, while there — 14,587,558 newspapers, &c., for the interior, 2,916,118 letters were carried for foreign postal intercourse.

Telegraph lines in 1910, 10,635 miles, 564 offices, messages, 1,250,504.

Money Credit

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve of about 1,800,000 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two fifths of the amount of the notes assigned, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In March, 1911, the value of the notes in circulation was 90,892,000 guilders, and of the bank operations 68,868,000. There are some other Dutch banks, besides branches of British banks.

In the savings banks, including the Postal savings bank, there were in 1910, 89,600 depositors, with a deposited amount of 14,082,450 guilders.

Money, Weights, and Measures

WEIGHTS MEASURES

The <i>Amsterdamsch Pond</i>	= 1 lb avoirdupois
„ <i>Pikol</i>	= 133½ „ „
„ <i>Oatty</i>	= 1½ „ „
„ <i>Tjongkal</i>	= 4 yards

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands.

Consular Representatives

<i>British Consul</i>	<i>Batavia</i>	—J W Stewart
<i>Vice Consul</i>	<i>Samarang</i>	—D — Campbell
<i>Vice-Consul</i>	<i>Sourabaya</i>	—R W E Dalrymple
<i>Vice Consul</i>	<i>Makassar</i>	—S P Stephens
<i>Vice Consul at Medan</i>	—A L Mathewson	
<i>Vice Consul</i>	<i>Balik Papan (Borneo)</i>	—F. — Jago

WEST

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, — *Dutch Guiana*, (b) — colony *Curaçao*.

Surinam or Guiana.

Dutch Guiana = Surinam is situated on the north coast of S America between 2 and 6° N latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' longitude, and bounded the north by the Atlantic Ocean, east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and to the Turinchumee Mountains

At the peace of Breda, 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assigned to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony of New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Beiluce, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The superior administration and executive authority is in the hands of a governor (W. D. H. Boon van Asbeck), assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, a vice president and three members, all nominated by the Queen. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members are chosen for 6 years by electors in proportion of 1 in 200 electors.

Dutch Guiana is divided into sixteen districts and numerous communes.

Area, 46,060 English square miles; population (January 1, 1911) 86,248, exclusive of the negroes living in the forests. Capital, Paramaribo, 85,846 inhabitants.

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1911 there were Reformed and Lutheran, 9,520; Moravian Brethren, 26,238; Roman Catholic, 17,329; Jews, 933; Mohammedans, 10,584; Hindus, 17,018, &c.

There were, in 1910, 25 public schools with 2,889 pupils, and private schools with 6,016 pupils. There are Moravian and Roman Catholic normal schools and a central school.

There is a court of justice, whose members are nominated by the Sovereign. There are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

The relations of Government to pauperism are limited to subventions to orphan houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions.

The local revenue is derived from import, export, and duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and indirect taxes.

	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1908	5,081,000	4,130,000	951,000
1909	5,148,000	4,380,000	818,000
1910	6,738,174	5,815,588	922,586
1911	7,308,191	5,489,141	819,050
1912	6,992,637	6,105,000	888,000

The estimates for 1913 are: Expenditure, 7,312,315 gl. Revenue, 6,474,962 gl. Subvention, 887,353 gl.

The Dutch forces in the West Indies consist of a civic guard of infantry, the latter containing, in 1910, 14 and 274 non-commissioned officers and men. There are a few guard ships, with some vessels of the royal navy.

In 1910 sugar was produced to the amount of 12,015,100 kilogrammes; cacao, 1,683,000 kilogrammes, bananas, 462,200 bunches; coffee, 1,683,000

kilogrammes; rice, 1,993,700 kilogrammes; maize, 1,323,300 kilogrammes; rum, 797,800 litres; and molasses, 164,100 litres.

In 1910 the export of gold, mostly alluvial, was 1,055,528 grammes, valued at 1,446,073 guilders. Several companies have been started for crushing operations.

In 1910 there entered 240 vessels of 210,998 tons, and cleared 111 ships of 215,391 tons. Imports and exports:—

Year	Imports	Exports
1907	1 901 605 guilders	5 886 667 guilders
1908	7 036 647	6 031,369
1909	7 215 492	6 569,470
1910	7 424 005	8 517,447

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers.

British Consul at Paramaribo and Cayenne—G. Hewitt

Vice Consul at Nickerie—Ch. Spence

Curaçao.

The colony of Curaçao consists of the following islands:—

	Square Miles	Population Dec 31, 1910
Curaçao	110	12,595
Bonaire	4	1,361
Aruba	19	9,417
St. Martin	17	2,871
St. Eustache	7	1,825
Saba	5	1,048
	401	54

1 Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands; the northern to France.

There is a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of a vice-president and three members, nominated by the Sovereign. There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign. The different islands, except Curaçao, are under officials called 'gezaghelopers,' nominated by the Sovereign. In 1910 there were 45,578 Roman Catholics, 6,489 Protestants, 670 Jews. Schools in 1910 about 100 with about 5,621 pupils.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1913 the revenue is estimated at 677,752 guilders, and the expenditure at 1,017,901 guilders; the difference is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1910 of 20 officers and 100 men; the garrison of 10 officers and 178 men. A vessel of the royal navy is always cruising and visiting the different islands. In Aruba gold and phosphate of lime are being worked under concession.

The imports of Curaçao in 1910 were valued at 3,762,310 guilders; the exports of Curaçao and the other islands at 1,716,886 guilders. The chief products are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime.

There entered 240 ports of call in the islands in 1910, 3,478 vessels of 912,612 English tons.

British Consul at Curaçao—J. Janssen.

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MISCELLANEOUS

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua is that which came into operation on March 1, 1912. Previous constitution was that of March 30, 1905. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of one House consisting of 36 members elected for 6 years by universal suffrage. The executive power is with a President appointed for 6 years.

President.—Senor Alofio Diaz (Inaugurated May 11, 1911. Term of office expires December 31, 1916.)

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; Finance; Interior, Justice, and Police; War, and Marine; Public Works.

The Republic is divided into 13 departments and 11 comarcas, each of which is under a political head, who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and is also military commandant. The Mosquito Reserve forms a department named Zelaya. The Indians in this region long under the protection of Great Britain; but under the treaty of April 19, 1905 (ratified August 24, 1906), the treaty of 1860 was abrogated, and Great Britain agreed to recognise the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, three chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

The active army consists of 4,000 men; in war it may rise to 40,000. Military service is obligatory between 17 and 55 years of age. The period of active service is a year. The marine consists of 10 small steamboats, of which 4 are on the lakes, 2 on the Atlantic, and 4 on the Pacific coast.

For Central American Arbitration Treaty under Costa Rica.

Area and Population.

Area estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and an estimated population (1910) 600,000, giving about 12.2 inhabitants per square mile. The movement of population during the year 1908 is given as follows: Births, 23,828; deaths, 9,598; marriages, 1,261 (that is, 2,522 persons were married). The great bulk of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small (about 1,200) but is on the increase. There are within the Republic 10 municipalities of which 28 have from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the city of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with 34,872 inhabitants. Leon, formerly the capital, has a population of 62,569; Granada, 17,092; Matagalpa, 15,749; Masaya, 13,028; Jinotega, 13,899; Chinandega, 10,542; Esteli, 8,281; Matapa, 8,279; Somoto, 8,182; Boaco, 10,581; Jinotega, 9,317; Bluefields, 4,706. Other towns are Corinto, and Juan Sur.

Religion ■■■ Instruction.

The prevailing form of religion ■■■ Catholic. The Bishop of Leon, whose diocese is the whole Republic, is a suffragan of the Archbishop of Guatemala. There ■■■ about ■■■ elementary schools, ten colleges and two universities (*facultades*). Also two schools of telegraphy, at Managua and Granada.

A national Industrial, Commercial, and scientific Museum has been established at Managua.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure in paper pesos :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . . .	13,145,800	19,119,503	12,894,277	15,182,873	24,001,000
Expenditure . .	10,286,519	12,503,502	18,639,306	34,673,127 ¹	24,000,000

¹ Ordinary expenditure, 12,053,848 pesos; extraordinary, on account of revolution of 1909, 22,520,277 pesos.

A six per cent. loan for 1,250,000*l.* was issued in 1909 for the construction of railways, &c., and for conversion purposes. There is a French debt of 1905 of 12,500,000 francs at 5 per cent. The internal debt amounted to 59,417,197 pesos in March, 1912.

On June 6, 1911, a convention was signed at Washington between the United States and Nicaragua by which it is intended to establish the latter on a sound financial basis by raising a loan to refund the existing foreign debt.

Industry and Commerce.

The agricultural, timber and mining industries are the principal sources of national wealth. The ■■■ of cultivation in Nicaragua has extended in recent years and would probably extend still further but for the scarcity of labour. The chief product is coffee, of which the exports for 1910 amounted to 12,028 tons. The coffee estates (largely in American and German hands) lie in the western districts. Bananas ■■■ grown in large quantities in the Bluefields region and ■■■ all shipped to New Orleans. Cocoa of good quality is grown chiefly in the south of the Pacific coast region, the greater part of the produce is consumed in the country. Sugar is widely cultivated; there ■■■ several large and many small sugar factories; the export of sugar in 1910 ■■■ tons. The sale of native spirits was ■■■ government monopoly, abolished in June, 1910. Tobacco is grown in several districts; the best is produced in Omotepe, ■■■ volcanic island in Lake Nicaragua. The leaf is good but ■■■ well-cured; it is not exported. The fiscal ■■■ on tobacco, domestic and foreign, are leased to a syndicate which ■■■ an annual rent of 500,000 pesos. Rubber ■■■ collected in the mountain forests, and there ■■■ young rubber plantations ■■■ the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The forests contain, besides mahogany and cedar which ■■■ largely exported, many valuable timber trees, dye-woods, gums, and medicinal plants. They ■■■ worked both from the Atlantic and Pacific, but statistics of ■■■ timber cut ■■■ incomplete.

■■■ are 1,200,000 cattle in Nicaragua.

■■■ are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver. The gold export from the Atlantic ■■■ amounted in 1910 ■■■ 1,000,000 dollars. ■■■ mines towards the ■■■ in Mico,

Tunkey, Cuicuma and Pizpiz districts are showing increased activity. Copper, coal, oil, and precious stones are also found.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua is as follows in 5 years:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Imports	Gold pesos 3,407,204	Gold pesos 3,406,830	pesos 2,958,676	Gold pesos 2,583,257	pesos 2,856,806
Exports	3,541,815	1,231,018	3,017,984	3,987,428	4,545,076

The customs receipts (1911-1912) were 1,010,885 dollars.

The principal exports in 1910 were coffee (576,198%), mahogany (11,859%), gold (104,637%), rubber, bananas (22,090%), hides (49,922%). Of the imports, about half came from the United States, and the remainder mostly from Great Britain, Germany, and France. Of the exports, about a third go to the United States, and the rest chiefly to Great Britain, Germany, and France.

A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Nicaragua, signed at Managua in July 1905, and ratified at London on August 14, 1906, provides mutually for the most favoured nation treatment, except that Nicaragua may accord certain advantages to other Central American States.

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Nicaragua to U.K.	£ 81	£ 110	£ 100	£ 128	£ 56
Exports to Nicaragua from U.K.	£ 125	£ 164	£ 174	£ 127	£ 378

Shipping and Communications.

Most of the trade of Nicaragua passes through Corinto. The tonnage is mostly that of the steamers of shipping companies (2 American and 2 German) which regularly visit the port. Greytown is now a free port.

There are few good roads in the country, but contracts have recently been made for roads and transport from Momotombo to Matagalpa, 11 miles, and for 3 roads leading respectively from Matagalpa, from New Segovia, and from the Pis Pis mines in the Cape Gracias district to the head of steamboat navigation on the Cuco Wanks river, about 160 miles from its mouth. For the repairing and making of roads a tax varying from 1 peso (about 22d.) to 10 pesos is imposed on all male inhabitants over 15 years of age. The national railroad of Nicaragua is the only line in the republic, having a total length of 171 miles, in connection with which there are 12 ply on the Lakes. The line runs from Corinto to Leon, Managua, Granada, and Diriamba, with branches to El Viejo and Momotombo. Various other railways have been contracted for. There are 20 miles of private railway on the Atlantic coast on the Rio Grande, and on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, 3 private steam tramways aggregating 3 miles in length. There are steamers running on the San Juan river and on the lakes now belong to the Government, as well as steamers for trade on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The national railways have been leased to a company for 15 years and the company for 25 years from January 1, 1912.

There are 135 post offices. In 1912 the correspondence by post comprised 3,351,481 postal packets sent out and 5,087,794 received, telegrams received numbered 577,698, and transmitted 615,256, conversations by telephone numbered 47,557. There are 3,637 miles of telegraph wire, and 130 offices, also 1,000 miles of telephone wire and 100 telephone stations.

The Government has contracted for the installation of wireless telegraph stations at Managua, Granada, San Carlos, San Juan del Norte and Castillo.

Money, Weights, and Measures

The National Bank of Nicaragua, with a capital of over 2,000,000 dollars, was established in Managua in 1912.

In 1912 a new monetary unit was introduced, the gold *cordoba*, containing 1.672 of gold nine tenths fine and divided into 100 equal parts. Other gold coins are 10, 5 and 2½ cordobas.

The silver coins are the silver *cordoba* containing 16 grammes of silver nine tenths fine, the half and quarter cordoba, 10 cents, a coin containing 2½ grammes of silver eight tenths fine, 5 cents, a coin three quarters of copper and one of nickel 1 cent, ninety five parts of copper and 5 of zinc, 1 cent in same proportion.

Since January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister —

Consul General — Don Felipe F. Martinez

There are Consular Representatives at Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA

Minister and Consul General — Sir Lionel F. G. Carden, K.C.M.G.

Consul at Bluefields — Dr. Joseph Johnstone

Consul at Managua — H. C. Venables

There are Vice Consuls at Managua and Matagalpa.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Nicaragua

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NORWAY.

(NORGE.)

Reigning King.

■■■■ VII., born August 3, 1872; the second son, Carl, of Frederik, King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905; accepted the ■■■■ through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark, November 20, 1905; landed in Norway November 25, 1905; married, July 22, 1896, to Princess *Maud*, born November 26, 1869, the third daughter of the late Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Son — Prince *Olav*, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture. In default of male heirs the King may propose ■■■■ to the Storting, but this assembly has the right to nominate another, if it does not agree with the proposal.

By Treaty of January 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark ■■■■ their King. The foreign powers refused to recognise this election, and on August 14 ■■■■ convention ■■■■ made proclaiming the independence of Norway in union with Sweden. This was followed on November ■■■■ by the election of Karl XIII. ■■■■ King of Norway. Norway declared this union dissolved, June 7, 1905, and after some months' negotiation, a mutual agreement for the repeal of the union ■■■■ signed, October 26, 1905. The throne of Norway was offered to ■■■■ prince of the reigning house of Sweden, but declined, and, after a *plebiscite*, Prince Carl of Denmark ■■■■ formally elected King. In October, 1907, ■■■■ treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory ■■■■ signed at Kristiania by the representatives of Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and on January 8, 1908, received the unanimous approval of the Storting.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession.

Inge Haakonson	1204	■■■■ of Pommern	■■■■
■■■■ Haakonson	1217	Kristofer af Bayern	1442
Magnus Lagabøter	■■■■	■■■■ Knutsen	1440
■■■■ Magnusson	■■■■	■■■■ Sovereigns ■■■■ in Denmark	1450-1814
■■■■ V. Magnusson	1299	Kristian ■■■■	■■■■
Magnus Erikson	1319	■■■■ Sovereigns at ■■■■	■■■■
■■■■ VI. Magnusson	1355		1814-1905
Olav Haakonson	■■■■	Haakon VII.	1906
Margræte	1388		

The King has a civil list of 700,000 kroner, ■■■■ 38,5467.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Norway, ■■■■ ■■■■ Grundlov, bears ■■■■ May 17, 1814, with several modifications passed ■■■■ various times. It ■■■■ legislative power of the realm in the Storting, the representative ■■■■ sovereign people. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but ■■■■ bill ■■■■ three Stortings formed by separate and subsequent elections, ■■■■

be the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storting assembles every year. The meetings take place *jura*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin the first weekday after January 10 each year, and must the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for five years in the country) is entitled to elect, unless he is disqualified from a special cause, for instance, actual receiving of parish relief. Women are under the same conditions since 1907 entitled to vote if they (or the husband, when the couple have the property in common) have paid tax on the annual income of *kroner* in the towns, *kroner* in the country districts, including 'fæderstede' (some of the smaller towns). The mode of election is direct. Every third year the people choose their representatives, the total number being 123 (forty-one from towns, and eighty-two from rural districts). The country is divided into districts, each electing one representative. Representatives must not be less than thirty years of age, must have resided in Norway for ten years, and be voters in the district from which they are chosen. Former members of the Council of State can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence. At the election in 1909 the number of electors was 785,859, or 38.23 per cent of total population, while 487,193 votes, or 62 per cent of the whole number, were recorded.

Storting (1912) Liberals 24, Conservatives 75, Socialists 24, Independents.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagting' and the 'Odelsting'. The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Ting nominates its own presidents. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each house separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Riksråd, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both houses in common sitting. The Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to examine the public accounts. All laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagting to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagting do not agree, the two houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The majority required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagting and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Højesteret*) form a high court of justice (the *Riksråd*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the Højesteret, and members of the Storting. Every member of the Storting has a salary of three thousand kroner per annum, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through the Council of State, composed of one Minister of State and at least four Councillors. Ministers and Councillors of State are entitled to be present at the Storting and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State, appointed January 29, 1911:

MINISTER OF STATE.

President of the Council.—Gunnar Knudsen

COUNCILLORS OF STATE.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—M. Ihlen.

Ministry for Worship and Instruction.—M. Braggjesaa.

Ministry for Justice.—M. Abrahamsen.

Ministry for Commerce, Navigation, and Industry.—M. Casibery.

Ministry for Agriculture.—The President of the Council.

Ministry for Labour.—M. Uthyr.

Ministry for Finance.—M. Omholt.

Ministry for Defence.—General Keulhaa.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (Amtmand), viz., the town of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 'Amter' (counties). There are 41 towns, 11 'Ladesteder,' and 111 rural communes (Hærreder), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a body of representatives (from 12 to 48), and a council (Formand), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formand.' The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formand' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of the rural communes of an Amt form with the Amtmand the 'Amtsting' (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Amt. The towns and the parishes form 61 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council). The members of the local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as the Storting. Since 1910 women are entitled to vote and to be elected, under the same conditions as men.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Amtet	Area - English square miles	Population Dec. 3, 1900	Population Dec. 1, 1910	Pop. per square mile 1910
Kristiania (town) .	6.4	227,626	241,834	37,786.5
Akershus . . .	2,017.0	116,228	128,042	68.4
Smaalene . . .	1,600.0	136,886	152,806	95.1
Hedemarken . . .	10,600.1	126,182	134,555	12.7
Kristians . . .	9,785.3	116,280	119,236	12.0
Buskerud . . .	5,721.1	112,676	128,648	23.3
Jarlsberg and Larvik	895.6	104,554	109,076	121.9
Bratsberg . . .	5,864.9	99,052	108,084	18.4
Nedene . . .	3,609.5	79,935	76,456	21.1
Lister and Mandal .	2,804.9	81,567	82,067	29.2
Stavanger . . .	3,531.9	127,592	141,040	40.2
Søndre Bergenhus .	6,026.0	135,752	146,008	24.2
Bergen (town) . .	5.2	72,251	76,867	14,782.1
Nordre Bergenhus .	7,136.1	89,041	90,040	12.6
Romdal . . .	5,787.8	136,137	144,622	24.9
Trondhjem . . .	7,185.3	135,382	148,806	20.6
Nordre Trondhjem .	8,696.4	83,433	84,948	9.7
Nordland . . .	14,804.0	152,144	164,587	11.1
Tromsø . . .	10,184.2	74,362	81,902	8.1
Finnmarken . . .	17,917.9	32,952	38,066	1.9
Total . . .	124,129.7	2,240,032	2,391,782	11.2

AREA AND POPULATION

1101

In 1910 there were 1,155,673 males, and 1,236,109 females.
Conjugal condition of the present population, 1910 —

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males	713,104	364,885	41,769	798	2,604
Females	755,238	382,397	94,429	1,371	1,195

In 1910, 1,702,564 were domiciled in rural districts, and 689,228 in towns. Of the population in 1910 2,296,019 were born in Norway, 38,798 in Sweden, 1,820 in Finland, 3 in Germany. In 1910 the number of Inq was 18,590, and of Fins, 7,172.

In 1910 the population above the age of 15 was divided according to occupation as follows (provisional figures) —

Occupation	December 1 1910				Corresponding figures for 1900			
	Norway	Rural districts	Towns	Kingdom	Norway	Rural districts	Towns	Kingdom
1 Agriculture, &c	307,112	303,010	4,102	311,214	309,016	301,499	7,517	316,515
2 Fisheries	1,131	4,194	147	5,472	0,717	4,140	4,107	7,964
3 Mines, metal works, and other industries	2,112	121,111	117,601	119,713	41,642	190,485	148,757	143,619
4 Commerce and transport (excluding navigation)	115,109	11,175	79,431	90,606	11,421	30,528	17,798	28,905
5 Navigation	1,144	7,009	16,116	24,275	23,930	10,141	18,788	1,522
6 Administrative and professional work	40,673	16,583	23,100	39,703	11,904	14,426	21,478	9,479
7 Unemployed and occupation not stated	610,714	4,9,650	151,105	67,293	60,700	161,098	60,187	60,187
8 Living on private fortune, etc.	73,449	59,961	14,468	74,418	67,000	51,065	11,207	78,268
9 Charity, public or private	1,110	97,121	26,096	124,327	78,701	29,079	9,622	107,402
Total	1,525,664	1,07,084	165,105	1,69,029	1,435,540	1,010,654	494,981	137,604

1 inclusive of married women in their own households

II. MOVEMENT IN POPULATION

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages

	Marriages	(excl. still-born)	Stillborn	Illegitimate, living	(excl. still-born)	
1907	18,983	60,723	1,429	4,106	32,739	
1908	14,153	60,896	1,428	4,174	33,181	27,685
1909	14,060	61,407	1,499	4,106	31,608	29,804
1910	14,566	61,461	1,429	4,040	31,899	29,605
1911	14,800	61,490	1,600	4,070	31,300	30,100

2. Emigration.

Place of Destination	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
United States	19,838	20,449	20,015	7,850	15,287	17,961	11,122
North America	1,286	1,476	1,490	—	880	1,518	1,804
Non-European countries	—	42	80	37	—	86	51
Total	21,069	21,967	22,135	8,497	16,167	19,512	12,477

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken December 1, 1910, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four, above 10,000 ten, above 5,000 seven. The population of the principal towns, December 1, 1910, was:—

Kristiania	241,846	Kristiansand	15,291	Alesund	13,678
Bergen	76,867	Fredrikstad	15,697	Skien	11,856
Tromsø	41,836	Kristiansund	14,201	Sarpsborg	10,742
Stavanger	37,361	Haugesund	12,467	Arendal	10,815
Drammen	24,896	Fredrikshald	11,992	Larvik	10,106

Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions (except Jesuits) are tolerated. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 *Stifter* (bishoprics), 84 *Provstier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 498 *Parochier* (clerical districts). In 1910 there were 62,553 dissenters, including 2,046 Roman Catholics, 10,986 Methodists, 7,659 Baptists, 714 Mormons, 143 Quakers. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Kristiania.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and in the country to fourteen. In 1909 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,941 public elementary schools with 279,823 pupils, and in towns 2,978 classes with 94,609 pupils; the amount expended on both being 13,669,857 kroner, of which 4,557,498 kroner were granted by the State, the remainder being provided locally. There were 14 public, 50 communal, and 17 private, with 17,861 pupils, in 1909-10. Most of the secondary schools are mixed, 12 for girls alone, all private. Besides these, 98 communal and private schools have 3,786 pupils. There were in 1909, 6 public normal schools and 4 private, with 1,046 students. Kristiania has a University, attended in 1911 by 1,550 students. In the financial year 1910-11 it had its own income, 112,374 kroner, and a State subsidy of 1,207,852 kroner.

There are 10 schools for abnormal children, deaf, blind, and feeble-minded. There are 9 reformatory schools for neglected children; two receive only children who require rigorous treatment; the others, children against whom there have been no charges. In the stricter reformatories children may be kept from the age of 12 to 21 years; in the lenient, from their 18th year of age. The number of children in reformatories on September 30, 1911, was 111 boys and 11 girls. There

are, besides, 2 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school.

Justice Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 104 districts, each with 1 inferior court. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and 1 supreme court for the whole kingdom (Hoiesteret), consisting of 1 president and at least 2 other justices. There is a court of mediation (Færligelskomsmission) in each town and Herred (district), consisting of two 1 chosen by the electors, before which, 1 a rule, civil 1 must first be brought.

According 1 the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1867, all criminal 1 (not military, or coming under the Rigeret—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (Lagmandret), 1 Meddomeret. The Lagmandret consists of three judges and 10 jurors. The Kingdom 1 divided into 1 jury districts (Lagdommer), each having its chief judge. Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times. The Meddomeret consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 1 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each 1. The Lagmandret takes cognizance of the higher classes of offences. The Meddomeret is for the trial of other offences, and is also 1 court of first instance.

There are four convict prisons; inmates, June 30, 1912, 385 males and 40 females. There are 148 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1912, 111 males and 84 females.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation by the State. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 79,690 in 1910.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure in thousands of kroner (18 kroner = 17.):—

Years ending	Revenue.			Expenditure					
	Direct	Indirect	Other Sources				Public Works	General	
1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1899	6,721	46,300	39,683	100,081	17,990	14,026	27,895	88,804	98,715
1900	6,840	50,600	43,149	114,309	208	14,892	23,463	41,065	108,708
1901	7,910	54,548	40,051	114,987	17,747	15,362	31,575	43,891	107,965
1902	8,712	67,615	59,261	144,588	22,029	19,920	41,305	54,114	187,268
1903	9,857			122,244	19,508	15,462	34,416	8,865	118,751
1904	9,767	69,610	58,958	128,370	19,270	15,374	35,866	60,401	120,905

1 of Constitution, June 8, 1907, 1 year 1
 April 1—March 1 to July 1—June 30. The transitional Budget 1 1
 15

1 Including 9,010,400-18 kr. 1 by loans (whereof 1 railways, 8,720,158-01 kr.).

1 Including 6,060, 1 kr. 1 by loans (whereof 1 railways, 5,801,410-64 kr.).

1 Including 4,944,589-74 kr. 1 by loans (whereof 1 railways, 4,372,168-60 kr.).

Budget for two financial years, July 1 to June 30, 1911-12, and 1912

Sources of Revenue	1911-12	1912-13	Branches of Expenditure	1911-12	1912-13
Ordinary		Kroner	Ordinary	Kroner	Kroner
Income	7,600,000	9,900,000	Post	746,400	766,700
Customs	—	52,500,000	Storage	644,100	—
Excise on spirits	1,550,000	1,650,000	The Ministries	1,935,400	2,028,700
„ „ malt	3,000,000	2,500,000	Church, public, and	—	—
Succession duties	1,100,000	1,250,000	education	15,148,300	16,157,500
Stamps	1,850,000	1,985,000	Justice	8,850,700	9,508,100
Judicial fees	1,170,000	1,250,000	Interior	6,688,200	7,063,800
Mines	731,100	875,500	Post, telegraphs, and	15,640,000	17,027,700
Office	9,000,000	9,460,000	railways	—	—
Telegraphs and	—	—	(traffic)	19,416,100	22,171,000
telephones	2,140,000	7,075,000	Roads, canals, ports	—	—
State property	5,302,000	5,400,000	and	6,170,000	6,548,400
Railways	21,808,000	23,637,000	Finance and customs	5,159,900	5,625,500
Miscellaneous	10,508,900	12,655,600	—	806,800	893,700
			Redemption of debt	4,872,000	5,027,000
			Interest	10,912,700	12,845,700
			Army	15,047,100	15,812,900
			Navy	6,699,200	6,668,400
			Foreign affairs	1,035,700	1,072,800
			Miscellaneous	481,800	571,100
Total, ordinary	119,410,000	129,400,000	Total, ordinary	119,410,000	129,400,000
Extraordinary			Extraordinary		
Means raised for			Construction of		
construction of			railways	1,740,700	7,002,100
railways			Extraordinary ex-		
(1) by loans	6,429,100	6,371,500	penditure on rail-		
(2) by local sub-			road cars, &c.	1,633,000	—
scriptions	311,000	580,000	Construction of tele-		
(3) from earlier			graph and telephone		
surpluses	—	50,000	lines	1,350,300	988,500
From earlier sur-			Navy	—	8,000,000
pluses	3,316,200	10,686,500	Miscellaneous	384,100	2,100,000
Extraordinary ad-					
dition on income					
tax	—	400,000			
Sum, extraordinary	9,958,900	15,088,000	Sum, extraordinary	9,958,900	18,088,600
Total ordinary			Total, ordinary and		
extraordinary	129,368,900	147,488,000	extraordinary	129,368,900	147,488,600
	(7,187,161)	(8,198,811)		(7,187,161)	(6,108,811)

Public debt :-

Ending		Growth	Interest	Amount at the
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	end of the year
1907	3,607,522	—	11,262,120	888,708,986
1908	4,064,801	—	11,198,620	834,744,127
June 30, 1909	5,489,598	—	14,481,424	829,804,329
	4,506,176	4,500,000	10,363,474	829,288,362
	4,597,538	42,952,000	10,772,634	967,652,820

1 Vide Table I to Table I.

2 Including 100,000,000 placed in the Norwegian State, an easily negotiable first mortgage bond.

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 21,183,876 kroner, and for the towns to 24,663,348 kroner in 1910

Defence.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg and the fortresses Agdenes, Bergen, Tonsberg and Kristiansand, the other fortresses, Karljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Bergenhus in Bergen, Munkholmen Trondhjem, and Vardohus, of little importance

ARMY.

The Army of Norway is a national militia. Service is universal and compulsory, liability commencing at the age of 18, and continuing till the age of 55. The men are called out at 23, and for the first 12 years belong to the line; then for 3 years to the landvaern. Afterwards they pass to the landstorm, in which they remain until they have attained 55 years of age. The initial training is carried out in recruits schools, it lasts for 49 days only in the infantry and garrison artillery, 62 days in the mountain batteries, 72 in the engineers, 92 in the field artillery, and 102 in the cavalry. As their courses are finished the men are pressed to the units to which they will permanently belong, and with them go through a further training of 24 days. Subsequent training consists of 24 days in the second, third and seventh years of service.

The line is now organised in 6 brigades of all arms, besides which there is the garrison artillery. There are 11 battalions of infantry, 5 companies of cyclists (skurs), 11 regiments of cavalry, 27 four gun field batteries, 3 batteries of mountain artillery and 1 regiment of engineers. The brigades are of unequal strength, according to the importance of the district in which they are recruited. In event of war, each brigade would mobilise 2 or 3 regiments of infantry (of 3 battalions), 3 or 4 squadrons of cavalry, a battalion of field artillery (of 1 or 5 batteries), 1 supply company, 1 telegraph company, a medical company and a company of train. Each regimental (3 battalions) district also forms one battalion of landvaern of 6 companies, and the other would form landvaern units in the same proportion. The total strength of the line, on a war footing, is 80,000 of all ranks, which would be increased by means of the landvaern to 110,000.

The Norwegian infantry is armed with the Mauser-Jorgensen rifle of 6.5 mm. The field artillery has Ehrhardt Q F guns of 7.5 mm.

The military budget for 1912-13 is 854,000.

NAVY

The principal vessels of the Norwegian navy are —

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	H P	Max Speed
			Belt	Gun's			
1896	Marfagrd (Tordenakild)	2,000	■	<	2 8in , 6 4 7in	4,500	17
1899	Norge (Eidsvold)	4,200	7	8	3 8in , 6 6in	5,200	17

There are also 2 coast service monitors, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers,

torpedo boats, and one submarine. Building: 2 coast defence battleships, 1 destroyer, 1 torpedo boat, and 4 submarines.

The navy numbers about 130 officers on active service and about 150 in the reserve, and about 1,000 petty officers and [redacted] on permanent engagement. All seafaring men between the ages of twenty-two and forty-one are enrolled [redacted] the lists of the active fleet, and [redacted] liable to the maritime conscription. The conscripts (about 1,000) have to [redacted] through a training of at least 2 months.

Production [redacted] Industry

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 21.5 per cent. forest, and [redacted] per cent. under cultivation. On September 30, 1907, there [redacted] 188,866 real estates separately registered, and the number of farms was 246,634. The 246,634 farms [redacted] classified as follows according to their cultivated area.—

Without cultivated area (not including gardens).	20,839
Up to 2 hectares „	142,980
2 01-10 „ „	65,904
10 01-50 „ „	16,590
Above 50 „ „	371

246,634

The 33,657 farms without cultivated area are most of them special estates of gardens, and not cultivated meadow land.

The average annual produce [redacted] hectolitres per hectare for 1906-1910 was: wheat, 22.4; rye, 24.9; barley, 29.4; mixed corn, 35.5; oats, 35.6; peas, 21.6; potatoes 230.1 hectolitres.

The products of the harvests for 3 years were as follows:—

	1911	1912
Wheat, qrs	35,403	32,414
Barley, „	151,308	108,850
Oats, „	1,270,426	1,069,447
Rye, „	106,534	114,877
Mixed Corn, qms	76,734	50,000
Potatoes bushels	21,705,469	21,816,496
Hay, tons	2,716,202	2,466,512

On September 30, 1907, there [redacted]:—Horses, 172,468; cattle, 1,094,101; sheep, 1,393,488; goats, 296,442; swine, 318,556; reindeer, 142,623.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) [redacted] 66,649,400 kroner in 1911; the principal article being rye. The imports of animal products amounted to 13,141,000, and their exports to 103,978,800 kroner.

II. FORESTRY.

The total [redacted] covered with forests is estimated [redacted] 26,685 square miles, of which [redacted] per cent. is under pine [redacted] forests occupy about 3,044 square miles, administered by a forest [redacted] under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. The value of unwrought [redacted] partly wrought timber exported from Norway [redacted] 1911 [redacted] 34,183,200 kroner, and [redacted] wrought [redacted] (mostly wood pulp) 43,870,400 kroner.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The total value of mineral products in 1910 was 11,220,000 kroner (5,572,000 in 1900); of furnace products, 2,470,000 kroner (1,942,000 in 1900). The chief mineral products are silver, 430,000 kroner in 1910 (330,000 in 1900); copper ore, 1,841,000 kroner; pyrites, 6,945,000 kroner; iron ore, 1,025,000 kroner; apatite, 85,000 kroner; felspar 561,000 kroner (115,000 in 1900). Of the smelting products in 1910, silver ■■■ valued at 460,000 kroner; copper, 1,755,000 kroner. At the end of 1910 there existed about 60 mining establishments employing 6,246 workpeople, and ■ smelting furnaces with 278 workpeople.

IV. FISHERIES.

The number of persons in 1910 engaged in cod fishery ■■ 88,144; in summer-herring fishery, 27,024; and in mackerel fishery, 5,400.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1910 ■■ cod, 19,208,100; herring, 12,624,700; mackerel, 2,864,500; salmon and sea trout, 1,018,900; other fisheries, 9,908,700; lobsters, 928,200; oysters, 10,200; total, 46,558,300.

Other fisheries ■■ the cod and herring fisheries ■■ the coast of Iceland, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries which in 1910 produced a total of about 18,700,900 kroner.

Commerce.

Total imports and exports in the last five years:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports (foreign).	Kroner 361,642,900	Kroner 354,919,000	Kroner 343,749,900	Kroner 402,092,100 ¹	Kroner 408,095,000 ¹
Exports (Norwegian).	219,971,800	211,247,900	284,040,000	267,850,500	288,664,100
„ (foreign).	9,064,100	7,610,400	8,808,700	14,787,900 ¹	9,868,700 ¹

¹ Direct transit excluded.

Trade with different countries in 1911, including indirect as well ■ direct, trade and also direct transit goods:—

Country	Imports, 1911	Exports, 1911	Country	Imports, 1911	Exports, 1911
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden . . .	57,796,760	30,008,400	Italy . . .	3,778,600	9,430,800
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe . .	25,100,000	8,875,100	Austria & Hungary . .	2,378,100	1,037,200
■■■■ Finland . .	35,857,200	11,748,600	Greece . . .	482,400	40,700
Germany . . .	147,988,100	67,104,500	Turkey and Rou- mania . . .	8,817,600	428,800
Switzerland . .	1,514,800	207,200	Africa . . .	842,100	4,698,600
Netherlands . .	■■■■ 100	11,646,700	Asia . . .	2,387,000	5,018,200
Belgium . . .	12,538,400	11,758,900	Australia . . .	600	9,207,500
■■■■ Britain and ■■■■ . . .	137,400,900	67,172,000	America . . .	28,927,700	44,386,600
France . . .	11,898,409	11,612,400	Not stated . . .	1,451,400	3,283,000
Portugal & ■■■■	1,471,100	6,688,700			
Spain . . .	4,198,300	10,872,900	Total . . .	405,749,100 (27,642,717 ¹)	825,408,900 (18,089,272 ¹)

The ■■■■ amount of the import ■■■■ collected in 1911 ■■ 50 millions

of kroner The value of imports subject to duty (1911) = 281,318,000 kroner and of duty-free 237,377,000 kroner.

Under the treaty there is "the favoured nation" United Kingdom and Norway

The values are calculated according to information supplied by Exchange Committees of imports include price, freight, packing, insurance, but not duty, those of exports give the price in Norwegian port, excluding freight and insurance, including packing Norwegian commercial profit The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters These declarations stated prior to 1909 countries to which the articles were directly imported to which they were directly exported An article coming, for example from the Indies and London was exported from England From January 1, 1909, the declarations the countries to which the articles are bought and to which they are sold The recorded imports include all articles imported, whether for consumption inland or for exportation exports are divided into exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) exports of foreign articles, a considerable part of export trade on railway frontier from Norway to Sweden escaped statistical control in the past, but from January 1, 1909, it has been recorded

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1911 —

1911					
Classes of Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods	Classes of Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living	2,816,200	219,800	Minerals, unwrought	41,061,100	12,773,900
Animal produce (mostly food)	18,141,000	108,978,800	Minerals, manufactured	5,454,000	13,274,000
Breadstuffs	16,140,400	5,600,400	Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	27,300,600	10,017,500
Groceries	40,590,400	154,000	Metals, manufactured	24,724,600	4,220,000
Fruits, plants, &c.	2,723,900	2,7,100	Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.	77,104,500	0,078,000
Spirits	8,907,100	154,200	Total	200,000,000	100,000,000
Yarn, rope, &c.	2,161,600	1,141,400	Exports	(26,085,611)	0,600,700
Textile manufactures	37,437,400	711,400	Grand total		200,600,700
Hair, skins, &c.	20,221,800	10,400,100			
Tallow, tar, &c.	82,442,400	12,807,700			
Timber and wooden goods	13,705,700	78,018,000			
Dye stuffs	2,784,500	10,000			
Different vegetable produce	11,213,900	320,400			
Paper and manufactures	2,815,600	21,042,000			

¹ Direct transit of Swedish goods not included

Imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports (including direct transit):—

	Imports			Exports		
	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania	160,863,000	181,709,600	205,104,500	48,008,700	49,843,800	40,066,900
Bergen	60,648,100	65,637,200	74,517,100	22,848,400	30,214,200	30,000,000
Tromsø	30,000,400	22,082,400	30,220,500	17,149,600	22,184,800	21,688,600

Total trade between Norway and Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for years :-

		1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Norway to U K	£ 4,079	6,473	6,030	6,351	6,005
Exports to Norway from U K	4,079	3,447	4,043	4,850	5,670

Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile tonnage on January 1, 1912, was as follows: Sailing, 1,170, 658,197 tons; steam and motor, 1,989, 987, tons; total, 3,109, 1,646,030.

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in 1911 were as follows:—

1911	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	4,742	1,979,560	1,613	712,606	6,355	2,692,176
Foreign	3,008	1,243,200	1,641	1,192,493	4,649	2,435,693
Total entered	7,750	3,222,760	3,254	1,905,099	11,004	5,128,059
Cleared						
Norwegian	5,260	2,231,305	664	446,961	5,924	2,700,266
Foreign	4,729	1,939,494	710	477,065	5,439	2,417,140
Total cleared	10,000	4,170,799	1,374	924,026	11,374	5,117,415

Vessels entered and cleared in 1911 at the following ports:—

	Number	Tonnage		Number	Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered	2,407	1,541,356	Entered	170	318,974
Cleared	1,673	1,106,008	Cleared		307,217
Bergen			Fredrikstad		
Entered	864	464,640	Entered	117	231,024
Cleared	823	470,908	Cleared	1,431	234,908

Internal Communications.

The length of State Railways in Norway is 1,635 miles, companies 282 miles; total 1,917 miles. 1,177 miles have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.; 654 miles, 3 ft. 6 in.; 18 miles, 3 ft. 3½ in.; 60 miles, 5 ft. Total receipts in 1911 ending June 30, 1911: State railways, 21,274,825 kroner; companies, 4,384,646 kroner. Total expenses: State railways, 15,886,943 kroner; companies, 3,181,504 kroner. Goods carried: State railways, 4,864,570 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 1,461,827. Passengers carried: State railways, 12,745,648; companies, 2,097,781. The State railways have been partly by subscription in districts interested and partly at the expense of the Government. The receipts, expenses and passengers refer to the year July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.

The following are the postal statistics:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Letters	75,497,800	60,784,400	63,357,800	72,704,456	71,040,583
Post cards	15,881,400	15,111,800	15,808,500	17,040,110	17,708,769
Letters with declaration of value	8,628,000	4,304,000	4,285,000	4,552,000	4,918,720
Registered letters	1,801,700	1,620,000	1,638,800	1,702,084	1,848,971
Journals	50,150,700	84,569,600	91,828,300	91,747,475	100,237,206
Other printed matter	31,034,500	10,790,900	11,348,500	13,745,849	14,891,109
Samples and parcels	1,729,100	1,944,300	2,159,500	2,336,104	2,518,607

Length of telegraph and telephone lines and wires, June 30, 1912; 13,222 miles of line, 104,995 miles of wires. Number of paid messages on the State lines, 3,616,251. Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 4,989,912. State telegraph offices, 1,805; receipts, 6,615,809 kroner; expenses, 4,702,049 kroner.

The Government's first land wireless telegraphy stations were the two built in Lofoten in 1905 and 1906. In 1907 the navy, after equipping its ships with wireless apparatus, had two stations, the Thømsø and the Flokkerø, and operated them until a couple of years when they were transferred to the Telegraph Board. In the autumn of 1910 the Varø station at Lofoten was opened, and there are now (1913) five coast stations in operation besides three large stations.

Money and Credit.

On June 30, 1911, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) were: Gold coin, 22,040,000 kroner; silver coin, 13,808,000 kroner; bronze coin, 1,055,000 kroner; total, 36,998,000 kroner.

There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income and property assessed for taxes in 1911 was:—

	Income.	Property.
The towns	302.1 millions of kroner	965.0 millions of kroner
The rural districts	307.1 „ „	1,728.4 „ „
The whole kingdom	609.2	2,693.4

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the president and vice-president of the head office, who are nominated by the King. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1911 show the following figures:—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 60,385,623 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 76,944,992 kroner; total, 137,335,615 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 92,878,497 kroner; amount of notes allowed, 95,385,623 kroner; deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c., 18,358,701 kroner (of which deposits amounted to 9,348,060 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 1,900,000 kroner, 10 per cent.; total, 108,899,657; balance, 28,435,958.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is mostly furnished by the State, and amounts to 26,500,000 kroner in 1911. The bank has a reserve fund amounting in 1911 to 1,100,000 kroner, and in the same year a depreciable fund of 1,000,000 kroner. At the end of 1911 the amount of bonds issued was 180,314,120 kroner. The total mortgage amounted to 193,125,654 kroner.

There were, at the end of 1911, ■ private joint-stock banks reported, with ■ collective subscribed capital of 94,442,000 kroner and ■ paid-up capital of 50,483,000. The ■ funds amounted to 37,887,000. The deposits and withdrawals in the course of ■ year amounted to 1,207,323,000 kroner and 1,176,222,000 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 480,814,000 kroner, of which 21,584,000 kroner deposits on demand, and 459,230,000 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated, to ■ considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. In 1911 their number ■ ; depositors 1,030,620, with 539,322,381 kroner to their credit at the end of the year. In 1910 their number ■ 487 ; depositors 1,001,310, with 507,039,020 kroner to their credit at the end of the year.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By ■ treaty signed October 16, 1875, Norway adopted the ■ monetary system as Sweden and Denmark. The Norwegian Krone, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., ■ about 18 kroner to the pound sterling. The gold 20-kroner piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, ·900 fine containing 8·0845 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krone weighs 7·6 grammes, ·800 fine, containing ■ grammes of fine silver. The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

The metric system of weights and ■ is obligatory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister in London.—Paul Benjamin Vogt.

Secretary of Legation.—O. Skybak.

Consul-General in London.—W. Eckell.

Vice-Consul.—H. L. Braekstad.

There are Consular representatives at Amlie, Barrow, Berwick, Birmingham, Blyth, Boston, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dartmouth, Douglas, Dover, Falmouth, Fleetwood, Goole, Grimsby, Hartlepool, Harwich, Hull, Ipswich, Jersey, King's Lynn, Leeds, Liverpool, Lowestoft, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newhaven, Newport, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Shoreham, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, Weymouth, Great Yarmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Edinburgh—Leith, Aberdeen, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Boness, Burntisland, Dundee, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Greenock, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Methil, Peterhead, Stornoway, Troon, Wick, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry.

■ OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, C.B., C.M.G.

Secretary.—Hon. F. O. Lindley.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Montague W. W. P. Consett.

Military Attaché.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O.

Commercial Attaché.—Sir Francis Oppenheimer.

Consul at Kristiania.—Edward F. Gray.

There ■ Consular representatives ■ Arendal, Bergen, Bodø, Kristiania, Drammen, Flekkefjord, Fredrikshald, Fredrikstad, Hammerfest, Haugesund, Kragero, Kristiansand, Kristiansund, Larvik, Mandal, Molde, Moss, Namsos, Porsgrund, Risør, Skien, Stavanger, Svolvær, Tromsø, Trondhjem, Tonsberg, Vadsø, Vardo.

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Wood (C W), Norwegian Byways London, 1903

OMAN.

AN independent State in South-eastern Arabia extending along a line—S. E. and S. W.—of almost 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Ormuz and inland to the deserts. Area, 82,000 square miles; population, estimated 500,000, chiefly Arabs. The capital, Maskat and the adjacent town of Matra have together about 24,000 inhabitants. Maskat occupied by the Portuguese from the middle of the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it recovered in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who elected Imam in 1741, and whose family have since ruled. The present Sultan is Seyyid Faysal bin Turki, second of the late Seyyid Turki bin Sa'eed bin Sultan, who succeeded his father June 4, 1888, and formally recognised by the British Government. In the beginning of last century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip of the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Gnarisful, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1856, his son proclaimed himself Sultan in Zanzibar and another in Maskat. Eventually the rivals agreed to submit their claims to the arbitration of Lord Canning, Viceroy of India, who formally separated the two Sultanates. Subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The island of Kishm or Tawilah, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, formerly belonging to the Imam of Oman, is now under Persian government and is ruled by a Sheikh, but the port of Basidu at the western extremity of the island is British. Further south on the Persian coast of the Gulf of Oman is the Port of Jask formerly belonging to Oman, but British. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman and a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Maskat.

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 300,000 dollars. The population is poor; inland the Sultan's authority is merely nominal and there is little security for life and property. In some coast regions there is the possibility of considerable agricultural development. As to the mineral resources of the country little is known.

Commerce is mostly by sea, statistics being given only for the port of Muskat, but large caravans under protection carry traffic with the interior.

Total exports 1911-12, Rs. 43,55,806; chiefly dates Rs. 17,48,016; fruit, Rs. 77,774; fish, Rs. 14,083; limes, Rs. 87,990; pearls, Rs. 44,960; mother-of-pearl Rs. 54,800; cotton goods, Rs. 1,37,930; hides and skins, Rs. 36,105. Total imports for 1911-12 Rs. 60,12,800; chiefly rice, Rs. 11,24,698; coffee, Rs. 2,54,496; sugar, Rs. 1,56,536; piece goods, Rs. 7,17,910; silk and silk goods, Rs. 39,050; twist and yarn, Rs. 2,15,550; wheat and other grain, Rs. 54,691; arms and ammunition, Rs. 17,91,829.

Total imports from United Kingdom Rs. 9,61,218; India, Rs. 31,55,176; Persia, Rs. 84,106; America, Rs. 1,07,435; France, Rs. 13,788; Turkey in Asia, Rs. 21,440; Belgium, Rs. 9,27,450; Germany, Rs. 4,67,474. Trade mainly in the hands of Indians, and the imports and exports mostly from and to India. Imports subject 10 per cent. *valorem* duty. There are no export duties; imports for re-export by the importer within 6 months not subject to transit duty.¹

¹ Some of the above figures of imports and exports include trade carried on by sailing vessels.

The number of vessels that cleared at the port of Maskat in 1911-12 excluding the native craft, was 255 of 359,660 tons, of which 111 of 319,589 tons were British. The Arabs of Sur, and the el Hadd, maintain a large coasting trade, and also traffic with native craft with India, and the African coast and islands.

There is a mail weekly from and to Bombay, and Maskat is connected by cable with the Indo-European telegraph system.

The medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast, but not in the interior, the rupee circulates (rupee exchange 100 dollars equal to Rs. 136/2/0 to Rs. 142/12/0 in 1911-12). There is one Omani copper coin, which fluctuates in value. The mahmûdi of *gad* (1 dollar = 11½ mahmûdieh) is only money of account. The weights in use are the Maskat *man* which contains 17 tolas and is equal to one-third of a Delhi *man*; 24 *kias* = 1 Maskat *man*; 10 Maskat *mans* = 1 *frasila*; 1 Maskat *man* = 1 *bar*. There is also a bazaar equal in weight to 136 dollars.

Political Agent and H.B.M.'s Consul.—Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E.

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PANAMA.

Government.—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on November 4, 1903, and the *de facto* Government on November 13 recognised by the Government of the United States, and soon afterwards by the other Powers. The Constitution, adopted February 18, 1904, for a period of 90 days, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 100 members (one for every 10,000 inhabitants), which meets biennially on September 1, and for a President of the Republic, elected for 4 years, and not eligible for the succeeding term.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Belisario Porras (October 1, 1912).

There are three Vice-Presidents, and a Cabinet of five Ministers. The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a Governor.

On November 18, 1903, a treaty between the United States and Panama was signed, providing facilities for the construction and maintenance of the inter-oceanic Canal. In this treaty, Panama grants in perpetuity the Canal Zone (Canal Zone) five miles wide on each side of the Canal route, and within this zone the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. For subsidiary canals other territory is ceded and, for the defence of the Canal, the coastline of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay are also ceded. The cities of Panama and Colon remain under the authority of the State, but complete jurisdiction is granted to the United States in both the cities and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid 10,000,000 dollars on the ratification of the treaty, and will pay 250,000 dollars yearly, beginning after nine years. The treaty was ratified on February 23, 1904, and in July, 1904, the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the Isthmus was signed. According to this agreement the city of Panama is, for all practical purposes, left without a seaport for foreign commerce, the anchorage of vessels at Flamenco Island and the wharf at Balboa, called 'Port Ancon,' as far as ocean-going vessels are concerned, both lie within the territory of the zone. Moreover, a similar port has been opened on the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, called Cristobal.

A treaty for the demarcation of the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica was signed on behalf of the respective Governments on March 17, 1910, and has been ratified by the congresses of both countries. By this treaty the question of what is the true boundary line will be submitted to the arbitration of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Area and Population.—Extreme length is about 150 miles; breadth between 37 and 110 miles; total area is 32,380 square miles; population according to the census of 1912 (including the Canal Zone), 426,928. Population of the Canal Zone, 62,810 or 12.9 per square mile. The inhabitants are of a mixed race, comprising Spanish, Indian, and Negro elements, with a small number of temporary immigrants from the United States and European countries. Chinese subjects are estimated at 3,500. There are 54,488 British subjects in the Republic, including 30,859 in the Canal Zone, chiefly from West India. There are 7 provinces. The capital, Panama, founded in 1518, on the Pacific coast, (1912) 37,505 inhabitants, Colon or Aspiwall on the Atlantic coast, 17,748. Smaller ports on the Pacific are Agas Dulce, Pedregal, Montijo, and Puerto Mudis; on the Atlantic, Bocas del Toro and Puerto Armuelles.

Education.—The Government maintains public schools throughout the provinces, and 19,362 (excluding 1,721 children enrolled

the Canal Zone public schools) received free instruction in 1910, from 315 teachers. A University (Instituto Nacional) has been opened in fine large buildings constructed at a cost of about 300,000, and the principal teachers are foreigners. In addition there are about a dozen private institutions and 47 young men and young women being educated in Europe and the United States at the cost of the Panama Government.

Finance.—All the revenue collected on importations into the Republic belongs to the Panama Government, but the United States has the right to import supplies of all descriptions required for canal construction and for the maintenance of their employees free of all taxes.

The national revenue from all sources for the year 1911 was 672,957, and the expenditure 670,839. The budget estimates for 1911-12 were 1,440,000. The Republic has 1,260,000 and 150,000 capital in the National Bank total, 1,410,000, with an interior debt of about 60,000. It has an army and navy to support.

Production.—The soil of Panama is of great fertility. Of the whole about five eighths are uncultivated, and of the remainder only a small part is properly cultivated. Immigration is encouraged, and land is offered to small farmers on favorable terms. The most important product is the banana. The United Fruit Company (a United States company) has large plantations and exports annually, from Bocas del Toro, about 2½ million bunches of bananas worth about 125,000. Crotchouc (about 180 tons annually) is collected by the Indians of the Cordillera, and is obtained from trees planted by Europeans near the coast. Coffee (about 500,000 bushes) is grown in the province of Chiriqui, near the Costa Rican frontier. In the province of Ocú (Atlantic coast) there is one large agricultural undertaking, begun in 1894 with German capital. Here about 75,000 cocoa trees, 50,000 coffee bushes, and 25,000 crotchouc trees have been planted and are now beginning to yield returns. Other products of the soil of Panama are coconuts, mahogany and other woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipacouanha. Sugar and tobacco growing are assuming importance. Cattle rearing is carried on successfully, and hides form an important article of export. In 1905 the live stock was estimated at 65,000 head of cattle, 17,000 horses, 1,500 mules, 28,000 pigs, and 3,000 goats.

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, and at Corba Island to the west. Turtle-shell is also exported to a considerable amount. It is claimed that Panama possesses nearly every common mineral except coal, and recently a number of mining concessions have been granted.

Commerce, Shipping, Communications.—The imports of the Republic in 1911 amounted to 1,858,625, of which the value of 1,020,848 came from the United States (exclusive of canal materials), 458,080 from Great Britain, 223,247 from Germany, 77,816 from France, 36,538 from Italy, 28,209 from Belgium, 29,396 from Spain, 35,454 from China and Japan, and 53,988 from Spanish America. The exports for 1911 amounted to 572,685.

The Isthmus on both sides is in communication with European and American countries by several lines of steamers. In 1911 there entered the ports of the Republic and the Canal Zone 1,504,332 tons, and cleared 3,866,428 tons. In 1909 the British vessels entered 304, and tonnage 672,797 tons, German, 143 vessels and 558,868 tons, United States, 151 vessels and 587 tons, Belgian, 77 ships and 226,788 tons; and French, 11 ships and 174,509 tons. Of the tonnage entered, 1,504,332 tons entered Colon and Cristobal.

A railway, 47 miles, connects the ports of Colon and Panama. It

belongs to the Panama Railroad Company (United States Government). Its construction cost \$7,500,000 dollars. In the Province of Bocas del Toro the United Fruit Company (American) has about 140 miles of track with branches, which is used to transport bananas and passengers to the port of Almirante in the Chiriqui lagoon. At present the line extends into Costa Rica for a distance of about 30 miles. This line is being extended towards Port Limon (Costa Rica) and its terminal is distant from that port 80 miles. A national line from Panama City to David, in the province of Chiriqui, 271 miles in length, has been surveyed and work will probably be commenced next year. There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and South American ports, and from Colon to the United States and Europe. Roads are being constructed throughout the country. There are 96 post offices and 37 telegraph offices.

The monetary unit is the gold *Balboa* weighing 1.672 gramme 900 fine, to which the United States gold dollar is legally equivalent. Silver are the peso (of 5 grammes fine), and the half, fifth, tenth and twentieth peso pieces and nickel coins of 2½ cents. There is no paper money. Two silver pesos of Panama currency are taken as equivalent to one U.S. gold dollar. Altogether four millions of silver dollars of the new currency have been coined and placed in circulation.

Part of the 10,000,000 dollars (currency) paid by the United States has been applied to the establishment of a real estate loan bank, part to public improvements in the several provinces, and 6,000,000 dollars have been invested in the United States.

Panama Canal—Progress is being made with the canal across the Isthmus under the treaty between the United States and Panama signed November 18, 1903. This treaty is closely associated with the independence of the Panama Republic and its general terms are given above under the head of "Government."

The (Hay-Pauncefote) treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed November 18, and ratified by the United States Senate December 16, 1901, provides for its use on equal terms by vessels of all nations. In the summer of 1912 the United States Congress passed the Panama Canal Act whereby privileges were given to certain classes of American shipping using the canal. The British Government lodged a protest against some of the provisions which it regarded as involving violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The British Government asked that the controversy be referred to the Hague Tribunal, but by March, 1913, a definite decision had been reached in the matter.

The number of employees of the Canal Commission and the Panama Railway Company in September 1913 was 11,000. It has been officially announced that the canal will be opened in the autumn of 1914. The original date was January 1, 1914. In 1913 Colonel Goethals was appointed Civil Governor of the Canal Zone to hold office from April 1, 1914.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PANAMA and GREAT BRITAIN

Minister — London — Vacant

First Secretary — Vacant

Consul — Carlos Zachrisson

General Consul — Liverpool — Fabio Arocemena

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN and PANAMA

British Minister Resident and Consul General at Panama — Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul — Constantino Graham

There are Consuls at Colon

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asunción, elected Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio López, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio López sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano López, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President López, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequences of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, in which Paraguay lost probably 500,000 men, López was defeated and killed in the battle of Cerro Corá, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870. The legislative authority was vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the executive being vested in a President, elected for a term of

■ four years, with ■ non-active Vice-President, who ■ also President of the Senate. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies ■ elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative ■ 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one ■ 6,000 inhabitants, though in ■ case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Constitution provides for this proportion, but in practice ■ original number of 18 Senators and 26 Deputies ■ still adhered to. The Senators and Deputies receive each 2,000 dollars per month (320l. per annum).

President of ■ Republic.—Eduardo Schaerer, elected for ■ years from August 15, 1912.

Vice-President.—Dr. Pedro Bobadilla.

The President exercises his functions through ■ cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding ■ the departments of the Interior, of Finance; of Worship, Justice and Public Instruction; of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives ■ salary of 10,000 dollars per month (16,000l. per annum), and each of the ministers 4,000 dollars per month (640l. per annum; but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 700,000l.

The country is divided into ■ districts, which ■ governed by chiefs, who ■ the civil authorities, and by justices of the peace, assisted by municipal councils.

Area ■ Population.

The approximate ■ of Paraguay ■ 171,770 square miles, including the Paraguayan Chaco, which is estimated ■ 106,922 square miles. There is an unsettled boundary dispute with Bolivia. In 1911 the population was estimated at 700,000, not including 100,000 Indians. The population is a mixture of Spanish, Guaraní Indian, and Negro races. Of foreigners in Paraguay, in 1910, there ■ 20,000, including 9,300 Argentines, 10,000 Italians, 1,400 Brazilians, 1,100 Spanish, 2,500 German, 800 French, 600 Uruguayan, ■ English. In 1911 the population of the capital, Asunción, founded 1536, ■ 80,000; other towns are Villa Rica, 26,000; Concepcion, 15,000; ■ Pedro, 8,700; Luque 15,000, Carapegua 15,000, Paraguari 10,000, Villa del Pilar, 10,000. In 1908 there ■ 1,774 immigrants, 1909, 830, ■ 1910, 578, and in 1911, ■ Nearly three-fourths of the territory ■ national property, but in recent years most of it has been transferred ■ private ownership, much of it in very large tracts.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but ■ exercise of other religions ■ permitted. Asunción, Suffragan to ■ Aires, is ■ only Paraguayan Episcopal See. The law of civil marriage ■ introduced in 1877. Education ■ free and compulsory, but schools are not everywhere available. In 1911 there ■ ■ schools with some 50,000 pupils. Private schools are subsidised by the Council of Education. There are ■ few private ■ schools for boys and girls. ■ Asunción there is ■ agricultural ■ with a model farm doing good work (temporarily closed in 1912; to ■ reopened ■ ■ or 1914). At ■ there is a ■ College, ■ 16 professors ■ ■ students. ■ ■ July, 1908, the State ■ pupils ■ Europe ■ the United ■ ■ contributions ■ ■ taxes, there ■ ■ special

Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c.

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions. The High Court is composed of 3 justices, appointed by the president with the consent of the Senate, for a term of 4 years. There are also 2 courts of appeal.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from customs, internal consumption, stamps and other dues. The estimated revenue and expenditure for four years are given as follows (gold dollar = 4s.; paper dollar = about 3½d.):—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Gold pesos	Paper pesos	Gold pesos	Paper pesos
1907	2,312,894	6,829,000	561,963	28,577,110
1908	1,771,680	6,291,026	567,636	28,527,887
1910	496,000	2,636,000	710,552	27,094,948
1911 ¹	2,788,000	9,190,500	999,411	32,687,228
1912 ¹				

¹ Estimate.

On March 31, 1912, the outstanding external debt amounted to 821,017½. and the internal debt, 1,383,753½. (including 65,000,000 dollars of paper currency in circulation). The external debt to the Argentine and Brazil (the portion due to Uruguay was condoned) exists only as a political weapon in the hands of those countries, and is by some considered an effective guarantee of the independence of Paraguay.

Defence.

The small army of Paraguay is drilled and trained on the German model. Owing to recent and present changes it is impossible to say of what the army consists. Formerly it had 2 battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, 5 field batteries, and a coast defence battery. Total about 100 officers and 2,500 men. There is also a National Guard which would be called out for the defence of the country in time of war.

The navy consists at present of a flotilla of small merchant vessels armed with modern guns. The largest is about 1,000 tons.

Production and Industry.

Excellent grazing land is abundant in Paraguay, especially in the Chaco region, which is now being taken up by cattle-raisers. The estimated number of horned cattle in 1912 was about 3,000,000; horses 182,790, mules and asses 7,626, pigs 214,060, goats 32,334, pigs 23,900. The saladero industry is encouraged by Government; hides, jerked beef, and other animal products are exported. The growing of yerba mate, a Paraguay tea, is now in the hands of capitalists and companies, though some colonists still grow it. Tobacco is grown in large quantities and exported (59,424 cwt. weighing 127,785 tons in 1911) for consumption in Europe, mainly to Hamburg and Bremen. The principal industries are cattle-breeding and timber-cutting. Fruit-growing (especially oranges) is considerable. But agriculture is

primitive and hardly as yet remunerative. The immense [redacted] contain valuable timber, both hard and soft, which [redacted] a market in neighbouring countries and in Europe. [redacted] Australia Colony, with [redacted] colonists (chiefly British subjects), makes [redacted] income from cattle and horses which live [redacted] the grazing lands. The colony [redacted] miles from any river or railway, and has [redacted] market for the maize, cassava, beans, [redacted] potatoes, sugar-cane, bananas, oranges, and peaches which [redacted] grown. Still, the enterprise makes progress, having [redacted] saw-mill, five stores, [redacted] grain distillery, and two rum stills. There is another (smaller) English Colony, "C[redacted]"

Commerce.

The following is the value of the imports and exports in gold dollar, (5 dollars = £1):—

		1908	1909	1910	1911
	£				
Imports . . .	1,572,255	814,591	757,590	1,196,799	1,368,699
Exports . . .	647,232	773,419	1,027,328	970,289	965,782

Import duties in 1909, 597,656l.; in 1910, 340,387l.; in 1911, 878,357l.

The chief imports [redacted] textiles, provisions, hardware, spirits, drugs, and haberdashery. The chief exports are hides, yerba, oranges, tobacco, timber, and quebracho extract. Of the imports in 1911, textiles [redacted] the most important, 342,533l.; then foodstuffs, 80,524l. The British imports are considerable, but the exports to Great Britain are of little account.

The British trade passes to some extent through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. There are no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Paraguay; the [redacted] exports (mostly cottons and iron-work) direct to Paraguay amounted to 147,391l. in 1911 (according to the Board of Trade statistics). The "most favoured nation treaty" of 1884 between Great Britain and Paraguay [redacted] in force.

Communications.

In 1910 [redacted] vessels, chiefly Argentine and Brazilian, with 48,207 tons, entered [redacted] the port of Asuncion, and [redacted] with a tonnage of 57,614 cleared. The steamers [redacted] mostly 'liners' regularly visiting the port. Paraguay is served by sundry steamship companies, the most important of which is that of Nicholas Mihanovich, Ltd., of Buenos Aires.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Encarnacion, on the Rio Albo Paraná, a distance [redacted] miles. The change of gauge on the Paraguay Central Railway from 5½ ft. to the standard [redacted] ft. 8½ ins., [redacted] effected in [redacted] and the line [redacted] opened in July, 1911. A through train [redacted] Asuncion to Buenos Aires has recently (early 1913) been opened. Opposite Encarnacion [redacted] Posadas, to which an Argentine line is extended, and the [redacted] lines [redacted] connected by a ferry. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport [redacted] and costly. [redacted] is a [redacted] telegraph at [redacted] of [redacted] railway; the national telegraph connects [redacted] with Corrientes in [redacted] Argentine Republic, [redacted] thus [redacted] world; there are altogether 1,960 miles of telegraph [redacted] telegraph [redacted] telephones is in operation at Asuncion. Paraguay

joined the postal union in 1881; in 1871 the number of post offices was 385. In 1909-1910 total number of pieces of mail matter handled 5,456,776, and the number of packages received by parcel post 10,518; number of telegraph messages, 191,571.

Money and Credit.

The banks in Paraguay are the Bank of the Republic, opened in June, 1890 (capital, 6,000,000 dollars gold); the Agricultural Bank, with a capital of 14,531,238 currency dollars advanced by Government; the Territorial Bank; the Mercantile Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 dollars paper. A Conversion Fund has been accumulating for four years, and is deposited at the Bank of the Republic. The deposit was (Dec. 31, 1912) 996,355 dollars gold (190,2717.).

There is no gold and silver current and paper is the only circulating medium with the exception of a few small nickel coins. The average rate of exchange in 1912 has been 75 dollars to 12. The exchange fluctuates greatly and consequently transactions are frequently made in dollars gold at the nominal fixed rate of 5.04 dollars to the 12. for gold coin and 4 dollars per 12. for cheques or drafts.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.—The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos*. Nominal value, 4s.

The *Quintal* = 101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ *Arroba* = 25.35 „

„ *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

„ *Sino* (land measure) . . = 69½ Engl. sq. yards.

„ *Legua cuadrada* . . . = 12½ Engl. sq. miles.

The weights and measures of the metric system are also in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PARAGUAY in GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General in Great Britain.—Alfred James. Appointed 1897.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Liverpool, and Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN in PARAGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir R. T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (residing in Buenos Aires).

Consul in Asuncion (Local rank of Secretary of Legation in Charge of Affairs in absence of Minister).—Francis A. Oliver.

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PERSIA.

(IRAN.)

Reigning

Sultan Shah, born January 20, (27th 1315), succeeded his father, Muhammad Ali (who abdicated) July 16, 1909, under regency of Ali Reza Khan, Azud el Mulk, chief of the Kajar tribe. Azud el Mulk, the Regent, died September 22, 1910, and on the 11th of the same month the National Council elected Abu'l Kassim Khan, Nasser el Mulk, who then in Europe, his Regent arrived in Teheran February 8, 1911, and definitely assumed the functions of Regent by taking the oath before the National Council March 4.

Brothers of the Shah.—I. Izzat es Saltaneh. II. Muhammad Hassan Mirza, Valiahd (heir apparent), born February 19, (9th Shaban 1316). III. Muhammad Mehdi Mirza. IV. Mahmud Mirza.

Uncles of the Shah.—I. Malik Mansur Mirza, Shua Saltaneh, born 1880. II. Abu'l Fath Mirza, Salar ed Dowleh, born 1881. III. Abu'l Fazl Mirza, Azud es-Sultan, born 1883. IV. Husain Kuli Mirza, born 1894. V. Nâsred din Mirza, born 1896.

The Royal Family is very there thousands of princes and princesses, but the last official year-book only mentioned about a hundred.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhshâh' (a corruption of Shâh), or King of Kings—was until 1906 absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia able to a large private fortune, but that of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to barely two millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest, the Deryâ i Nûr, of 186 carats, and the Tâj i Mâh, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the seventh of the dynasty of the Kajars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending fifteen years, from 1779 to 1791. The date of accession of each of the sovereigns of the dynasty was as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agha Muhammed 1794 | 5. Muzaffar-ed-din, son of Nâsred-din 1896 |
| 2. Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammed 1797 | 6. Muhammed Ali, son of Muzaffar-ed-din 1907 |
| 3. Muhammed, grandson of Fath Ali 1835 | 7. Sultan Ahmed, son of Muhammed Ali 1909 |
| 4. Nâsred-din, son of Muhammed 1848 | |

According to the Constitution the Shah must belong to the and his must be eldest son, or male heir in succession, whose mother was a Kajar princess.

Government.

The form of government in Persia is to the year 1906, the important features, similar to that of Turkey. The Shâh, the limit imposed by the religion, was an absolute ruler, generally regarded by the people as the vice-regent of the Prophet. In 1906, however, the Persian people demanded representative institutions, and in January,

1906, the Government announced that the Shâh had given the rescript of August 5, 1906, decided that the National Council consist of and be elected by members of the reigning dynasty (princes and kajârs), clergy, chiefs, nobles, landowners, merchants, and tradesmen. An ordinance of September 10, 1906, fixed the number of members (80 for Teheran and for the provinces), and early in October elections were held. On October 7, the National Council (or as many of its members could be got together) met, chose a president, and welcomed by the Shâh, whose speech read before it. A further rescript dated December 30, 1906, signed by Muzaffar-ed-din, and countersigned by the Vali-Ahd, and by the Grand Vizier, deal with the decree of August 5, 1906, and the powers and duties of the National Council, besides making provision for the regulation of its general procedure by the National Council itself. The number of members limited to 156, but could be raised to 200; members were to be elected for years; would meet annually October (14th Mizan), and have immunity from prosecution, except with the knowledge of the National Council. The publicity of their proceedings (except under conditions accepted by the National Council) secured. Ministers (or their delegates) could appear and speak in the National Council, and would be responsible to that body which had special control of financial affairs and internal administration. Its sanction would be required for all territorial changes, for alienation of State property, for the granting of concessions, for the contracting of loans, for the construction of roads and railways, and for the ratification of all treaties, except such in the interest of the State require secrecy.

There to be a Senate of members, 30 to be appointed by the Shâh, and 30 to be elected on behalf of the National Council, 15 of each class being from Teheran, and from the provinces. Provision made as procedure in case of difference of opinion between the National Council and the Senate. But no Senate was actually ever elected.

By a rescript of February 11, Muhammad Ali Shah confirmed that of December 30 which he had signed as heir apparent; on October 8, 1907, he signed the final Constitution, and on November 12 before the House took the prescribed oath.

The National Council not completed until the end of 1907; the first Parliament dissolved June 23, 1908, the Parliament building partly demolished and sacked by military, and decrees issued announcing the abolition of the National Council. Insurrections broke out in many places, but only in June 1909, when Nationalist forces marching upon Teheran, the re-confirmed the Constitution of 1906 and (July 1) signed a revised ordinance concerning elections. The nationalists entered Teheran July 18, when the Shah fled to the legation and abdicated (July 16). A provisional government then formed and a council of nationalists constituted advise the Cabinet. The Vali-Ahd proclaimed Shah; Azud el Mulk Regent. Under the revised electoral law the number of members of the Majlis is (15 Teheran). Elections began in August. Three months later (November 15, 1909) the Parliament was opened by the Shah, but only members were present. On December 24th, 1911, the Nasr-el-Mulk issued a Rescript declaring Session ended, but no mention made of elections in the future. H. left Persia for Europe June 11, 1912, nominally short leave of absence. In August, 1912, a Committee of former Deputies formed to consider question of new elections. The Majlis, as they were unable to the which elections be the question of forming a Majlis has

more █ dropped (November, 1912). The executive government █ carried on under a Cabinet composed of eight members (January 16, 1913):—

Premier.—Ala-es-Sultaneh.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Vosukh-ed-Dowleh.

Minister of Interior.—Fin-ed-Dowleh.

Minister of Education.—Mushir-ed-Dowleh.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Murteshah-ed Dowleh.

Minister of Justice.—Momtaz-ed-Dowleh.

Minister of War.—Mustaufil Mamalik.

Minister of Finance.—Kavamo Sultaneh.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who █ directly responsible to the central Government, and █ nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts █ prized in their █ governments-general. Some of the governments-general are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c. ; others █ very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and lieutenant-governors are generally called Hâkim, the former █ often have the title of Wâli, Fermân Fermâ, &c. A lieutenant-governor is sometimes called Nâib el-Hukûmah ; █ of █ small district is a Zâbit. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglerbegi. Every quarter of █ town or parish, and every village, has █ chief who is called Kedkhodâ. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the lieutenant-governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizir or █ pîshkâr, █ of experience, to whom are entrusted the accounts and the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânî, Ilbegi, Wâli, Serdâr, Sheikh, Tushmâl ; they are responsible for the collection of the █ the governors of the province in which their tribe resides.

A law of May, 1907, provides for the election of rural and town councils. In these elections practically all subjects have a right to vote, and the councils will be in direct communication with the National Council.

August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agreed between themselves to limit █ spheres of █ respective interests in Persia to the Persian provinces adjoining the █ frontier on the █ hand, and █ frontier on █ other. █ respect the integrity and independence of Persia, but, █ time, contemplate █ necessity of financial con█ in conformity with the principles █ the agreement. The approximate █ population, and customs revenue of each of the three spheres █ given as follows :—

—	Area sq. miles	Population	Net Revenue Customs
British sphere	137,000	600,000	\$ 50,000
Russian sp█	305,000	6,000,000	805,000
Neutral sph█	188,000	1,910 █	180,000

Area and Population.

According to the latest and most trustworthy estimates, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north █ south, and for █ from █ west—contains █ area of 623,000 square miles. A █ portion █ █ absolute desert, and the population █ everywhere so scanty █ to exceed, on █ average, fifteen inhabitants █ square mile,

The population now is estimated at about 9½ millions.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 1,200. There are just ■■■ British subjects resident in Persia (exclusive of British Indians).

The principal cities of Persia are—Teheran, with 280,000; Tabriz, with 200,000; Ispahân, with 80,000; ■■■ and Karmân, with 60,000; Yezd, with 45,000; Bârfurûsh and Shîrâz, with 50,000; Hamadân, Kazvin, Kom, Kashân, Resht, each with 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. Of the nomads 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Balûchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs.

Religion.

Of the population about 8½ millions are Mahometans of the Shî'ah sect, and 850,000 of the Sunnî sect; 10,000 ■■■ Parsis (Guebres), 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians, and 30,000 Nestorians.

The Mahometans of the sect called Shî'ah differ to ■■■ extent in religious doctrine, and ■■■ in historical belief, from the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, who ■■■ called Sunnî. The Persian priesthood (ulemâ) ■■■ very powerful, and works steadily against all progress coming from Europe. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may ■■■ ■■■ priest (mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, he is called a mujtahid, or chief priest. There ■■■ many mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in ■■■ town; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted ■■■ final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the mujtahid¹ who resides ■■■ Kerbela, ■■■ Baghdâd, and some consider him the vicerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the mujtahids, but the Sheikh-ul-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jâm'ah) of ■■■ city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jum'ah ■■■ the pish namâs or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the mutavallî (guardian of the mosque); this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have ■■■ endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these ■■■ provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of ■■■ favourite saints ■■■ so richly endowed as to be able ■■■ keep ■■■ immense ■■■ of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Gregorian National Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop. One bishop resides at Tabriz, the other at Ispahân. There ■■■ also a few thousand Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia who have a bishop ■■■ their ■■■ rite ■■■ Ispahân, the bishop of the Latin rite residing at Urumiah. There ■■■ a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and ■■■ in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, they occasionally ■■■ oppression from Mussulmans belonging to the lower classes.

Instruction.

In recent years the educational question has played a prominent part in Persia. Many schools of various degrees, entirely ■■■ European lines, have been established; the Ministry of Education has undergone radical reforms;

¹ ■■■ last holder ■■■ officiated on ■■■ May 28, 1895; ■■■ has yet been ■■■ and four or five ■■■ functionaries ■■■ affairs, each one striving ■■■ gain supremacy. The one who was ■■■ the point of acquiring ■■■ ■■■ November, 1911.

the Educational Council recently created is doing very useful work ; female education has been greatly advanced. It is said that there are now 100 schools in Persia with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes.

There are many colleges (medresah), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion, Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, and private tutors are very common, being employed by families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teheran in 1849, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia, and four French professors recently engaged for work at the college. There are also military colleges at Teheran and Tabriz. A German school, with an annual subsidy of 2,400*l.* from the Persian Government and 1,000*l.* from Germany, was opened in 1907. Private subscriptions raised in Germany paid for the erection of a fine building with class-rooms for 700 pupils, and suitable quarters for five German teachers and their families. There are also twelve Persian teachers. It has about 100 pupils. There is also a French school supported by the Alliance Française. But the bulk of the population is taught only the Korân. A 'political college,' Medresah-i Siâsi, now having 80 pupils, was opened in 1900, and prepares candidates for service in the Foreign Office, which pays 75,000 krane per annum for its maintenance.

It has been decided to send Government students to various European countries ; the students are chosen from the ablest Persian young men, who must be advanced in their studies in Persia, and have to pass a competitive examination so as to be accepted as Government students. Each one learns a profession designated by the Government, and an official is sent with them to look after them and watch their progress and make reports. Thirty Government students have already arrived in France, and there are several in England. These students are the Government 550 tomans each per annum and are looked after by the 'Union Franco-Persan' in Paris.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the Sheikh-ul-Islâm and the priesthood. The former administer justice according to the Urf, the unwritten or customary law ; the latter according to the Shar', the written or divine law.

The dispensation of justice is always summary. In May, 1888, the Shah published a proclamation stating that henceforth no subject would be punished except by operation of law, and all subjects had full liberty of person and property. But another proclamation published in June annulled the first as far as regards liberty of property.

Finance.

In May, 1911, Mr. Morgan Shuster, accompanied by several American assistants, who had been loaned to Persia by the United States Government to reorganise the financial administration of the country, arrived in Teheran and took up his duties as *Treasurer-General*. He resigned this position and left Persia on January 8, 1912. In June, 1912, the Belgian Administrator General of Customs, M. Mornard, was appointed to fill the vacant post, and was given a five years' contract as *Treasurer-General*. Every important centre has a Belgian controller of finances, while the most important towns have a native.

The revenue of Persia has been affected by fluctuations in the value of silver. The revenue for 1910-11 was 140,000,000 *krane*.

equivalent to 2,600,000*l* at the current exchange. Of this by far the largest item is the *malvat*, proceeds of crown lands and land tax, which is 1 million 100,000*l*. The net receipts for passports are 2,873,687 krāns.

The expenditure in November, 1903, has been greatly reduced, and the Customs tariff, which is in force February 14, 1903, together with the improved system of administration and control, having increased the revenue by a considerable amount, estimated at 150,000*l* to 200,000*l* per annum, it was thought the expenditure would not exceed the receipts, but disorders and revolution have upset all arrangements, and expenditure still exceeds income. The Foreign Office costs about 2,600,000 krāns, but of other expenditures there is no data.

More than half of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (*mumayyir*) appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes. The amount collected from Christians, Jews, and Parsis is very small. The other half of the revenue is from customs, posts, telegraphs, fisheries, mines, and other sources.

Approximate Gross Customs Receipts during year 1911-12 compared with years 1909-10 and 1910-11 —

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Azerbaigan (Tabriz)	128,37	141,416	142,69
Caspian ports —			
Astara	17,091	46,1	91,848
Gulien (Enzeli)	13,22	148,14	22,954
Masanderah (Meshedra)	36,53	34,177	44,232
Astrabad (Bender, etc.)	91,01	1,000	24,549
Khorassan (Meshed)	10,794	14,449	76,27
Southern ports			
Bushire	82,292	65,729	91,000
Bunder Abbas	15,407	39,146	37,568
Arabistan	40,900	61,497	64,864
Post (Tehran)	114,200	114,810	11,711
Post (Tehran)	20,013	43,223	24,45
Total	723,752	713,211	461,048

The debt of Persia amounts to about 6½ millions, made up thus: To Russian Government, 3,300,000*l*; to British Government, 320,000*l*; to Russian Bank, 1,160,000*l*; to English Bank, 690,000*l*. Another loan, 1,250,000*l* at 5 per cent, floated in London, July, 1911, issued at 95½. In 1912 further loans of 250,000*l* granted by England and Russia (half the total amount each), which are payable from the customs receipts of the South and North respectively. This is exclusive of compensation claimed by Russian, British, and French subjects for losses sustained, which amounts approximately to 340,000*l* (November, 1912).

ARMY

The Persian army is of Oriental type, and is irregularly recruited. European mercenaries of various nationalities have been employed from time to time, but have not done much. Certain units are supposed

to furnish battalions, and each of the provinces several battalions. The tribal system prevails, the tribe furnishes 1, or sometimes 2 battalions, usually under their own chiefs. Christians and Jews pay a tax, and cannot be called on to serve. The *asak*, or regular troops, consist, according to official lists, of 79 battalions of infantry, 23 batteries of artillery, and a battalion of pioneers, but whether these units actually exist is uncertain. The strength of battalions is, nominally, from 400 to 800, and the batteries have from 4 to 8 guns. The total strength of the regular troops does not, it is believed, exceed 60,000 men, of whom only about half are present with the colours, though the official lists indicate a much larger number. The irregular troops amount to about 50,000 distinct and tribal horse, and an uncertain number of footmen, all badly, or indifferently, armed, and of little value.

There is also in the capital the "Cossack Brigade," consisting of 3 squadrons, 1 small battalion of infantry and a horse battery of 4 (Krupp) guns. The total strength does not exceed 2,000 of all ranks. The brigade is Persian, organized and trained by Russian officers.

In July, 1912, Russia obtained the formal consent of the Persian Government to the formation of a similar Cossack Brigade at Tabriz under Russian officers. The consent of the Persian Government was given on a condition for the withdrawal of Russian troops in Azerbaijan.

In 1905 the *Asak* was reformed into 12 divisions under *sardars* (generals) directly responsible to the Shah. The strength of the divisions varied from 5,000 to 10,000 men.

During his stay in Persia Mr. Shuster formed the nucleus of a *gendarmerie* force, to assist in the recovery of taxes. This force was subsequently taken over by a body of Swedish officers under Colonel Hjalmarsen, lent to the Persian Government by the Swedish Government. There were at present (November, 1912) 19 Swedish officers in Persia and about 2,500 men.

NAVY

The navy consists of eight vessels, all doing service for the customs department, two built at Bremerhaven in 1884—the *Percepole*, a steamship, 600 tons, 450 h p, armed with four 3 inch Krupp guns, the *Susa*, the *Karun*, 30 h p, an old Belgian steam yacht, the *Muzaffar*, purchased in 1902, armed with two Hotchkiss guns, five launches of 12 h p, built at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Each has a French machine gun and cost 60,000 rupees (4,000 £).

Production and Industry.

Great quantities of wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, cotton, &c., Persia produces much.

In 1908-09 the value of silk exports was 279,167 £. In 1910 it fell to 358,256 £ while in 1910-11 it has fallen to 352,021 £, rising again in 1911-12 to 380,875 £. The opium industry was steadily increasing, and the export of the drug valued at 450,014 £ in 1911-12. In 1909-10 exports valued at 851,907 £, and in 1910-11 263,399 £. The production of gums, chiefly tragacanth, is increasing. The export of tobacco is decreasing. Raw cotton exported to the value of 847,559 £ in 1908-09, in 1909-10, to 1,400,272 £, in 1910-11, to 1,407,608 £, and 1,479,278 £ in 1911-12. Wool exported to the value of 180,219 £ in 1909-10, 1910-11, 209,670 £, in 1911-12 230,469 £. The wool of Khorassan is the best, and much of it reaches Bradford via Batum. Persian carpets, of which there are many kinds, all made by hand. The export of carpets amounted to 968,818 £,

in 1909-10, 902,767½ in 1910-11, and 977,429½ in 1911-12. The principal centres of the industry are Tabriz, Hamadan, Sultanabad, and Kerman.

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable, but great distances from shipping ports, want of good roads, and many parts scarcity of fuel and water, have prevented any development on a large scale. Mines of lead and copper exist in nearly all the provinces, and have been worked from ancient times, but there are many considerable deposits yet untouched. Some of the lead ores are argentiferous, but the precious metal is not extracted. Tin ore has been found in Azerbaijan, antimony, nickel, cobalt, in the desert region near Yazd, zinc near Tehrân, manganese and borax near Kermân, and there are numerous deposits of rich iron ore in several places, iron ochre is obtained from islands in the Persian Gulf, principally Hormuz, and coal of good quality near Tehrân, great quantities of the latter in South Eastern Persia are not worked. Salt pits are abundant. A naphtha-bearing zone extends along the western frontier from Kurdistan to the Persian Gulf, and traces of the oil have also been discovered in Northern Persia. Near Resht, a concession for working the former was granted to a British subject in June, 1901, and boring operations undertaken in 1902 and 1903 having proved the existence of oil, large works have been erected and pipes being laid from the wells to Muhamiah, the nearest Persian Gulf port. The turquoise has been mined near Nishâpur from an early age. The total revenues to the Government under the head of royalties and rents from mines are less than 16,000½ per annum.

Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, Hamadan, and Ispahân, the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Enzeh, Meshed, Sar, and Bender Gox on the Caspian. On March 21, 1899, the Government abolished the farm system in Azerbaijan and Kermânshah, and one year later in all other provinces, establishing at the same time a uniform duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on imports and exports. However, the districts of Muhamiah (with imports and exports valued at about 300,000½ per annum), of the Kârdn River and of Kurdistan on the western frontier, that of Sistân on the eastern frontier, and some of the smaller ports on the Persian Gulf, were then not interfered with, and the greater part of the Persian Gulf pearl trade also escaped the authorities until the following year.

The commercial treaty with Great Britain made in 1857 provided for the 'most favoured nation treatment'. In October, 1901, a treaty between Persia and Russia was concluded, fixing a tariff, but this treaty expressly reserved 'the most favoured nation' treatment for the countries already enjoying it. The treaty was ratified in December, 1902, and the new tariff went into force February 14, 1903. A few days before, a treaty (ratified in May) was made with Great Britain, under which the duties levied on British imports will be the same as on Russian imports.

According to statistics published by the Minister of Customs the values of the imports and exports for the four years 1908-12 are as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1908-09	7,449,681	5,524,243	1910-11	9,890,153	7,503,536
1909-10	8,248,565	7,480,619	1911-12	11,404,169	8,415,694

The following table shows (in millions of krāns) the values of chief imports into, and exports from, Persia in 1910-11 and 1911-12:—

Imports	1910-11	1911-12	Exports	1910-11	1911-12
	1000 Krāns	1000 Krāns		1000 Krāns	1000 Krāns
Cottons	129,076	178,764	Fruits	62,607	67,792
Sugar	121,506	129,010	Woolen carpets	45,188	46,871
Tea	24,132	81,043	Cotton	70,860	78,963
Gold silver	42,467	79,123	Fish	5,881	8,788
Do. coined	11,027	8,989	Rice	29,210	84,778
Petroleum	6,928	14,584	Gold and silver coined	33,085	37,045
Yarn	11,145	15,377	Gums	11,950	16,808
Flour	5,338	19,892	Opium	18,170	22,600
Woollens	14,958	8,888	Wool	10,483	11,528
Indigo and cochineal	8,426	8,067	Cocoons	16,897	17,988
Haberdasheries	6,426	8,810	Skins	15,126	15,575
Rice	3,828	3,217	Animals	7,417	9,747
Spices	4,810	3,761	Stuffs	4,624	6,754
Wool	2,378	1,804	Cottons	2,278	76,922
Animals	1,346	3,529	Hides	6,224	6,776
Matches	8,418	6,576	Silk	1,804	1,111
Silks	6,009	1,364	Wheat and barley	9,060	18,887
Tin, zinc and lead	939	2,580	Peas	4,811	3,080
Tobacco	2,079	6,475	Woollens	1,569	1,001
Copper and nickel	5,547	8,754	Drugs	3,625	1,818
Iron steel	8,049	8,363	Timber	970	809
Manufactured iron & steel	5,465	2,108	Tobacco	2,870	1,864
Timber	2,080	3,401	Dyes	1,468	1,547
of silkworms	2,687	8,015	Eggs	1,290	1,682
and barley	1,404	1,391			
Alcohol, Wines and Beer	—	—			

In the years ending March 20, 1911 and 1912, the distribution of the trade of Persia mainly follows:—

Imports to	Imports		Exports	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan	82,612	118,144	48,226	64,782
Germany	279,549	532,532	41,770	98,507
Austria-Hungary	216,956	180,739	978	1,604
Belgium	162,786	196,964	9,128	18,491
China	8,068	11,750	46,740	187,400
United Empire	5,848	14,096	100,804	128,185
France Colonies	2,798,303	4,414,070	748,257	1,107,407
Italy	278,476	239,788	262,020	51,812
Netherlands Colonies	58,637	43,046	79,499	207,655
Russia	30,680	29,038	182	3,177
Switzerland	4,391,184	5,865,953	5,244,528	5,686,596
Turkey	24,676	16,025	885	—
Oman	305,868	428,816	800,064	767,071
	2,676	2,716	4,818	—
	47,612	27,016	96,601	119,667

Tonnage entered Bushire, Lingah, Bender Abbas, Muhamrah, and several smaller ports was: in 1910-11, 1,443,838 tons (1,151,622 British); in 1911-12, 1,667,814 tons (1,309,119 British). At Caspian ports in 1910-11, 818,421 tons, all Russian; in 1911-12, 826,965 tons, Russian.

There trade routes through Trebizond, through Rasht Meshed

to Russia, through Khorassan and [] to Afghanistan and India, and through Kermanshah to Baghdad.

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years:—

		1906	1909	1910	1911
Imports [] Persia to U.K.	£ 430	£ 430	£ 296	£ 744	£ 888
Exports to Persia from U.K.	£ 477	£ 351	£ 744	£ 888	£ 888

Money and Credit.

The [] in [] granted a concession to Baron Julius [] Reuter for [] formation of a State Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank [] formed in the autumn of [] year, with the title "The Imperial Bank of Persia," and incorporated by Royal Charter granted by H.M. the late Queen, and dated September 2, 1889. The authorized capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part [] remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 82-84. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December, 1894, to 650,000*l*. The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l*. without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes [] the basis of the silver krān. In virtue of [] of the articles of the concession the cash [] for the first two years [] 50 per cent., and afterwards [] per cent. The bank had the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded. It started business in Persia in October, 1889, in April, 1890, took [] the Persian business of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (London), which had established branches and agencies in Persia in the summer of 1888, and [] branches [] Tabriz, Resht, Kazvin, Meshed, Isfahan, Yezd, Shiraz, Kerman, Hamadan, Sistan, Kermānshah, Bushire, Muhamrah, Ahvaz, Sultanabad, and Bombay; and agencies at several other towns. The mining rights were ceded to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation, Limited, which [] formed in April, 1890, and went into liquidation in January, []. There is also established at Tehrān the Russian 'Banque d'Escompte,' formerly 'Banque des [] de Perse' (which is connected with the [] Bank and floated the loans of 1900 and [] Persia), and a highly paid [] permanently resides at Tehrān as Russian 'Financial Agent in Persia.' A concession for a National [] was signed, February 6, 1907. The capital [] this bank will be 15,000,000 tomans. It will have the right [] after the Imperial Bank's right [] expired. It has not yet (January, 1913) been established. In July, 1907, a concession [] granted for a German [] for a period of 30 years. The capital is fixed at 200,000*l*. It [] not yet (January, 1913) been established.

Communications.

A [] railway from [] to Shah Abdul-azim (six miles) was opened in July, 1888, [] in the hands of a Belgian [] 'Société [] fer [] tramways de Perse.' The river [] at the [] of []

Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwâz, and Messrs. Lynch & Co. are running a steamer on a fortnightly, with a subsidy from the British Government.

Until 1880 the only carriageable roads in Persia were Teherân-Kom and Teherân Resht, the former 91 miles, the latter about 100 miles, and on both mails and travellers were conveyed by carts. Since then good roads have been made from Tabriz to Julfa (Russian frontier), Kazvin to Hamadân, Meshed to Askabad, Kom to Sultanabad, and others. Mails and passengers are conveyed by carts on them and on other roads, but the latter, only slightly improved and being practically of a nature made them, are somewhat difficult for wheeled traffic. A concession for the construction of a cart road with the option of changing it later for a "chaussée," a macadamized road, from Kazvin to the Caspian was granted to a Russian firm in 1893, and the Russian Government having aided with capital and guarantee, construction began in 1897 and the road opened in August, 1898. The concession includes the road from Kazvin to Teherân, which has been open for wheeled traffic since 1880, and a branch from Kazvin to Hamadân. All these are in good working order now.

In 1900 Messrs. Lynch took over a concession granted to a Persian subject for a road between Ahwâz and Isfahan, with rights of levying tolls, and opened the road for traffic in the autumn of 1900. In 1903 Messrs. Lynch acquired the concessionary rights of the Imperial Bank of Persia for the roads Teherân-Kom-Isfahan, Kom-Muhamrah, and formed the "Persian Road and Transport Company," which started construction on the Kom-Isfahan section in the summer of 1904.

In virtue of another concession a Russian company has constructed a carriageable road from Julfa (Perso-Russian frontier) to Tabriz, with a view of extending it to Kazvin.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of 6,312 miles of line, with 10,754 miles of wire, and 131 stations.

(a) 1,706 miles of line with 5,318 miles of wire worked by English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia,' a British Government department, established in virtue of a number of conventions from 1858 to 1901 between the British and Persian Governments. The last convention was for the construction and working by the British Government of a three-wire line from Kashan to British Beluchistan via Yazd, Kermân, and Bam. Telegraphic communication with India was effected in May, 1904. (b) 457 miles of line with three wires, 1,871 miles of wire between Teherân and Julfa on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited, according to a concession of 1868. (c) About 3,600 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff.

A regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. Under it mails are regularly conveyed and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a weekly mail from Europe via Resht or Tabriz and Tiflis (letters to be marked 'Persia') and a weekly mail to India via Basmeh. There is a post office in every town. In 1900 a post office was joined to the Customs Department worked by Belgian staff. In August, 1909, posts and telegraphs were placed in charge of a Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who is a member of the Cabinet, but as to the number of letters, postcards, parcels, &c. conveyed, the statistics are transmitted, very few statistics are obtainable. During the year 1911-12, 284,804,000 letters, postcards and newspapers, of which 8,992,800 were registered, were delivered in Persia, and there were 320,000 parcels delivered in Europe via Russia.

Money, Weights, MEASURES

The monetary unit is the krân, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), weighing only 26 nakhods (71 grains) somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 100 per cent, it was then fixed at 90, but occasionally coins with only 89½ have been turned out from the Mint. In 1874 a krân had the value of a franc, being equal to 1 l. The value of a krân is present (January, 1912) about 4½d, a 1 l. bill on London being worth 56 krâns.

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1 l. = 50 krâns, are —

Copper		Silver	
<i>Pal</i>	0 12d	Five <i>Shahs</i> = 10 <i>Pal</i> = ½ <i>Krân</i>	1 20d
<i>Shah</i> = 2 <i>Pal</i>	0 24d	Ten <i>Shahs</i> = ½ <i>Krân</i>	2 40d
Two <i>Shahs</i> = 4 <i>Pal</i>	0 48d	One <i>Krân</i> = 20 <i>Shahs</i>	5 00d
Four <i>Shahs</i> = (1 <i>Abbas</i>)	0 96d	Two <i>Krâns</i>	9 60d
		Five <i>Krâns</i>	24 00d

In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint master the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and is circulating at less than its price of copper, viz. at 83 copper shahs (weighing about ½ lb) to 1 silver krân (4½d). The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead, great quantities of five and ten centimes pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of ½ and ½ krân, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the Autumn of 1900, the copper coinage being withdrawn, and of these nickel pieces nearly five million krâns face value are in circulation (January, 1911).

Gold coins are ½ *Toman*, ¼ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*, but they are not in circulation as current money, because of their ever varying value in *Krâns* (silver) and no coins of the higher values have been struck for some years. A *Toman* in silver is the equivalent of 10 *Krâns* (now worth 5d), but a gold *Toman* has a value of 22 *Krâns* (7s 4d).

Accounts are reckoned in *dinârs*, an imaginary coin, the ten thousandth part of a *toman* of ten krâns. A krân therefore = 1,000 *dinârs*, a *shâh* = 50 *dinârs*.

The unit of weight is the *miskâl* (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2 grains) of 4 gandum (74 grain) each. Sixteen *miskâls* make a *sir*, and 1 *sir* make 1 *abbâsî*, also called *wakkeh*, *kervânkeh*. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called *batman* or *man*. The most frequently in use are —

<i>Man-i-Tabrîz</i> = 8 <i>Abbasîs</i>	= 640 <i>Miskâls</i> = 6 lb
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbasî</i> = 9 <i>Abbasîs</i>	= 720 " = 7 30 "
<i>Man-i-Kohneh</i> (the old man)	= 1,000 " = 10 14 "
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i> = 2 <i>Tabriz</i>	= 1,280 " = 12 98 "
<i>Man-i-Roy</i> = 1 "	= 2,560 " = 25 96 "
<i>Man-i-Bender Abbasî</i>	= 840 " = 8 52 "
<i>Man-i-Hâshemî</i> = 16 <i>Mans</i> of	720 " = 116 80 "
Corn, straw, coal, etc., sold by <i>Kharvâr</i> = 100	= 649 142 "

The unit of measure is the *zar* or *gaz*; the standard several are in use. The common one is of 4 inches; another, used in Azerbaijan,

equals 44 ■ inches. A farsakh theoretically = 6,000 zar of 40·95 inches = 3·87 miles. Some calculate the farsakh ■ 6,000 zar of 44·09 inches = 4·17 miles.

The measure of surface is jerib=1,000 to 1,066 square ■ of ■ 95 inches=1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Mirza ■■ Khan Mushu el Mulk.

Councillor.—Mirza Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

First Secretary—Mohamed Ali Khan Ehtesham Homayoun.

Third Secretary.—Mirza Gholam Ali Khan Ardelani.

Consul-General.—H. S. Foster.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Teheran: Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Sir W. B. Townley, K.C.M.G. (1912).

Councillor.—C. Alban Young, M.V.O.

Secretaries—W. Garnett and Sir Coleridge A. F. Kennard, Bart.

Military Attaché.—Captain William Fordham

There ■■ Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C.), Resht, Bushire (C.G.), Bunder Abbas, Meshed (C.G.), Isfahan (C.G.), Sistan, Kerman, Muhamrah, Shirâz, Kermanshâh, Hamadân (native agency), Yezd, Ahwaz, Turbat-i-Haidari, Sultanabad.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued a declaration of independence July 28, 1821; but it was not after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. According to the Constitution proclaimed on November 10, 1860, the legislative power is vested in a Senate (52 members) and a House of Representatives, (116 members) the latter composed of deputies of the provinces, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000 and the former of representatives in the proportion of four for each department which has more than eight provinces; three for each department which has less than eight provinces and two than four; two for each department which has less than five and one than one; one for a department having only one province; and one for the littoral province of Callao. Senators must have an income of 1,000 soles (100*l.*) a year or belong to a scientific profession; and deputies 500 soles (50*l.*) a year, or belong to a scientific profession. Senators and deputies are elected by direct vote. Every two years one-third of the members of each chamber, as decided by lot, retire. Congress meets annually on July 28, and for 90 days only. It may be summoned as often as necessary, but no extraordinary session may last more than 30 days.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 4 years and not re-eligible till after another 4 years. He receives 80,000 soles (8,000*l.*) a year and 18,000 soles (1,800*l.*) for travelling. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his incapacity, and they are elected for four years. The Vice-Presidents receive no salary as such. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected by direct vote.

President of the Republic.—Señor Guillermo Billinghurst; installed September 24, 1912 until 1916.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of six ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, with Worship and Instruction, Finance and Public Works. Each minister receives 6,000 soles (600*l.*) a year. None of the President's acts has any value without the signature of a minister.

The departments are divided into provinces (96 in all), and these are subdivided into districts (801 in all). Each department is administered by a Prefect, and each province by a Sub-Prefect. Municipal councillors are elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible.

Area and Population.

There has been an enumeration of the population in recent years. The census of 1906 put the number of inhabitants at 2,880,881, about 18.8 per cent. white, 57.6 per cent. negroes, 19 per cent. Indian, chiefly Chinese. An estimate in 1908 gives the population for that year as 4,500,000. The population of the capital, Lima, according to the municipal

of 1908, 140,884, Callao 31,000, Arequipa 35,000 40,000, Cuzco 10,000 15,000, Iquitos district 12,000, Ayacucho 14,346, Huara 7,646, Huacho 6,288.

The Republic (including Tacna) is divided into departments and 2 provinces (Callao and Moquegua), the of which, according estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society, given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 (the latest one) and estimate for 1896. The estimate, however, to be accepted as satisfactory, grave doubts being entertained whether the population is increasing. The Peruvian Government of opinion that the population under 3,000,000; the London Stock Exchange has taken 4,000,000 as a basis for computation:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile.
		1876	1896	
Piura	16,825	135,615	213,000	12.7
Cajamarca	12,636	212,746	443,419	
Amazonas	13,948	34,384	70,076	5.0
Loreto	288,456	61,905	100,596	0.4
Libertad	10,306	147,836	250,981	24.5
Ancachs	16,562	284,830	428,708	25.9
Lima ¹	13,310	326,800	396,106	29.4
Callao ²	14	84,492	48,118	3487.0
Huancavelica	9,251	108,069	228,796	24.3
Huanuco	14,024	78,991	145,809	10.3
Juziz	23,847	200,750	304,302	12.0
Ica	8,718	60,256	90,062	10.4
Ayacucho	18,165	143,216	302,469	16.6
Cuzco	154,270	243,082	488,646	3.2
Puno	41,198	269,440	527,345	12.0
Arequipa	21,947	187,046	329,007	10.4
Moquegua ²	5,649	28,785	42,894	7.7
Apurimac	8,167	118,525	177,887	20.4
Lambayeque	4,614	86,728	124,091	26.0
Tacna	12,500	38,009	80,440	6.0
Total	605,722	2,660,381	4,669,000	6.6

¹ Province of Lima, pop. (1908) 172,927. ² Callao and Moquegua provinces, departments.

In 1912 a political and geographical department created— de Dios.

There are, besides, many uncivilised Indians, but their numbers are absolutely unknown. The Peruvian Government encourages immigration of properly qualified persons, but would-be settlers entirely destitute of capital mentioned as undesirable.

As a result of the with Chile, the latter country annexed the province of Tarapacá. The Chileans have also, under the treaty signed in 1883 and 1884, occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica. A popular vote could in have decided to which country they belong, but owing to failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus operandi*, decision deferred. In 1913, however, agreement between the two countries was accepted, and a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed.

As to the boundary dispute with Bolivia an arrangement has been come by negotiations between Peru. line

between them — fixed from the mouth of the Heath to that of the Yaverija. Those with Colombia and — referred to the King of Spain. The question at issue concerned the possession of — 100,000 square — of land rich in rubber, timber, and probably gold lying about the head waters of the Amazon. The King, — the evident unwillingness of Ecuador to decide the dispute by arbitration, renounced — functions — arbitrator in November, 1910. The United States then intervened, and hostilities — for the moment averted by the agreement of the disputants to accept the mediation of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. A — arrangement has been made with Brazil — to boundary, favourable, on the whole, to Peru.

The region north of the Marañon, from the Pongo de Manseriche — claimed by Ecuador and Colombia and Peru. This region formed in the Spanish Colonial days the Comandancia de Maynas, and — allocated to the Virreynato of Santa Fé, then to the Audiencia of Quito, and for religious and ecclesiastical purposes subject to the Archbishop of Lima. It has been occupied by Peru — 1840.

Religion.

There is — Roman Catholic archbishopric (Lima, dating from 1545), 8 suffragan bishoprics and — Apostolic Prefectures. By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the State. But practically there is — certain amount of tolerance, there being Anglican churches and missionary schools in Callao, Lima, Arequipa, and Cuzco. The churches and convents — the property of the State. The State pays 16,000L. annually for the purposes of public worship, including 300L. for missions, (though this sum has not been paid since 1907). In 1897 an Act — passed enabling non-Catholics to contract civil marriages. In 1908 — Act was passed giving still greater facilities for the marriage of non-Catholics.

Instruction, Justice.

Elementary education is by law compulsory for both sexes, but the law is not enforced. It is free in the public schools that are maintained by the municipalities. In 1911, there were in Peru 2,162 primary schools with — attendance of 146,400; the number of children who ought to have attended — 407,987. There were — 2,760 teachers. There were (1912) 27 colleges in the republic, with 4,674 pupils. For elementary education (1912) 245,810L. were appropriated, and for secondary education 80,523L. High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, the pupils paying — moderate fee. There is in Lima — central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V. in 1551; it has faculties of jurisprudence, literature, medicine, political science, and theology. There are also universities at Arequipa, Cuzco, and Trujillo. Lima possesses — school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories, a national agricultural school, and — school of — trades recently established. There are — in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German, — — — — — There are also — military and — naval school. Lima — — — public library, besides that of the university — school of mines.

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court — Lima composed — 11 judges and — fiscales, — in Superior — Minor Courts — Lima — — other judicial districts. — judges of — Supreme Court are chosen by Congress

from lists of ■■■■ presented by the Government; those of the Superior Courts ■■■■ of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists of names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively.

Finance.

For the collection of the dues on alcohol, opium, tobacco, and stamps, ■ contract ■ made in 1900 with a syndicate formed for the purpose (Compañía Nacional de Recaudación). The syndicate retains 60,000% for expenses of collection, and also 6 per cent. of the profits, and hands ■ the remaining ■ per cent. to the Government. The contract with the Company expired December 31, 1911. In March, 1912, negotiations ■ entered on with a new company, the contract with the old company remaining in force until its functions ■ taken ■ by the new organisation. The old company collected 1,623,433% in 1911.

In 1896 salt ■ declared to be a Government monopoly, the proceeds from which were to be devoted exclusively to the ransom of Tacna and Arica, but the money thus obtained has been, and ■ to be henceforth, used for the guarantee of loans raised by the Government. The administration of this branch of revenue has also been farmed to a company (Compañía Salinera Nacional). This company collected 131,630%.

The ■ and expenditure for 5 years (ended May 31) ■ ■ follows in soles (10 soles = 1%).

—	1909	1910	1911	1912 ¹	1913 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	3,046,386	2,794,774	1,892,115	2,309,337	2,309,337
Expenditure . . .	2,244,990	2,685,322	2,578,547	2,574,924	2,579,924

¹ Estimate identical for 2 years

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, amounting to 31,579,080% In 1889 the debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 22,998,661%. In January, 1890, by the final ratification of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, Peru ■ released of all responsibility for the two loans, and the bondholders had ceded ■ them all the ■ railways, and certain rights over guano deposits, mines, ■ lands in Peru for 66 years.

■ terms of this contract were not carried out either by the Government or the Peruvian Corporation, and after long negotiations the agreement April 2, 1907, was signed. The Peruvian Corporation ■ a foreign company, with headquarters in London, formed in 1890 to ■ over one half ■ then existing Peruvian foreign ■ 45,000,000% it, ■ obligations ■ either ■ by ■ contract ■ ■ annulled, ■ ■ being, however, reserved for arbitration or for future contracts. ■ Government is to pay ■ Corporation annually for ■ years ■ of 80,000%. ■ monthly instalments, beginning ■ July, ■ Corporation will proceed ■ work ■ railway construction, taking ■ hand ■ continuation ■ the Oroya-Huancayo ■ Sicani-Cusco lines, ■ apparently ■ construction of the Yonan-Chilete line (not yet begun). It will repay ■ Government ■ it ■ received on account of these lines, ■ will ■ Government ■ liabilities for work on the Huar-Huancayo ■ Chicaupis-Cusco ■ Corporation ■ is to be extended by ■ years, during ■ will ■ ■ cent. of ■ not receipts (the service of railway obligations up ■ 6,000,000% being deducted), and ■ votes of the taxation of ■ Corporation railways ■ ■ 50 years ■ ■ port works, ■ Chira canal, ■ Cerro ■ ■ mines, ■ of 100 000% due to ■ are the chief subjects reserved.

■ ■ the ■ Corporation ■ ■ September 11, ■

■ Foreign ■ of Peru is stated ■ amount to 5,868,788%, ■ ■ 2,180,000%, represents the capitalized value of annuities of 80,000%. and ■

remainder ■■■■ for wharves and docks, 80,000*l.*, and loans of ■■■■ and 1906 amounting ■■■■ 900,000*l.* ■■■■ per ■■■■ interest. The internal ■■■■ of Peru consist of a debt amounting to 2,660,645*l.* ■■■■ 1 per ■■■■ interest, ■■■■ a non-interest-bearing debt of 471,355*l.* In 1912 it ■■■■ estimated the Government owed tradesmen ■■■■ merchants in Lima approximately 2,500,000*l.*

Defence.

Military service in Peru is compulsory and universal. The terms ■■■■ years in the active army (4 ■■■■ the cavalry), 7 years (or 6) in the first reserve, ■■■■ in the second reserve, and 15 years in ■■■■ National Guard. In ■■■■ the army consists of 5 battalions, 7 squadrons, ■■■■ batteries, &c. Total establishment about 6,500 of ■■■■ ranks. The infantry ■■■■ armed with ■■■■ rifle, model of 1891, and the cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The country is divided into five military districts. Total strength of police force, 5,408 (2,413 civil guards, 1,900 mounted police, 1,095 foot police).

The Peruvian navy ■■■■ consists of ■■■■ vessels: the *Lima*, ■■■■ cruiser of 1,700 ■■■■ displacement, which has been re-boilered and is to be re-armed; the *Iquitos*, transport (used also ■■■■ training ship for boys); the *Chalaco*, ■■■■ small steamer used ■■■■ transport or dispatch boat. The cruisers, the *Almirante Grau* and the *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons and ■■■■ knots speed, were launched at Barrow in April 1906. In 1911 the old French armoured cruiser *Dupuy de Lome* ■■■■ purchased, and renamed *Alfonso de Ugarte*. She is of 6,400 tons displacement; armament, 2 7·6 inch, ■■■■ 6·4 inch; ■■■■ inches. The horse-power is 13,000 and in 1904 when the ship ■■■■ re-boilered she made 22 knots speed.

Agriculture ■■■■ Industry.

The chief agricultural productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and ■■■■ For the extension of cotton-growing, irrigation works ■■■■ in progress. The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation ■■■■ done much useful colonising work. Coffee is also grown ■■■■ the Huanuco district. The ■■■■ to the Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 ■■■■ but the labour ■■■■ transport difficulties in the tropical forest ■■■■ serious; much ■■■■ half the ■■■■ conceded for colonisation ■■■■ yet occupied. The ■■■■ industry is carried on chiefly in the coast region. The total ■■■■ devoted to sugar cultivation is about 200,000 acres, of which about half is planted with ■■■■ In 1911 128,786 ■■■■ exported. Cocoa cultivation ■■■■ extending, about 200,000 ■■■■ having ■■■■ recently planted in the Perené region. ■■■■ extensively grown, the annual production being about 80,000 tons. There are about 20 rice mills in ■■■■ country. Tobacco, wines and spirits, wheat, olives, ramie, and maíz, are ■■■■ produced. In ■■■■ the Government created a tobacco monopoly ■■■■ manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco. Total annual output about 2,200,000 pounds. ■■■■ culture is being ■■■■ in ■■■■ region. The ■■■■ important coca growing district is in ■■■■ province of Otusco ■■■■ depart-
ment of La Libertad, where there are several coca ■■■■. Cocaine is ■■■■
factured in Lima, Otusco, and several other towns. Besides, there are in the
country dyes, ■■■■, and other medicinal plants. There is a large export
■■■■ alpaca, sheep, ■■■■ wool. Thousands of ■■■■ of healthy and
fertile land ■■■■ unsurpassed beauty on the eastern slopes ■■■■ Andes are
■■■■ for colonisation, ■■■■ ■■■■ be opened up. ■■■■
■■■■ large quantities and shipped ■■■■ the Amazon from Iquitos.

The [redacted] deposits [redacted] Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, which had been delivered [redacted] [redacted] Peruvian Corporation, reverted [redacted] the [redacted] Government [redacted] February 2, 1901; they contained [redacted] or 50 thousand tons of guano; but those on [redacted] island of Lobos de Afuera, and [redacted] places [redacted] coast, still remain in possession of the Corporation. In 1910 the Corporation exported 61,575 tons; in 1911, 69,587 tons.

The mineral resources of Peru comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, iron, quicksilver, cobalt, bismuth, molybdenum, vanadium borax, coal, salt, sulphur, and petroleum, besides gypsum, kaolin, ochre, and other valuable earths. Gold, silver, and copper are worked chiefly in the Cerro de Pasco region. The most active mining companies are American, but Peruvian, English, and Franco-Peruvian companies [redacted] also at work. The mineral output for 1910 amounted to the value of 3,378,212*l*. For 1910 the gold output was valued at 96,612*l*. Value of metal exports in 1911, 1,860,189*l*.

There [redacted] 1,000 looms employed in cotton factories consuming 1,600,000 kilos. of cotton and turning out about 15 million yards of cloth annually.

Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru in 5 years (exclusive of Department of Loreto) has been [redacted] follows (10 soles = 1*l*.):—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Imports . .	5,614,787	5,296,025	4,556,590	4,631,280	6,371,888
Exports . .	5,747,732	5,375,712	6,184,370	6,408,282	7,422,027

The values of the total exports of the principal articles from Peru in 1910 and 1911 are shown by the following table:—

Articles	1910		Articles	1910	1911
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Coca . . .	19,768	55,002	Minerals . .	6,838,661	1,087,769
Cocaine . .	67,215	73,291	Petroleum . .	114,048	338,077
Coffee . . .	23,378	49,408	Rice . . .	44,980	80,161
Cotton . . .	988,407	990,468	Rubber . . .	1,324,851	—
Guano . . .	176,499	270,593	Sugar . . .	1,843,451	1,415,686
Hats, Panama .	117,609	173,068	Wool . . .	468,856	893,940
Hides [redacted]	88,200	104,808			

The distribution of the trade [redacted] mainly [redacted] follows (10 soles = 1*l*.):—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911		1911
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
United Kingdom . . .	1,678,781	1,710,831	2,446,524	2,396,640
Germany . . .	799,710	946,306	848,176	562,207
U.S. America . . .	779,422	1,163,003	1,975,065	2,087,599
France . . .	485,908	289,539	750,112	—
Chile . . .	153,188	78,766	906,558	1,374,082
Italy . . .	167,780	199,450	1,097	—
Belgium . . .	350,595	338,962	103,287	96,928
Argentina . . .	11,363	8,767	3,014	—

[redacted] receipts in [redacted] amounted to 1,211,080*l*.

Under the treaty of 1825 there is reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Peru.

Trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds
■ years :—

	1903	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Peru to United Kingdom	2,990	3,043	3,688	3,150	3,298
Exports ■ Peru ■ United Kingdom	1,327	1,330	1,715	1,592	1,414

Shipping and Navigation.

At Callao there entered, in the foreign trade, in 1911, 762 vessels of 1,574,213 tons, and cleared 575 of 1,373,372 tons. The following steamship lines trade ■ Peruvian ports :—Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores, Lamport and Holt Line, Gulf Line, Merchants Line (the New York and Pacific Steamship Company), Kosmos Line, Roland Line, Toyo Kisen Kaisha (the Oriental Steamship Company), ■ Chai Line, Barber and Co., Inc: Line, Hamburg-Amerika Line; Compañía Peruana de Vapores y Dique del Callao (Peruvian Steamship and Dock Company of Callao). Since 1886, foreign sailing vessels may not engage in Peruvian coasting trade; but foreign steamers, with special authorisation, may.

The merchant navy of Peru in 1911 consisted of 11 steamers of 12,673 tons, and ■ sailing vessels (over ■ tons) of 31,454 tons.

Internal Communications.

Good roads and bridges ■ required ■ over the country, and great efforts ■ being made for their construction. There is a carriage road from Alouani ■ Cusco, 90 miles.

In 1911 the total working length of the Peruvian railways ■ 1,656 miles, of which 1,120 miles was worked by the Peruvian Corporation. The Peruvian Corporation ■ and operates the Central Railway of Peru, the Southern Railway of Peru, the Guaqui-La Paz Railway, the Trujillo Railway, the ■ Railway, the Pacasmayo Railway, the Piaco and Ica Railway, the Lake Titicaca steamers, and the River Desaguadero Navigation. It also operates for the Government the section of the Chimbote-Recuay Railway from Chimbote to Tablones. On May 22, 1911, the Peruvian Corporation ■ for a term of ■ years, from June 30, 1911, the Ilo-Moquegua Railway, which ■ for about ■ miles through an agricultural district, together ■ rolling stock and the mole at Ilo, the Corporation having the option of terminating the lease ■ the end of the first twenty years. In consideration of ■ the Corporation is to spend about 10,000£. ■ the water surface ■ Ilo and ■ supply ■ inhabitants of Ilo with water ■ improved rate. The capital outlay by ■ Corporation is to bear interest at 6 per cent. per ■ and ■ be amortized from the net receipts of the mole and railway. The gauge of the railways ■ 4ft. 8½in. except that of the Chimbote and Trujillo ■ which is ■. Electric railways connect Lima with Chorrillos and with Callao. ■ Peruvian Corporation is building a breakwater ■ ■ ■

There ■ ■ telegraph offices (276 belonging to ■ State) in 1911. The length of ■ telegraph ■ in 1911 ■ 6,500 miles, and ■ wire, 7,794 miles. Miles ■ construction (1911) ■ ■ built, 1,072

miles Number of telegrams (1911) 1 678,357 Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and ■■■ connects Peru and the Republics to the north A telephone system has a network of 3,000 miles Wireless telegraph lines between Iquitos and Muisca, and between Iquitos and Puerto Bermudez ■■ inaugurated July 8, ■■■ In 1912 wireless offices at Callao and Lima ■■ opened Total length of telephone ■■ (1911), 10,500 miles

In 1911 there ■■ 1,057 post offices, letters and packets transmitted, 28,621,783

Money and Credit.

A decree ■■ issued by the President of the Republic ■■ January 10, 1898, to give effect to the law of December 29, 1897, establishing a gold currency By Act of December 14, 1901, gold became the only standard The national gold coin, the *libra*, is of the ■■ standard and weight ■■ the pound sterling, which ■■ also legal tender, 10 soles = 1/ sterling Silver is legal tender up to 100 soles Peru has ■■ paper currency of any kind, and the use of cheques on deposit accounts is very restricted

In 1911 the National Mint coined 42,246 Peruvian gold pounds and 62,444 five sol pieces The value of imported bullion in 1911 was 10,200 On September 16, 1912, the Government, in order to meet ■■ increased demand for small coins, authorised the bank of the Republic to ■■ gold pieces of the value of one fifth of a Peruvian pound

In Peru the commercial banks are the Bank of Peru and London (Capital, 500,000), the Italian Bank, the International Bank of Peru, and the Banco Popular, the Caja de Depositos y Consignaciones, the Banco Aleman Transatlantico, and the Caja de Ahorros de la Beneficencia de Lima, ■■ Savings Bank with deposits amounting to over 200,000

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The gold coin ■■ the *Libra* ■■ the English sovereign The coinage of gold ■■ sol pieces (equivalent to half sovereigns) has been authorised Silver coins ■■ the *Sol* (10 soles = 1 libra), $\frac{1}{2}$ sol, $\frac{1}{4}$ sol, $\frac{1}{8}$ sol, $\frac{1}{16}$ sol Bronze coins ■■ 1 and 2 centavo pieces (100 centavos = 1 sol)

The Ounce	=	1 014 ounce avoirdupois
■ <i>Libra</i>	=	1 014 lb
■ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101 ■ lbs
■ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25 ■ „
of wine or spirits	=	6 70 imperial gallons
■ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0 74 „ gallon
■ <i>Vara</i>	=	0 927 yard
■ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	■ ■ square yard

The French metric system of weights and ■■ established by law ■■ 1860, and is coming into general use, except for the customs ■■

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister — Don Carlos G Candamo (resident ■■ Paris)

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General (London) — Edward Lambcke

Secretaries — Ricardo ■■ Lambcke and Enrique G Swayne

Attachés — Pablo E Caballero and ■■ Perez Palacio

There are Consular representatives ■■ Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, and other places

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU

Envoy, Minister and Consul-General — Charles Louis des Graz.

Consul-General at Callao — I. J. Jerome

There are a Vice Consul at Callao, a Consul at Iquitos Vice-Consuls at Lima, Arequipa, Mollendo, Trujillo and Salaverry, Pórené and Chanchamayo districts, and a Consular Agent at Cerro de Pasco

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Peru

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PORTUGAL.

(REPÚBLICA DE PORTUGAL ■ ALGARVE.)

Portugal ■ ■ independent ■ ■ since the twelfth century, until 1910 it was a monarchy. The last King was Manoel II. of the house of Braganza-Coburg, born November 15, 1889, younger son of King Carlos I. and Queen Mary Amélia, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans. Manoel II. succeeded ■ ■ throne ■ ■ the assassination of his father and elder brother, Prince Luiz Philip, February 1, 1908. On October 5, 1910, the republic ■ ■ proclaimed, after a short revolution, and ■ ■ provisional government established. On August 20th, 1911, a new constitution was adopted. This provides that there shall ■ ■ two Chambers. In the first, which is called the National Council, the members (164) shall be elected by direct suffrage for three years. The Second or Upper Chamber (71 members) shall be elected by all the Municipal Councils, and shall be renewable half at ■ ■ time every three years.

The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers with ■ ■ mandate for four years, but he cannot be re-elected. The President must be at least ■ ■ years of age. He appoints Ministers, but these ■ ■ responsible to Parliament. The President may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He is to receive a yearly salary of 2,600*l.*, with 1,300*l.* for allowances, or ■ ■ total of 3,900*l.* yearly. The Constitution may be revised every ten years.

The Powers formally recognised the Republic on September 11, 1911.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Manoel Arriaga (elected August 24, 1911).

The Cabinet, which ■ ■ formed ■ ■ January 2, 1913, is ■ ■ follows:—

Premier and Minister of Finance.—Dr. Afonso Costa.

Minister of the Interior.—Senhor Rodrigo Rodrigues.

Minister of Justice.—Senhor Alvaro de Castro.

Minister of War.—Major Pereira Bastos.

Minister of Marine.—Senhor Freitas Ribeiro.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Senhor Antonio Maricun.

Minister of Public Works.—Senhor Antonio Maria da Silva.

Minister for the Colonies.—Senhor Almeida Ribeiro.

Area and Population.

The Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), ■ ■ regarded as ■ ■ integral part of the Republic.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ and ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1911
		1900	1911	
Entre Minho-e-Douro:—				
■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Castello	857	215,267	227,420	251.2
Braga	1,040	257,150	332,421	343.4
Porto	893	597,933	670,078	669.6
	2,790	1,170,361	1,389,830	419.3
Trans-os-Montes:—				
Villa Real	1,650	242,196	245,587	146.8
■ ■ ■ ■ ■	2,513	165,161	192,138	78.7
	4,163	407,358	437,820	102.7

Municipalities and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1910
		1909	1911	
Beira :—				
Aveiro	1,065	303,169	336,248	384.7
Viseu	1,937	402,250	416,800	207.7
Coimbra	1,606	382,166	360,066	220.3
Guarda	2,116	261,630	271,818	123.6
Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro	2,582	316,608	341,569	88.9
	9,206	1,515,834	1,626,484	
Estremadura :—				
Lisboa	1,317	328,766	362,553	181.3
Santarém	2,555	283,154	323,773	110.3
Lisbon	3,065	700,509	843,415	281.5
	6,937	1,231,418	1,438,726	177.6
Alentejo :—				
Portalegre	2,406	124,431	141,778	51.7
Évora	2,366	128,062	144,807	44.8
Beja	3,958	168,612	192,400	41.3
	9,729	416,105	478,984	45.1
Algarve (Faro)	1,937	266,191	374,122	181.7
Continental	84,264	5,616,267	5,646,309	146.4
Islands :—				
Azores	922	266,291	342,619	277.9
Madeira (Funchal)	311	160,574	160,777	479.5
Total Islands	1,233	406,865	412,396	229.2
Grand total	85,497	5,423,132	5,967,985	152.8

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1911 :—

Occupations, &c.	Total	Actually engaged in the various occupations			Dependents in household	Domestic servants
		Male	Female	Total	Total	
Agriculture and hunting	3,367,199	1,607,561	1,127,868	2,735,429	1,619,067	40,671
Mining	53,506	21,474	19,708	41,182	31,045	—
Industry	10,151	4,337	4,014	8,351	5,762	62
Transport	1,084,306	500,220	319,908	820,128	570,437	—
Commerce	181,984	66,864	61,961	128,825	113,652	1,968
Public administration	823,339	141,796	96,023	237,819	170,442	—
Education	72,392	27,420	37,430	64,850	22,084	—
Administration	60,099	14,673	14,464	29,137	30,183	—
Unproductive occupation	95,180	26,079	26,079	52,158	44,126	16,878
Unproductive occupation	60,657	20,497	12,000	32,497	—	11,790
Unproductive occupation	91,182	66,304	7,222	73,526	24,930	—
Unproductive occupation	75,816	75,816	30,038	—	—	—
Total	5,423,132	2,446,095	1,786,244	4,232,339	2,870,069	—

RELIGION

1149

In 1911 the population consisted ■ 2,827,461 males and 3,130,524 females, ■ 110 females to every hundred males. In ■ the continental urban population ■ 1,627,476 or ■ per cent., and the rural 3,888,791 or ■ 6 per cent.

In 1911 the foreign population of Portugal numbered 41,268.

Distribution with respect to conjugal condition (15 years and upwards) in 1911 :—

	Total	Males	Females
Unmarried	3,624,960	1,764,754	1,860,206
Married	1,968,159	961,687	1,006,472
Widowed	357,434	97,515	259,919
Separated	7,432	3,505	3,927
Total	5,957,985	3,827,461	3,130,524

The chief towns with their population in 1900 were : Lisbon, 856,009; Oporto, 167,955; Braga, 24,202; Setubal, 22,074; Funchal (Madeira), 20,844; Coimbra, 18,144; Ponta Delgada (Azores), 17,620; Evora, 16,020; Covilha, 15,469; Elvas, 13,881; Tavira, 12,175; Portalegre 11,820; Faro 11,789; Angra (Azores), 10,788.

MOVEMENT ■ ■ POPULATION.

Births, deaths, and marriages (including the Azores and Madeira):—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1905	179,746	112,756	37,600
■	182,920	125,248	35,485
1907	176,417	113,254	36,357
■	177,231	116,430	34,135
1909	176,707	111,395	34,150

Of the births in 1907, 14,569, and of the deaths, 10,730 were in the islands. The total population at July 1 of that year being estimated at 5,668,954, ■ birth, death, and marriage rates ■ respectively of 31·12, 19·98 and 6·23 per 1,000 of the population. In 1907 the illegitimate births numbered 19,977, ■ 11·32 per 100 of total births.

The number of emigrants from Portugal were : 38,223 in 1909, 39,515 in 1910, and 59,661 in 1911. Portuguese emigration is chiefly to Brazil and the United ■ ■

Religion.

The ■ Catholic ■ was ■ religion ; ■ forms of worship ■ tolerated. Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, ■ divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their sees severally ■ Lisbon, Braga and Evora. Archbishop ■ (Patriarch since 1716) ■ seven

suffragana, of whom only two are on the European mainland; while the Archbishop of Braga (the oldest see in Portugal) has five, and the Archbishop of Evora two. The Azores, Madeira, and the Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa, continental and insular, with five episcopal sees, constitute part of the ecclesiastical province of Lisbon. In Africa there is also the province of Mozambique. In Asia there is a province of Goa with four suffragan sees (Macao included).

The total income of the hierarchy of the Church is calculated at amount 800,000 milreis. In 1881 the number of Protestants in Portugal was 4,491, and that of Jews 481. The Republican government has separated the Church from the State, and State payments for the maintenance and expenses of worship have ceased. The conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. Notwithstanding, several establishments of this nature were formed in later years; they were suppressed by the provisional government, which enforced the law of 1884.

Instruction.

Education in Portugal is of three kinds—primary, secondary, higher and special. Primary education is compulsory, and is rigorously enforced by a decree of the Provisional Government of March 29, 1911. In 1911 there were 7,120 elementary schools (6,320 public and 800 private); 82 secondary schools, the teachers for which are trained in the normal departments attached to the Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra. For higher education (which was re-organised in 1911) there are now 2 Universities, 1 in Lisbon, Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto, which have various faculties. The Technical School at Lisbon provides instruction in engineering, chemistry, etc. There are also special colleges for music, art (Lisbon and Oporto), commercial schools, a military academy in Lisbon, and a naval school.

The number of pupils at the secondary schools in the season 1910-11 was 9,749; in 1911-12, 10,621. The number of students at the Universities in 1910-11 was 2,955; in 1911-12, 2,673. The number of students at the Schools of Fine Arts in 1910-11 was 894; in 1911-12, 938; and at the Military Academy in 1911-12, 352.

Justice and Crime.

The Republic is divided for judicial purposes into comarcas; in every comarca there is a court of first instance. There are two courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação) in Lisbon and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon.

The number of persons convicted of crime in the year 1905 was 18,266 (3,742 females); 1906, 18,090 (3,841 females); 1907, 17,814 (3,532 females); 1908, 18,283 (3,822 females); 1909, 18,823 (4,068 females).

Finance.

The (exclusive of loans) expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, for six years (milreis = 4s. 6d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound sterling):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure			Expenditure
	Milreis	Milreis		Milreis	Milreis
1906-07	69,948,000	68,265,000	1906-10	69,262,337	74,606,860
1907-08	71,039,000	77,121,000	1910-11	69,979,000	70,273,000
1908-09	70,169,000	76,276,000	1911-12	71,678,000	76,447,000

The following are the estimates for 1912-13 —

Revenue	Milreis	Expenditure	Milreis
Direct taxes	17,125,250	Debt	1,184,125
Regist. Stamps	6,158,000	Ministry of Finance	4,889,076
Indirect	22,278,750	Interior	3,067,670
Port dues	29,580	Justice	1,258
Property	4,277,928	War	10,212
Income on investments	5,968,303	Colonies	4,545,496
Revenue Earning, administration,	10,471,587	Foreign Affairs	1,9082
		Public Works	52,344
		General Treasury deposits	10,199
			600
Total ordinary	72,429,993	Total ordinary	74,337,855
Extraordinary	3,181,050	Extraordinary	110,987
Grand	75,614,448	Grand Total	79,447,822
	(17,013,349)		(17,875,047)

On September 31, 1912, the outstanding nominal debt of Portugal was as follows —

	Total outstanding	In possession of Government
	milreis	milreis
External 5 per cent	159,016,970	6,808,822
4 per cent Municipal Loan	10,677,610	288,250
4½ per cent Tobacco Loan	971,100	—
Total external	177,665,680	7,175,092
Internal 1 per cent (consolidated)	564,196,070	196,262,788
“ 7 per cent (of 1905)	2,654,040	180
“ 4 per cent	5,418,607	24,547
“ 4½ per cent	21,813,190	4,000
“ 5 per cent	4,561,190	—
Total internal	601,443,108	286,391,575
Total	769,008,788	293,566,667

floating debt — August 31, 1912, — 87,427,012 milreis

Defence.

The Army of Portugal is a militia raised by conscription. It is divided into three categories, the active army, the reserve and the territorial army. All adult males are liable to be called out from the age of 17 to 45, but, practically, conscription only begins at the age of 20. The first year is passed in the active army, 10 in the reserve, and 5 in the territorial army, which latter also includes surplus from other categories. In the active army, recruits undergo from 15 to 20 weeks' preliminary training, according to the needs of the country, afterwards there is a fortnight's training during the annual mobilisation. The country is divided into territorial districts, each supposed to produce a division. The active army consists of 10 regiments of 8 battalions, 11 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 10 artillery regiments, comprising 10 batteries, 2 horn batteries, 10 mountain batteries, 10 garrison batteries, and engineer regiments. There are 2,800 officers, all told.

The [] is to consist of 35 regiments of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and [] field batteries, with other units.

The territorial army has no cadres.

The Republican Guard, and [] Guard, [] civil corps recruited from the army, the [] of which can be employed in the field in [] time. [] Republican Guard is a military police, numbering about 5,000 men, of whom about [] are mounted. The Fiscal Guard is a preventive service about 5,200 strong.

The arm of the Portuguese infantry is the Mauser-Vergusiro, a magazine weapon, calibre 6.5 []. The field artillery is being re-armed with 7.5 cm. Schneider Canet guns.

With regard to [] garrisons, [] line regiments of infantry (of [] battalions) [] permanently stationed in the Azores, and 1 [] Madeira. The latter has also a battalion of garrison artillery, and there [] in the Azores. Besides these troops, the Portuguese have a separate Colonial Army, partly European and partly Native, which garrisons their possessions on the West Coast of Africa, in Mozambique, India, &c. The force consists of about 650 officers (partly of the home army), about 2,500 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 7,000 natives, the Europeans being enlisted voluntarily, the natives compulsorily.

The military budget of Portugal for 1912-13 is 2,075,000l.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—1 old battleship, *Vasco da Gama*, (3,030 tons), [] protected cruisers, *Almirante Reis* (4,253 tons), *São Gabriel* (1,840 tons), *Adamaster* (1,757 tons), and *Republica* (1,656 tons); [] variety of old gunboats, [] old torpedo boats, [] transports, [] training ships, the former royal yacht, *6 de Outubro* (1,365 tons), 3 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, [] submarines, 1 [] for torpedo and mine service.

The new programme contemplates 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 cruisers, 12 large destroyers, and [] submarines.

In 1910 there were [] naval officers, besides surgeons, engineers, &c., and 5,687 men.

Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of continental Portugal 26.2 per cent. is annually cultivated under cereals, pulse, pasture, &c.; 8.5 per cent. [] under vineyards; 3.9 per cent. under fruit trees; 17.3 per cent. under forest; 43.1 per cent. is waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of waste lands, and it is asserted that many hectares, [] uncultivated, [] susceptible of cultivation.

There [] four modes of land tenure commonly in []:—Peasant proprietorship, tenant farming, métayage, and emphyteusis. In the north- [] of Portugal, peasant proprietorship and emphyteusis prevail, where land is much subdivided and the 'petite culture' practised. In [] south large properties [] tenant farming []. In the peculiar system called *aforamento* [] emphyteusis the contract [] the owner of any real property transfers the [] to another person who binds himself [] pay [] the owner a certain [] *foro* []. The landlord, retaining only the *dominium* [] the land, parts with [] rights [] holding except [] of receiving quit-rent, the right to distrain if [] quit-rent be withheld, [] the right [] eviction if [] *foro* be unpaid [] more than [] years. Subject [] these rights of the landlord, the [] is [] of the holding, which [] cultivate, improve, exchange, [] sell; but [] of [] the landlord has a right [] pre-emption, compensated by a corresponding right [].

should the quit-rent be offered for sale. This system is very old—modifications having been introduced by the civil code in 1868.

The chief cereal and animal products of the country are—In the north, wheat and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast open woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large and increasing quantities. Olive oil, figs, tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mineral resources are unworked. In 1909, 4,086 persons worked underground and 3,667 (including 1,000 females) worked on the surface above ground.

The quantity and value of the mineral products in 1911 are—

Minerals	Metric Tons	Value in milreis	Minerals	Metric Tons	Value in milreis
Antimony	—	—	Gold	—	598
Arsenic	85	7,889	Lead ore	—	—
Anthracite	10,610	5,837	Silver ore	3,607	21,422
Copper pyrites	10,427	3,265	Ore for Sulphur	272,000	187,871
Copper	511	727	Tin ore	—	12,080
Copper precipitate	3,913	10,472	Uranium	874	8,053
Lead	—	—	Wolfram	102	97,484
Iron	19,141	2,154			

Common salt, gypsum, lime, and marble are exported. In 1903 there were in force 490 concessions of mines embracing an area of 75,528 acres. Of the concessions, 462 were of mines yielding metallic ores, 23 yielding coal, 1 coal and iron, 1 asphalt and phosphoric acid. In 1903 several tin mines in Bragança were transferred to a Belgian company.

The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1900 was 455,296.

Portugal has in 1910, 26,894 persons and 2,289 vessels of 39,408 tons engaged in fishing. The exports of sardines and tunny fish are considerable. The value of the fisheries in 1910 was 5,919,842 milreis, including sardines 2,948,778 milreis and tunny 322,696 milreis, besides whale fisheries in the Azores, 22,790 milreis, and cod fisheries, 440,018.

Imports for consumption and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for five years—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
1907	61,453,143	30,408,964
1908	67,247,956	28,377,119
1909	64,761,864	36,970,088
1910	69,508,843	35,724,072
1911	68,128,841	34,065,250

Various classes of imports and exports (special trade):—

	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Living animals	Milreis 3,458,010	Milreis 3,031,518	Milreis 3,534,585	Milreis 3,343,344
Textiles	30,307,116	32,493,294	7,394,259	7,140,230
Substances	7,823,742	7,632,162	3,084,087	1,522,209
Machinery	16,065,032	12,804,429	19,188,289	19,048,340
Various manufactures	5,848,617	6,077,472	124,481	188,986
Packing	5,953,648	5,809,784	3,458,877	2,276,701
	147,778	137,210	—	—
	69,506,843	68,126,841	35,724,072	34,008,260
Coin and bullion	616,764	944,416	613,516	417,848
Total	70,123,607 (15,777,611 £)	69,061,257 (16,343,538 £)	36,337,587 (8,176,937 £)	34,426,108 (7,783,568 £)

The exports of colonial produce through the ports of the Republic, not included in this table, amounted in 1911 to 12,823,393 milreis, the most important articles being cacao, 7,083,348 milreis, and rubber, 4,082,058 milreis.

Values of the leading special imports and exports in 1901-11.—

Imports			Exports		
	1910 Milreis	1911 Milreis		1910 Milreis	1911 Milreis
Wheat	4,083,206	522,118	Wine	12,410,928	11,023,478
Cotton	5,658,472	6,104,097	Cork	3,580,712	3,402,302
Iron and steel, and manuf.	4,895,211	5,105,592	“ manufactured	988,202	973,776
Coal	4,290,948	4,068,057	Cottons and yarn	2,015,717	1,194,587
Codfish	4,120,783	3,872,729	Fish, preserved	1,877,084	2,300,802
Cocoas and Yarn	3,887,606	3,896,261	Fruits, vegetables	1,647,236	1,635,610
Industrial machinery	2,240,283	2,305,000	Timber	988,210	614,668
Sugar	2,557,308	2,875,285	Copper ore	842,614	858,867
Maize	364,912	307,423	Olive oil	710,591	348,867
Hides and skins	2,274,402	2,567,478	Fish, fresh & cured	661,268	803,889
Rice	1,699,212	1,772,677	Hides and skins	201,472	228,018
Chemical products	1,458,297	1,755,324			
Wool	1,702,224	1,685,372			
“ “ & yarn	1,865,017	1,280,800			
“ “	1,493,237	1,908,552			

Wine is the most important product; the exports consisted of common wine, to the value of 5,396,952 milreis; Madeira, 601,618 milreis; port, 5,677,808 milreis; other liqueur wine, 247,100 milreis. More than a half is to Brazil and England, considerable quantities being exported also to Portuguese colonies.

Wool is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, its value amounting in 1911 to 865,032 £.

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for the years:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Portugal into U. Kingdom	2,770	2,878	3,095	2,874	2,834
Exports ■ Portugal from U. Kingdom	2,134	2,320	2,776	2,802	3,040

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

The commercial navy of Portugal on January 1, 1911, contained ■ steamers of 70,193 tons in the aggregate, and 259 sailing vessels of 43,844 tons. In 1911, 10,370 vessels of 19,154,239 tons, entered the ports of Portugal.

The length of railways ■ for traffic ■ December 31, 1911, ■ 1,780 miles, of which 665 miles belonged to the State. The railways have a gauge of 5ft. 5½in., except two lines, one of which has ■ 3ft. 3½in. gauge, and the other ■ 2ft. 11½in. gauge.

The number of post-offices at the end of 1910 ■ 4,044; the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried in the same year was: internal, 87,437,641; international and colonial, 24,888,458. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1910 ■ 536. There were at the ■ date 5,945 miles of line and 18,415 miles of wire. The number of telegrams in 1910 was: internal, 1,268,840; international, 623,888; transit, 2,793,789; service, 160,806; total, 4,886,823.

Money, Weights, ■ Measures.

On December 30, 1911, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows:—Metallic stock, 12,700,924 milreis; note circulation, 82,421,472 milreis; deposits, 3,813,119 milreis; commercial account, 23,182,913 milreis; advances, 1,536,083 milreis; balance against Treasury, 26,590,680 milreis. The capital of the bank is 13,600,000 milreis, and the reserve fund 3,273,400 milreis.

On December 31, 1911, the Monte Pio Geral had deposits amounting to 21,830,896 milreis. The monthly average of deposits in the banks of Lisbon and Oporto in 1909 ■ 23,653,000 milreis.

The gold coinage of Portugal issued since ■ amounts to the nominal value of 7,967,002, and the silver coinage to 37,934,523.

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, established a new ■ tary system, but the ■ coins ■ not yet in circulation. The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is equivalent to the 1-milreis gold piece. Gold coins are 2, 5, and 10-*escudo* pieces; silver coins ■ 1-*escudo*, and 50, 20, and 10-centavos pieces; there ■ bronze and nickel coins of 4, 2, 1, and ½-centavo. The gold coins and the silver *escudos* ■ ■ fine; the other silver coins are .835 fine. The English sovereign and ■ sovereign shall be legal tender for 4½ and 2½ *escudos* respectively.

On January 1st, 1912, the legal time for Portugal was in accordance ■ Greenwich meridian.

The metric system of weights and ■ the legal standard. The chief old measures ■ in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	of ■	= 1.012 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	„ Oporto	= 3.7 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Alqueire</i>	„	= 5.6 „ bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	„	= ■ „ quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister — Senhor Manoel Teixeira Gomes

First Secretary — Pedro de Tovar

Commercial Attaché & Consul-General in London — Domestico Cunha

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL

Envoy and Minister — Sir Arthur Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., appointed, September, 1911

Secretary — W. Seeds

Consul — Lt. A. Somerset-Locke, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché — Captain William A. H. Kelly, R.N.

Military Attaché — Col. W. J. Laurhorne, C.M.G., M.V.O.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon, Belem, Faio, Setubal, Figueira, Leixoes, Oporto, &c., Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verdes)

Consul to Portuguese Possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea — F. Dinnimond Hay, M.V.O., residing at Louisa

Consul at Lourenco Marques —

There are Consuls or Vice Consuls at Bissau (Guinea), Chinde, Inhambane, Mozambique, Tete, Quilimane, Lobito, and Sao Thomé, Consul at Maimagao (Goa), Vice Consul at Macao (China)

Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows —

Colonial Possessions	Area English sq miles	Popula- tion	Colonial Possessions	Area English sq miles	Popula- tion
Possessions in Africa			Possessions in Asia		
Cape Verde Islands			In India—Goa (1900)	1,489	475,514
(1910)	1	142,622	Damão Diu (1900)		55,365
Guinea	12,940	620,000	Indian Archipelago		
Príncipe and			(Tunor &c.)	7,330	300,000
St. Thomas Islands			China, Macao, &c.		
(1902)		42,108	(1900)	4	68,991
Angola	484,800	2,120,000			
Mozambique	213,400	2,120,000	Total, Asia	8,972	895,780
Total Africa	797,980	2,242,650	Total, Colonies	802,952	9,181,444

Portuguese India consists of **Goa**, containing the capital, Panjim, on the Malabar coast, **Damão**, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay; and **Diu**, a small island about 140 miles west of **Damão**. In **Goa** there are salt works employing 1,968 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,200. In **Damão** there are 11 salt works, and in **Diu** 5. In deposits of manganese were discovered near Mormugão and about

with about 20 ■■■■ already at work. The military force consists of not less than 1,082 ■■■■ (786 natives). The Moimugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India. The estimated revenue of Goa, &c., ■■■■ 1910-11 ■■■■ 1,165,239 milreis, expenditure 1,098,879 milreis. The trade is largely transit. In 1910 the imports by sea and land amounted to 6,704,848 rupees, the exports to 2,565 ■■■■ rupees, and the transit trade (to and from British India) ■■■■ 5,336,999 and 30,547 738 rupees respectively. Chief exports, 1910: cocoa nuts, 1,292,364 rupees, fresh fruit, 180,817 rupees, fish, fresh and salted, 170,664 rupees, spices, 168,133 rupees, cashu nuts, 144,607 rupees, salt, 113,112 rupees, copra, 105,666 rupees, manganese, 51,468 rupees. The ports were visited in 1910 by 3,524 merchant vessels of 488,298 tons (Moimugão by 1,736 vessels of 427,913 tons), besides coasting trade. There ■■■■ in Portuguese India 18 telegraph offices and 167 miles of telegraph line.

Macao, in China, situated on an island of the ■■■■ ■■■■ at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Coloane, ■■■■ province, the city being divided into two wards, ■■■■ inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese, each having its own administrator. The population, according to the census of 31 December, 1899, ■■■■ 68,991 (38,089 males and 25,902 females) of which 12,894 in Taipa and Coloane. The whites are 7,919. There are 3,780 Portuguese, 60,057 Chinese and 154 of various nationalities. Estimated revenue, 1910-11 836,450 milreis, expenditure, 686,450 milreis. The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives). The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. Imports (1909) 16,632,102 Mexican dollars, of which 6,591,964 in junk; exports (1909) 15,091,565 Mexican dollars, of which 7,624,177 in junk. The port of Macao was visited ■■■■ 1909 by 1,456 merchant steamers of 997,469 tons and 6,437 junks of 6,056,710 piculs.

Portuguese Timor consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the territory of Ambeno and the neighbouring isle of Pulo Camling. By treaty of 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and Holland, by convention of October 1, 1904, ratified in 1908, a boundary arrangement was made between the two governments, certain *enclaves* being exchanged and the possession of other territories settled. This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was ■■■■ made ■■■■ independent district. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 200,000 milreis, expenditure 200,000 milreis. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). Imports (1910) 441 ■■■■ milreis, exports, 404,837 milreis. Chief exports (1910): coffee, 239,289 milreis; sandal wood, 55,965 milreis; sandal root, 57,633 milreis; copra, 37,093 milreis; wax, 21,091 milreis. The port of Dilly was visited in 1910 by 410 merchant vessels of 165,496 tons.

The Cape Verde Islands, fourteen in number, ■■■■ administered by ■■■■ Governor, whose ■■■■ is at Praia, the capital. The population according to the census of December 31, 1910, is 142,552 (65,495 males and 77,057 females), including ■■■■ foreigners, and ■■■■ distribution is as follows: whites, 4,718; coloured, 87,249; negroes, 50,585. Military force not less than ■■■■ men (168 natives). The chief products are coffee, medicinal produce, and millet. The estimated ■■■■ ■■■■ 1910-11, 448,393 milreis, expenditure, 428,533 milreis, imports (January to October, 1911), 1,648,879 milreis; exports, (January to October, 1911), 270,125 milreis. The ports of the Archipelago were visited ■■■■ 1910 by 1,967 merchant vessels of 5,926,612 tons, besides coasting trade.

Portuguese **Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, with France, and is entirely enclosed on the land side by French possessions. It includes the adjacent archipelago of **Bijagoz**, with the island of **Bolama**, in which the capital, the same name, is situated. The chief commercial products are rubber, oil seeds, ivory, hides. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 809,900 milreis, expenditure, 309,900 milreis. Military force not less than 143 (143 natives). Imports in 1908, 857,155 milreis, exports, 492,238 milreis. The chief port is **Bissau**. The ports were visited in 1909 by 114 vessels of 130,426 tons, besides coasting trade. There are 100 miles of telegraph lines.

The islands of **S. Thomé** and **Príncipe** constitute a province under a Governor. According to the census of November 12, 1900, the population was 42,103 (including 597 foreigners), 37,776 in **S. Thomé** and 4,327 in **Príncipe**, and its distribution is as follows: whites, 1,185 (1,095 males and 90 females), coloured 278 (145 males and 134 females), and negroes 40,689 (21,881 males and 18,768 females). The islands are hilly, the soil volcanic, and the vegetation rich and various. The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 930,429 milreis, expenditure, 703,315 milreis. Military force, at least 100 (181 natives). Imports at **S. Thomé** (1911), 3,197,830 milreis, exports, 9,896,000 milreis. The ports were visited in 1909 by 231 merchant vessels of 583,605 tons. On **S. Thomé** a railway of 9 miles is open for traffic.

Angola, with a coast line of 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886, from the Congo by those fixed by the convention of May 25, 1891, from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from German South West Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886. This province is under a Governor General who resides at **Loanda**, it is divided into districts: **Congo**, **Loanda**, **Benguela**, **Mossamedes**, **Huila**, and **Lunda**. The capital is **Paulo de Loanda**, other important towns being **Cabinda**, **Ambria**, **Novo Redondo**, **Benguela**, **Mossamedes**, and **Port Alexander**. There are said to be 10 Government schools, and 7 municipal and 10 private schools, with altogether about 2,410 pupils. Various industries are worked in the country. The military force was between 2,721 (1,976 natives) and 4,731 (3,802 natives). Estimated revenue in 1910-11, 2,321,378 milreis, expenditure, 3,171,373 milreis. The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar (for rum distilleries), vegetable oils, coco nuts, ivory, oxen, and hides. Rubber supplies are becoming exhausted, cotton growing, formerly remunerative, has been neglected but is now increasing, tobacco is grown and manufactured for local consumption, petroleum and asphalt are worked by a British syndicate. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and diamonds. It has also found imports, exclusive of Congo (1909), 5,874,861 milreis; exports, exclusive of Congo, 5,485,085 milreis. The imports and exports by the rivers **Okavango**, **Unhali**, and **Lacalla**, in 1909, were respectively 104,662 milreis and 121,667 milreis. The chief imports of the province are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee and rubber. Dried hides are exported in considerable quantities. The trade is largely with Portugal. In 1910 there entered the ports of **Ambria**, **Loanda**, **Benguela**, **Mossamedes**, and **Port Alexander** 479 vessels of 941,235 tons. The Portuguese National Navigation Company has most of the carrying trade to and from Europe, the steamers of 3 British and 10 German line visit ports of the Colony. The length of

railways open for traffic, is 642 miles; ■ concession of a line from Lobito Bay was granted ■ 1902, the line to be of about 1,200 miles (3ft. 6in. gauge), to link with the Central African syst■ The construction ■ proceeding. ■ miles being open for traffic. Other railways ■ inland from Loanda and Mossamedes. In 1911, there were 2,688 miles of telegraph line; 69 telegraph offices. Angola is connected by cable with East, West, and South African telegraph systems.

Mozambique is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891. It is separated from German East Africa, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S. lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it ■ to the point of its confluence with the 'Mainje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. The province comprises territories directly administered by the State, and others under the administration of the Mozambique and Nyasa Companies. The first ■ divided into ■ districts: Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quillimane, Tete ■ Mozambique. The districts ■ divided in *concelhos*, *circumscripções civis* and *capitanias-mores*, the last comprising the territories not yet entirely pacified and occupied. The municipal institutions ■ the *Camara Municipal*, the *Comissão Municipal*, and the *edilidade*, according to the development of the respective centres of population. Lourenço Marques is the Capital of the Province. There ■ a Government Council composed of officials and elected representatives of the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and a Provincial Council with the attributions of an administrative and account tribunal. In each district there is a District Council. The existing organisation of the province is that which was established by decree of May 25, 1907, with some modifications. The ■ and Sofala region ■ administered by the Mozambique Company, which has ■ royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 y■ from 1891. Under the Company's administration the country on the Zambezi has become settled there is convenient transport by river, and facilities are granted for securing titles and working mines. The Nyasa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and ■ Lorica. The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 ■ (1,379 natives) and 3,904 ■ (2,468 natives). For 1910-11 the estimated revenue ■ 5,418,832 milreis; expenditure, 5,118,832 milreis.

■ chief products of the Colony ■ rubber, sugar, cocoa-nuts, bees-wax, and mining products. In 1908 the export of rubber from the State Territories amounted ■ 104 tons, and from the Mozambique Territories in 1910 to ■ tons. Important gold-bearing reefs have been discovered on the Upper Zambezi, and extensive coal deposits in the Tete region.

The ■ of ■ Province in 1911 was as follows :—

	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
State territories (January to November)	6,000,394	3,211,908	3,690,964	28,945,877
Mozambique Company . . .	■,376	2,848,444	1,111,150	5,518,717
Nyasa Company	587,285	309,694	85,887	164

The principal ports are Mozambique (population, 1910, 472 Europeans, 895 Asiatics, and about 361,367 natives), Ibo, Quillimane, Chinda (population 1,690,

of whom 218 European), Beira (population, 3,420, of whom 100 white), Inhambane (population, 3,330, of whom 100 European and 100 Asiatic), Lourenço Marques, (9,849, of whom 4,691 European).

The trade registered at the following ports in 1910 (from January to November for all ports except Ibo) is given below:—

	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	
Lourenço Marques	3,093,164	1,891,804	2,617,970	29,811,368
Inhambane	491,740	330,420	877	—
Beira	344,612	842,352	851,300	127,185
Quilimane	488,696	278,911	1,190	—
Mozambique	811,383	301,103	99,533	—
Ibo	611,717	383,470	79,462	—

In 1911 the Imports at Lourenço Marques amounted to 942,554*l*, and exports to 512,056*l*; at Beira, imports 585,789*l*; exports, 540,066*l*; at Chinde, imports, 124,960*l*; exports, 84,570*l*.

The chief articles imported into the colony are cottons, iron-work, spirits, beer, and wine. The exports are mainly rubber, various ores, wax, and ivory. The ports are visited regularly by the steamers of the German East Africa line, and on the Zambezi and Save rivers there are plying 21 small steamers of, in all, 1,125 tons, and 10 barges of 3,676 tons. The Zambezi is navigable for stern-wheelers as far as Tete. The port of Lourenço Marques was visited in 1911 by 2,241 vessels of 2,241,806 tons; the port of Beira by 981 vessels of 981,783 tons.

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 100 miles to Pretoria. The commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions are regulated by the agreement signed April 1, 1909. A new line from Lourenço Marques to the Swaziland border is under construction, 100 miles being open for traffic, including the Umbeluzi branch. The Gaza railway from Chai-Chai to Manjacaze has 82 miles open for traffic, and the line from Mutamba to Inharrim 100 miles. The Beira railway has a length of 100 miles in the colony, and is continued from the British frontier to Bulawayo. Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quilimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo. In 1911 there were 2,959 miles of telegraph line.

The Portuguese coinage is little used; the official value of the milreis is 4*s*. 6*d*., or 4·5 milreis = the £. At Mozambique the currency is chiefly British-Indian rupees, on which an import duty of 10 per cent is levied. At Lourenço Marques English gold and silver coins are chiefly used.

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ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF.

For many ages Pius IX.'s reign, with ~~some~~ comparatively short breaks, the Popes or ~~some~~ bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across Mid-Italy from sea to sea comprising an ~~area~~ of ~~some~~ 16,000 ~~square~~ miles, ~~and~~ a population finally of ~~some~~ 3,125,000 souls. Of this dominion the whole has been incorporated piecemeal with the Italian Kingdom (viz., Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches in 1860, and the residue, including Rome itself, in 1870). Furthermore, by an Italian law dated May 13, 1871, there ~~was~~ guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire ~~or~~ 129,000*l.*, which allowance (whose ~~value~~ would in 1913 ~~be~~ to 138,675,000 lire, or 5,547,000*l.*, without interest) still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

Supreme Pontiff.—Pius ~~IX.~~ (Giuseppe Sarto), born ~~at~~ Riese, diocese of Treviso, June 2, 1835; Bishop of Mantua, November 10, 1884; Cardinal, June 12, ~~1884~~; Patriarch of Venice, June 15, 1893; elected Supreme Pontiff, ~~on~~ of Leo XIII., August 4, ~~1903~~; crowned, August 9 following.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes ~~on~~ a ticket his own ~~name~~ with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the conclave altar; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed *ad hoc* from the electing body; the tickets ~~are~~ compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected.

Reckoning the validly chosen Roman Pontiffs ~~as~~ 256 in number,² there have been altogether 106 Popes who were Roman, ~~and~~ Italian other than Roman, and 52 Transalpine, ~~and~~ (save from Sicily or Sardinia) Transmarine. From the accession of Innocent IX., 231st in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Pius X., 258th, the Popes (all Italian) have been ~~as~~ follows:—

Year of Election Family Pontiff	Year of Election	Name and Family Pontiff	Year of Election
Innocent IX. (<i>Farchinetti</i>)	1591	Innocent XIII. (<i>Conti</i>)	1721
Clement VIII. (<i>Aldobrandini</i>)	1592	Benedict XIII. (<i>Orsini</i>)	1724
Leo XI. (<i>Medici</i>)	1605	Clement XII. (<i>Corvini</i>)	1730
Paul V. (<i>Borghese</i>)	1621	Benedict XIV. (<i>Lambertini</i>)	1740
Gregory XV. (<i>Ludovisi</i>)	1621	Clement XIII. (<i>Rozzoni</i>)	1758
Urban VIII. (<i>Barberini</i>)	1623	Clement XIV. (<i>Ganganelli</i>)	1769
Innocent X. (<i>Pamfilj</i>)	1644	Pius VI. (<i>Braschi</i>)	1775
Alexander VII. (<i>Chigi</i>)	1655	Pius VII. (<i>Chiaramonti</i>)	1800
Clement IX. (<i>Rospigliosi</i>)	1667	Leo XII. (<i>della Genga</i>)	1823
Clement X. (<i>Alfieri</i>)	1670	Pius VIII. (<i>Castiglioni</i>)	1829
Innocent XI. (<i>Odescalchi</i>)	1676	Gregory XVI. (<i>Cappellari</i>)	1831
Alexander VIII. (<i>Oddoboni</i>)	1690	Pius IX. (<i>Mastai-Ferretti</i>)	1846
Innocent XII. (<i>Pignatelli</i>)	1699	Leo XIII. (<i>Piovi</i>)	1878
Clement XI. (<i>Albani</i>)	1700	Pius X. (<i>Sarto</i>)	1903

¹ The papal possessions of Avignon and the Comtat-Venaisien were joined on ~~to~~ France in 1791; Benevento and Pontecorvo, papal enclaves in the Neapolitan kingdom, ~~in~~ the way of that kingdom in 1806.

² That is, ~~as~~ but once the thirteenth elected Pope Benedict IX. and omitting the two Papes ~~of~~ the Greek Rite, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ Pope was Hadrian VI., reigning ~~from~~ 1522 to 1523; the last ~~to~~ be so ~~was~~ was Hadrian VI., Pope ~~from~~ 1522 ~~to~~ ~~1523~~.

The Roman Pontiff (in order a Bishop, but in jurisdiction held to be, by divine right, the centre of all Catholic unity, and consequently Pastor and Teacher of all Christians) has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of 70 members, namely, 6 Cardinal-Bishops (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In February, 1913, the Sacred College consisted of 1 Cardinal-Bishop, 1 Cardinal-Priest, and 1 Cardinal-Deacon.¹ The following list gives the names, dates, and offices of these Cardinals —

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Death
Cardinal Bishops —				
Luigi Oreglia di Sant'Andrea	Bp. of Ostia & Velutis Dean Sacred College Camerlengo of Holy Roman Church	Italian	1834	1903
Serafino Vannutelli	Bp. of Porto and Santa Rufina Subdean of the Sacred College Great Penitentiary		1834	1907
Antonio Agnelli	Bishop of Albano Chancellor of Holy Roman Church		1817	1898
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina Archpriest of the Lateran Basilica Prefect of the Apostolic Signatura		1840	1906
Francesco di Paola Casertta	Bishop of Gravina		1841	1910
Gastone de Sisti	Cardinal		1837	1907
Cardinal Priests —				
José Sebastião de Melo	Former Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1841	1890
James Gibbons	Archbishop of Baltimore	American	1834	1890
Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro	Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica Librarian of Holy Roman Church	Italian	1843	1897
Angelo Giuseppe Riboldi	Datary of His Holiness		1838	1898
Michael Logue	Bishop of Armagh	Irish	1838	1898
Claudio Vassary	Former Archbishop of Esztergom (Gron)	Hungarian	1838	1898
Georg Kopp	Bishop of Breslau	German	1837	1897
Andrea Ferrari	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1830	1890
Giuseppe Gotti	Priest of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide		1834	1894
Domenico Peirata	Priest of the Congregation of the Sacraments		1830	1890
Giuseppe Prisco	Archbishop of Naples		1834	1894
José María Herrero y de la Iglesia	Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela	Spanish	1837	1907
Giuseppe Francesco Nava di Bontas	Archbishop of Catania		1846	1906
Francesco Respighi	Vicar General of His Holiness Archbishop of the Lateran	Italian	1843	1893

¹ The Sacred College of Cardinals has 70 members, namely, 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. In the Sacred College, the names of the members are given to one in episcopal orders, one in priestly orders, and one in diaconal orders, a deaconry to a priest, and a simple clerk.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
Cardinal Priests—cont				
Agostino [redacted] heliny	Archbishop of Turin	Italian	1850	1890
Sebastiano Martinelli	Prefect of [redacted] Congregation		1848	1901
Casimiro Cannari	Prefect Cong. of [redacted] Council		1843	1901
Leo von Sribonsky	Archbishop of Praga	Austrian	1868	1901
Giulio [redacted]	Perugia	Italian	1886	1901
Bartolomeo Bacilietti	Bishop of Verona		1842	1901
Johann Katschthaler	Archbishop of Salzburg	Austrian	1839	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Pontifical Secretary of State	Spanish	1806	1908
Joaquim Arcade de Albuquerque Caval-	Archbishop of [redacted] de Janeiro	Portuguese	1850	1901
Antida Cavallari				
Gregorio Maria Aguirre	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1840	1907
y [redacted]	Archbishop of Toledo	Spanish	185	1907
Anastasio [redacted] [redacted]	—	Italian	1844	1907
Benedetto Lorenzelli	—		1854	1907
[redacted] Maffei	Archbishop of Pisa		1858	1907
Alessandro Luialdi	Palermo		1855	1907
Désiré Mercier	Nieblin	Belgian	1861	1907
Pietro Gaspari	—	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Lucan	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrien	Boisdevaux		1841	1907
José Maria Cony Machó	Valladolid	Spanish	1889	1911
Diomedeo Falconio	—	Italian	1842	1911
Antonio Vico	—		1847	1911
Gennaro Granito Piz-	—		1881	1911
natelli di Belmonte	—			
John Farley	Archbishop of New York	American	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	Westminster	English	1861	1911
Frans Baert	Olmutz	Austrian	1841	1911
Léon Adolfe Amette	Paris	French	1850	1911
William O Connell	Boston	American	1860	1911
Enrique Almaraz	Seville	Spanish	1847	1911
[redacted]	—			
Jean de Vaurio	Chambery	French	1845	1911
Dubillard	—			
Jean-Marie Anselmi	Bishop of Montpellier	French	1840	1911
Rovelli Calmetta	—			
Charles de Hottel	Verpalm	Hungarian	1840	1911
Cardinal Deacons —				
Franco [redacted] della	Prefect of the Congregation	Italian	1844	1899
Volpe	of the Index			
José Calasans Vives y	Prefect of the Congregation	Spanish		1800
luto	for the Affairs of Religions			
Ottavio Capomonte	—			1900
Azevedo	—			
[redacted] Biale	—		1856	1911
Giovanni Battista	—			1911
Lugari	—			
Basilio Pompili	—	French	1858	1911
[redacted]	—			1911
William van Rossum	—		1854	1911

Of [redacted] Cardinals 1 [redacted] nominated by Pope Pius IX, [redacted] by Leo XIII, [redacted] by Pius X; 38 are Italian (peninsular [redacted] insular), and [redacted] not, [redacted] are British subjects. Under [redacted] present Roman Pontiff there have hitherto [redacted] Cardinals, [redacted] whom 4 were of his own creation.

Though primarily belonging [redacted] the local Roman Church, [redacted] Cardinals

drawn from every nation of Christendom, are now regarded as Princes of the Church at large. Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, the deacons of Roman deaneries. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixtus V at seventy. Cardinals compose the Pope's Council and the Sacred Congregations, govern the Apostolic See while the See is vacant, and the deceased Pontiff's funeral. They received the distinction of red hat under Innocent IV, during the General Council of Lyons, in 1246, and the title of Eminence from Urban VIII, in 1623.

In February, 1913, besides the Pope and the College of Cardinals, the Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 1 patriarchates of the Latin and 6 of the Oriental Rite, 190 archbishops of the Latin and 20 of the Oriental Rite, and 769 bishops of the Latin and 53 of the Oriental Rite. The list (during the present pontificate increased by 10 promotions of bishop, 1 archbishop, and 1 bishop) was as follows —

I Patriarchates

Latin Rite — 1 Constantinople, 2 Alexandria, 3 Antioch, 4 Jerusalem, 5 Venice, 6 Lisbon, 7 West Indies; 8 East Indies.

Oriental Rite — 1 Antioch, of the Maronites, 2 Antioch, of the Melchites, 3 Antioch, of the Syrians, 4 Babylon, of the Chaldeans, 5 Cilicia, of the Armenians, 6 Alexandria, of the Copts.

II Archbishops

<i>Latin Rite</i> —		Under Patriarchs	
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	168	Armenian Rite	
Without Provinces	22	Græco-Melchite Rite	
<i>Oriental Rite</i> —		Syriac Rite	
With Ecclesiastical Provinces		Syro-Chaldean Rite	
Armenian Rite	1	Syro-Maronite Rite	
Græco-Rumanian Rite	1		210
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	1		

III Bishops

<i>Latin Rite</i> —		Under Patriarchs	
Immediately subject to the Holy See	86	Armenian	15
Suffragan	684	Coptic Rite	2
<i>Oriental Rite</i> —		Græco-Melchite Rite	9
Immediately subject to the Holy See		Syriac Rite	1
Græco-Ruthenian		Syro-Chaldean	1
Suffragan		Syro-Maronite Rite	2
Græco-Rumanian			822
Græco-Ruthenian			

Besides the above 1046 sees, 611 titular sees, 11 abbacies and prelaties 'nullius dioceseos,' there are 11 apostolic delegations,

The relative standing and precedence of a Roman Cardinal was a thing of gradual growth. The first bishop of York, created Cardinal in 1489, was the first Cardinal who, simply as such and without being a Legate a latere, took precedence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Though any clerk, whether in or out of the College of Cardinals, is eligible to the supreme pontificate, the deceased of Pope Urban VII., who died in 1590, only the first have been so. He, moreover, with but one short exception, began the unbroken series of Italian Popes.

apostolic vicariates, and ■ apostolic prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops or bishops (until 1882 called 'in partibus infidelium') ■

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are eleven Sacred Congregations, viz., Holy Office, Consistorial, Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Index, Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies. Besides these there are several permanent Commissions, for example, one for Biblical Studies, another for Historical Studies, another for Preservation of the Faith in Rome, another for Codification of Canon Law. Furthermore, the Roman Curia contains three tribunals, to wit, the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature, and the Sacred Roman Rota, and, lastly, offices, the Apostolic Chancery, the Apostolic Datar, the Apostolic Chamber, the Secretariate of State, etc.

The [redacted] wherewith the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations are Austria Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Switzerland, together with nearly [redacted] the American Republics, except the United States and Mexico

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1. The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors, is hereby repealed.

¹ Within the British Empire present number of Roman Catholics is 243,000, or about one-third of the population.

142, VII.,
metals

Spokane (sent by Bishop) [redacted] subject King George V

White	Songs.	in Europe	288,890	496,965
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Africa, 9,971,558 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ America, 1,184,509 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Australia, ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Zealand, ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

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ROMANIA

Reigning King.

Carol I. King of Rumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domn,' — Lord, of Rumania, April 20 (N.S.), 1866; entered Bucharest May — (N.S), — Proclaimed King of Rumania March — (N.S), 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth — — — — — *Weed*, born Dec. 29, 1843.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an — — — allowance of 1,185,185 lei, = 47,400£. The heir to the crown has an annual donation of 300,000 lei (12,000£.).

The succession to the throne of Rumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, — — — settled, by Art. — of the Constitution, upon his older brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son, Prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate — October 1880. Prince Wilhelm, on November 22, 1888, renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865, who, by a decree of the King, dated March 18, 1889, — — — created 'Prince of Rumania.' Prince Ferdinand — — — married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; offspring of the union — — — Carol, born October 15, 1893; Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894; Marie, born January 8, 1900; Nicholas, born August 18, 19 — — ; and Ileana, born January 5, 1909.

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia — — — publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present — — — being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Ioan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Ioan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which — — — confirmed by Art. — of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 18, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution — — — in force in Rumania — — — voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the — — — of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879, — — — and again in 1884. The Senate consists of — — — members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 2 bishops. The heir — — — the — — — — — also a Senator. The Chamber of — — — consists of 125 members, elected for 4 years. A Senator — — — be — — — years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth — — — naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. For the Senate an assured — — — 9,400 lei (378£.) — — — required. — — — citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. From the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50£. or upwards per annum — — — vote in the first College. Those having their — — — and residence in an urban commune, and paying direct taxes to the State of 20 lei. — — — upwards annually, or being persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, or State pensioners, or who — — — — — through the primary course — — — education, vote in the second College. The third College — — — composed of — — — who, paying any tax, however small, — — — the State, belong to neither of the other colleges, — — — of — — — who can — — — write and have — — — — — of — — — lei (12£.) — — — rural land, — — — directly, as do — — — village priests and schoolmasters, — — — — — indirectly. — — — each

election every fifty indirect electors choose a delegate, and the delegates vote along with the direct electors of the Colleges. For the there are only two Colleges. The first consists of those electors having property yielding annually at least 807; the second, of those persons whose from property from 321 to nor annum. Both Senators and Deputies 20 lei for each day of actual attendance, besides free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, the President of which is Prime Minister, and may may not have a special department.

Senate (1912) Conservatives, 88, Liberals, 24

Chamber of Deputies (1912) Liberals 85, Conservatives 146, Conservative Democrats 10, Independents

Prime Minister and Ministers of Finance — M. Majerescu, Oct. 27, 1912

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into seventeen, Moldavia into thirteen, and the Dobruja into two districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. (The chief difference between the Dobruja and the other districts is that it does not elect senators or deputies. In Rumania there (1909) 372 arrondissements (phys) and 2,664 communes, 71 urban and 2,593 rural. In the rural there are 8,487 villages, and 1,048 hamlets. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but given by law.

Area and Population.

Departments	Area in sq miles	Population	
		Census 1 Dec 1912	Census Dec 1900
Bacau	110	212,130	191
Botosani	1,220	197,116	171,437
Covrin	1,140	171,710	143,751
Dorohoi	1,000	184,327	150,461
Falciu	850	108,124	98,881
Jassy	1,210	213,126	192
Neamtza	1,540	161,004	140,711
Putna	1,450	181,308	161,840
Roman	810	128,100	111,586
Sucava	1,230	128,971	141,596
Tecuci	980	142,001	121,170
Tulova	920	129,854	118,377
Vaslui		127,704	110
Alba Iulia	1,710	242,946	207,606
Braila	1,180	151,013	135,994
Buzau	1,680	277,719	221,203
Dambovita	1,340	219,307	211,000
Jalomitza	2,020	241,111	187,560
Iltov	2,270	178,111	141,190
Muschel	1,140	183,611	117,180
Olta	1,090	171,121	141,114
Prabova	1,400	189,781	171,801
Romnicu-Jane	1,260	104,111	116
Teleorman	1,610	246,751	208,628
Vlaszka	1,740	211,111	182,750
Ilj	1,840	417,117	365,270
Gorj	1,810	200,851	171,800
Mehedintzi	1,910	241,548	240,643
Giurgiu	1,770	248,401	203,778
Valchea	1,640	231,572	190
Constanta	2,070	217,740	141,056
Tulcea	2,220	172,600	180,762
Total	50,720	7,248,081	5,956,890

The four historic divisions of the country were populated (1912) as follows — Moldavia, 2,145,464, Grand Wallachia (Muntania), 3,298,394, Oltenia, 1,413,897, Dobruja, 390,808

The population in 1899 consisted of 3,026,639 males and 2,980,051 females. The density varied from 88 inhabitants per square mile in Tulcea to 117 per square mile in Ilfov, the average for the whole country having been 117 per square mile. With respect to nationality the population of Rumania in 1899 was classified as follows — Rumanians, 5,489,296 (81 per cent), subjects of foreign States, 182,875 (3 per cent), foreign Jews, 1859 (0.1 per cent), Jews under Rumanian protection, 266,588 (4 per cent), others under Rumanian protection. Of foreigners, the Austro-Hungarians numbered 104,108, Turks, 22,989, Greeks, 20,057. Among Rumanians there are racial differences of which the most noteworthy are: In Central Moldavia there are thousands of Magyar descent (Changai and Szeklers), the Gypsies along the Danube, many inhabitants of Bulgarian and Serbian origin, scattered over the country are hordes of Gipsies most of whom have settled in Rumanian villages. In Dobruja the foreign element is strong, Turkish, Tatar, Bulgarian, Russian, and German. Rumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries — Transylvania, Hungary, Bukovina, Bessarabia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, their total number probably is between 10 and 12 millions.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows in each of the last five years —

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1904	21,436	17,041	11,941	10,395
1907	24,481	17,741	9,411	9840
1908	25,000	19,413	11,411	8747
1909	25,231	16642	11,211	11017
1910	27,310	17,243	14,406	10067
1911	29,470	20,976	14,443	12,731

Not included in the births and deaths are the still born, 8,144 (2.7 per cent of the total births in 1911). The illegitimate births in 1911 were about 8 per cent of the total number. In 1904 there were 1,800 divorces, in 1905, 1,718, in 1906, 1,737, in 1907, 2,167, in 1908, 2,384, in 1909, 2,651, in 1910, 2,847, in 1911, 3,029.

The principal towns are (population 1912) — Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 388,109, Jassy, 75,882, Galatz, 71,719, Braila, 64,730, Floresti, 56,594, Clujova, 51,973, Botosani, 32,818; Buzan, 28,781; Constantza, 26,628, Berlad, 25,381, Focseani, 25,155.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, etc.

Of the total population of Rumania in 1900, 5,408,743 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 168,176 Catholics, Protestants, 16,598 Armenians, 269,015 were Jews, and 43,470 were Mahometans. The government of the Orthodox Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled Primate of Rumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, bishops of the National Church, and a Roman Catholic archbishop and bishop. Only the clergy of the National Orthodox

¹ In Hungary there is a Uniate metropolitan with 4 suffragans, of which one is Greek.

Church are recognised and paid by the State. In 1903 there were 6,666 churches, 168 monasteries for either sex, and 11 mosques.

Education is free and compulsory, wherever there are schools, and it is improving from year to year. In 1909, according to a special census return, 60.16 per cent of the population under 7 years of age could neither read nor write, in 1909, 43.12 per cent, and in 1910, 41 per cent, of the army recruits could neither read nor write. Following figures are statistics of public primary schools —

	Schools		Teachers		Pupils		Population (7-14 years)	
	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907
Rural primary	4,100	5,074	6,460	7,790	157,041	140,110	813,499	827,583
Urban	1,361	1,924	1,460	1,924	78,603	80,411	110,778	110,778
Total	5,461	7,000	7,920	9,714	235,644	220,521	924,277	938,361

The secondary schools in 1906-07 were, for boys, 20 lycées, 28 gymnasia and 4 seminaries, these 47 institutions having 873 teachers and 14,016 pupils, for girls 10 high schools with 161 teachers and 1,615 pupils, 5 normal schools for men with 80 teachers and 1,136 students, and 2 for women with 34 teachers and 283 students, 47 professional schools for boys with 209 teachers and 2,235 students, and 28 for girls with 293 teachers, 12 commercial schools with 109 teachers and 1,431 pupils, 17 agricultural schools with 26 teachers and 402 pupils, 6 schools of domestic economy for girls with 17 teachers and 118 pupils, total pupils at boys' schools 19,280, at girls' schools 6,016. There are 2 universities with faculties in law, philosophy, science and medicine, and theology, at Bucarest (120 professors and 8,422 students) and Jassy (60 professors and 534 students). In 1907-8 there were 122 high schools for boys and 46 for girls.

Justice is administered by a court of cassation, 4 appeal courts, 14 tribunals, and justices of the peace. The total number of prisoners in custody during 1907 in the central prisons was 23,068, of whom 1,202 remained in prison on December 31. Assistance is given to the sick in 168 hospitals and hospices (departmental, communal, rural, and private).

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (estimates for 1911 years) for years ending March 31 (old style) —

	1906-07	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Revenue	411,011,000	466,322,000	471,942,000	473,301,230	505,646,980
Expenditure	408,741,000	426,648,945	441,074,942	478,791,230	505,646,980

■ Including railway budgets and ■ budgets not formerly incorporated in the State budget.

For the year 1912 13 the budget estimates (in lei = francs) —

REVENUE	Lei	EXPENDITURE	Lei
Direct taxes	41 280 000	Ministries —	
Indirect	65 100 000	War	4,498,028
Registration and Stamp	21 411	Finance	207,010 078
State monopolies	2 360,000	Worship and Public In-	
Public Services	135 000	struction	44,218 619
Domains	28 000	Interior	47 418 512
Subventions	21 000	Public Works	95 834 060
Ministries —		Justice	11 029 172
Finance	1 946 000	Agriculture and Domains	1 629,071
Interior	4 596 000	Commerce and Industry	3 702
Justice	1 878 000	Foreign Affairs	8 141 774
Foreign Affairs	000	Council of Ministers	88 70
Domains	198 000	Subsidiary credits	090 71
War	000		
Public Works	44 600		
Worship and Instruction	84 000		
Commerce and Industry	1 496 000		
Total	70 647 000 (20 225 873)	Total	507 046 940 (20,226 673)

The public debt of Rumania amounted on March 31, 1912, to 62,688,164. For 1911 12 the service of the debt (interest, amortization, pensions, &c., was estimated at 519 080.

Defence

Military service in Rumania is compulsory and universal. The young men from 14 to 21 years of age receive a certain amount of preliminary training in their homes. At 21 they enter the ranks, serving for 1 year in the infantry, and 1 year in the other arms, followed by 3, or 4, years in the reserve of the first line. The men then pass to the second line, or reserve force, for 10 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial force at the age of 38, and remain in it 1 year, thus completing 21 years' service. Young men exempted from service in the ranks and those surplus to the annual contingent, are posted to a supplementary reserve, in which they will, in future, receive a certain amount of instruction.

The Rumanian field army consists of 5 army corps and 2 cavalry divisions. Army corps are composed of 2 divisions, and a brigade, and each is attached a brigade of cavalry of 1 regiment. A division consists of 1 brigade, each of 1 regiment of 1 battalion, a battalion of chasseurs (13 battalions in all), an artillery brigade of 2 regiments (12 batteries), 3 squadrons of cavalry, and a company of pioneers. A cavalry division consists of 2 brigades of 1 regiment each (24 squadrons) and 2 batteries of horse artillery. There are altogether 36 infantry regiments of 1 battalions, 1 rifle battalions, 20 cavalry regiments, 20 regiments of field artillery each of 1 batteries, 1 horse artillery batteries, 19 companies of fortress artillery, 7 engineer battalions, and 1 railway battalion. Batteries have 4 guns each. The strength of the Rumanian army of 5 army corps and 2 cavalry divisions would amount to about 220,000 men.

The second line, or reserve, troops at present consist of 11 battalions, and 9 batteries. The formation of reserve divisions is contemplated.

The peace strength of the Rumanian army in 1911 was 4,495 officers and officials, 93,644 non-communized men, and 20,839 horses.

The Rumanian infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, calibre 250. The cavalry carry the Mannlicher carbine. The horse and field batteries are armed with the Krupp 75 mm. (1903).

The Rumanian budget for 1911 amounted to 2,977,000. Considerable sums are being spent on the rearmament of the artillery, &c.

At Galatz on the Danube, at the mouth of the Sereth, are lines of fortifications, and at Nemolass on the [redacted] are [redacted] lines. Again at Focsani to the north-west, on the Sereth, are extensive works in 3 lines. All these fortifications are in the nature of entrenched camps, and are armed with numerous Krupp and Gruson guns. Around Bucharest are forts and many batteries.

Rumania has in the navy the *Elisabeta*, launched at Elswick in 1887, a protected cruiser of 1,320 tons displacement and 4,900 horse-power, 3½-inch [redacted] at the belt, 4 6-inch and 8 machine guns; the *Mircea*, training ship, a composite brig of [redacted] tons; 1 gunboat; 1 guard vessel; 1 despatch vessel (240 tons); 1 first class and 2 second class torpedo-boats. On October 4, 1907, twelve vessels for naval police were launched at Galatz, with eight vedettes. A floating dock has been purchased in Scotland. There are four monitors, lightly armoured, of [redacted] tons each. It has been proposed to order 4 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats. At Galatz there is an arsenal.

Production and Industry.

According to an estimate by Dr Coleaco, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1905 was as follows:—

	Acres		Acres
Ploughed lands	19,528,100	Forests (less clearings)	1,087,900
Fallow lands	1,297,000	Water	1,084,000
Vineyards and orchards	456,500	Other lands	1,524,700
Meadows	1,214,000		
Pastures	1,504,000	Total	22,153,000

Of the cultivable land (arable, meadow, plantation, and orchard land) the distribution with respect to ownership is as follows:—

Size of Properties	Proprietors	Area	Per cent of area
Acres	Number	Acres	
247 and under	1,017,502	8,199,647	41 per cent
Over 274 " " 123 "	30,818	1,719,000	8 per cent
" 123 " " 247	2,981	406,676	2 per cent
" 247 "	4,471	9,384,964	47 per cent
	1,055,772	19,609,791	100 per cent

In the last two years the chief agricultural crops were as follows:—

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	Acres	Acres		
Wheat	4,831,410	5,113,467	93,927,760	bn 208,580
Rye	330,400	284,896	4,835,149	3,478,686
Barley	1,284,002	1,376,914	26,348,748	644,189
Oats	1,608,537	943,874	21,411,789	20,140,986
Maize	6,213,127	5,125,967	107,321,000	—
			Gallons	
Wine	214,650	215,846	21,863,000	—
			Cwt	
Plums	182,965	183,356	2,068,345	—
Tobacco	21,980	22,240	198,121	—

The forests of Rumania have an aggregate of 6,985,120 acres, of which 2,712,582 are State owned and 4,232,539 are privately owned. The principal forests are oak (712,430 acres), beech, oak, &c. (692,620 acres), beech (540,540 acres), pine and fir (311,120 acres), larch, maple, elm, willow, walnut. The export of wood in 1907 was 48,867 tons.

In December 1907 Rumania had 864,324 horses, 2,539,526 cattle, 5,655,444 sheep, 232,515 goats, and 1,709,205 swine.

Oil and petroleum are worked and the latter is exported in considerable quantities. Petroleum springs, both government and private, are worked at Prahova, Dambovitza, Bacau, and Buzau. The total output reached in 1900, 250,000 tons; in 1909, 1,296,403; in 1910, 1,852,299; in 1911, 1,544,072. Of the total exported, 26.5 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 17.5 per cent to France, and 1 per cent to Germany.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania, exclusive of gold and silver (in sterling) are—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1904	18,710,500	18,234,000	1908	16,462,600	15,157,900
1906	18,984,600	19,154,400	1909	14,728,902	18,602,265
1907	17,220,400	22,157,100	1910	16,388,622	24,660,195

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation providing for the most favoured nation treatment between Rumania and Great Britain was signed at Bucharest on October 31, 1905.

Imports and exports are estimated in accordance with values settled by a Commission appointed from time to time.

The import duties amounted in 1905 to 1,048,570l, in 1906 to 1,648,300l, in 1907 to 1,882,100l, in 1908 to 1,990,570l.

In 1911 the chief imports and exports are as follows (in millions of francs).—

Imports		Exports	
Merchandise	1910	Merchandise	1910
Metals manufactures	48,971,773	Cereals and products	25,192,207
Vegetable textiles manufactures	66,165,245	Petroleum	38,897,160
Ready-made clothing	30,772,788	Animal products	4,626,201
Wool	36,248,679	Vegetables	24,780,967
Iron and steel	59,219,229	Hides, &c.	2,977,684
Vegetables, seed, &c.	7,369,366	Living animals	6,851,725
Grains	14,919,473	Wool, hair, &c.	—
Fruits	12,037,870	Fruits	—
Trees, &c. manufactures	10,447,206	Mineral products	1,825,189
—	14,982,405		
Rubber, gutta, percha, &c.	7,647,790		
Chemicals	8,259,385		

In 1911 the trade was mainly as follows:—

Countries	Imports from (1909)	Imports from (1910)	Exports to (1909)	Exports to (1910)
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Austria-Hungary	85,788,933	97,980,077	115,030,019	97,284,189
Germany	124,669,062	136,287,377	28,009,898	24,281,109
Britain	57,773,825	56,771,808	94,658,206	98,506,003
France	29,677,076	26,627,410	27,502,209	874,615
Belgium	11,619,580	13,068,065	121,296,787	226,241,676
Italy	17,676,649	21,744,144	36,996,007	68,671,677
Russia	10,780,158	11,771,107	4,138,092	6,361,849
Switzerland	6,994,076	8,452,096	70,914	112,466
Turkey	11,807,149	14,851,128	21,473,690	18,600,171
Greece	1,364,776	1,787,440	666,015	895,539
Bulgaria	831,715	1,329,917	4,990,710	5,891,121

Total trade between Roumania and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	
Imports from Roumania to U Kingdom	2,039	2,922	1,154	6,149	9,262
Exports to Roumania from U Kingdom	1,994	1,715	1,826	2,709	3,981

Shipping and Communications

In 1912 the merchant navy of Roumania consisted of 593 vessels of 172,938 tons, including of steamers 22,893 tons

Vessels which left the Danube 1908, 1909 and 1910 —

	1908		1909		1910	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Austro-Hungarian	295	647,869	291	647,869	409	1,089,498
Germany	119	249,627	127	371,654	168	349,000
All	1,010	1,607,627	1,017	1,474,933	1,807	2,274,498

European Commission of the Danube, set into being in 1856, of delegates one representing each of the following powers: Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Roumania, Russia, and Turkey. It has its seat at Galatz. November 24, 1904 it existed, or exist, for periods of 8 years. by the operations of the Commission the Danube below along branch has been deepened and corrected. The depth has been increased 3 ft to 18 ft, and of the branch minimum depth has increased 3 ft to 18 ft, while by canalisation and other works the navigation shortened 18 nautical miles. The Commission a of 80,000 a year entirely from taxes levied on shipping leaving the river.

General shipping (1911) entered, 37,958 vessels of 11,707,631 tons; cleared, 37,849 vessels of 11,739,353 tons.

In 1912 Roumania had 2,000 of railway, of which 2,287 miles belonged State. In 1911 the receipts from traffic amounted 97,345,821 lei, and the working expenses to 60,418,807 lei. has the working of all the lines, and has, besides, under general railway direction, a commercial navigation service the Danube and Sea. Within Roumania are 1,806,580 miles of roads.

In 1910-11 there were 2,979 post-offices, through which ■■■■ passed 45,021,000 letters, 25,815,000 post cards, and 81,994,000 newspapers, samples, &c. In 1910-11 there ■■■■ 4,539 miles of telegraph lines, and 12,921 miles of wire, on which 3,661,401 messages ■■■■ forwarded. The number of ■■■■ ■■■■ 3,127. In 1910-11 there ■■■■ 7 urban telephone systems with 1,004 miles of line and 8,402 miles of wire, and 5,525 interurban systems with 18,880 miles of line and ■■■■ miles of ■■■■. On the urban systems during the year there ■■■■ 12,725,226 conversations, and on the ■■■■ urban 1,288,778.

Money, Weights, ■■■■ ■■■■.

The National Bank of Romania, with capital and ■■■■ of 89,055,000 lei, had, ■■■■ December 24, 1911, ■■■■ circulation of notes and cash bonds amounting to 443,387,890 lei, cash ■■■■ hand amounting to 219,168,497 lei. Other public credit institutions ■■■■ Savings Bank, ■■■■ Deposit and Consignment Bank, ■■■■ Agricultural Loan Bank, 1,849 Popular Banks, ■■■■ Rural *Crédit Foncier*, ■■■■ Urban *Crédit Foncier* (at Bucharest and Yassi), ■■■■ Agricultural Bank, and ■■■■ *Rurala*, ■■■■ institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants. There are also three private banking institutions.

In 1911 the following coins were in circulation—gold, to the value of 10,725,000 lei; silver coins, ■■■■ lei, to the value of 23,660,409 lei, ■■■■ lei to the value of 16,098,710 lei, 1 lei, to the value of 17,734,465 lei, 74 lei to the value of 7,745,490, total, 65,269,074 lei. There were also nickel coins in circulation to the value of 10,500,000 lei, and copper coins to the value of 995,000 lei.

The decimal system was introduced into Rumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu*, equivalent to the franc. The gold *leu* is the monetary unit. Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only. Gold coins ■■■■ 20, 10, and 5 lei pieces. Nickel is coined in 5, 10, and ■■■■ centimes (bani) pieces.

The metric system ■■■■ has been introduced but Turkish weights and measures are, ■■■■ some extent, in ■■■■ by the people.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

■ OF ROMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister—M. Miabu (appointed December 18, 1912)

Secretaries—Prince Antoine Bibesco and ■■■■ Michel R. Roerisco

Chancellor—N ■■■■ Constantinesco

Attaché—Captain Matila Costescu Ghyka

Commercial Attaché—Michel G. Holban

Consul-General ■■■■ London—Alfred Stead

Vice ■■■■ —G ■■■■ Gologan

■ OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROMANIA.

Envoy ■■■■ *Minister*—Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., (1912)

Secretary—J. Vaughan, M.V.O.

Consul—Major J. G. Baldwin, O ■■■■ (at Galatz)

■■■■ *Commissioner*—Hamilton E. Browne

There ■■■■ Vice-Consuls ■■■■ Bucharest, Bristla, Constantza, and ■■■■

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL ■■■■ RUSSIA.)

Reigning Emperor.

Nicholas II., Emperor of All the Russias, born May 6 (18), 1868, the eldest ■■■■ of the Emperor Alexander III. and of Princess Dagmar (*Maria Feodorovna*), daughter of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark; ascended the throne ■■■■ the death of his father October 20 (November 1), 1894; married, November 14 (26), 1894, to Princess Alexandra Alix (*Alexandra Feodorovna*), daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born May ■■■■ (June 6), 1872.

Son and Daughters of the Emperor.

Grand-duchess *Olya*, born November 3 (15), 1895.
Grand-duchess *Tatiana*, born May 29 (June 10), 1897.
Grand-duchess *Marie*, born June 14 (26), 1899.
Grand-duchess *Anastasia*, born June 5 (18), 1901.
Grand duke *Alexis* (hen apparent), born July 30 (August 12), 1904

Mother of the Emperor.

Empress *Marie* (*Dagmar*) widow of Emperor Alexander III, born November 14 (20), 1847

Brother and Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born March 21 (April 6), 1871, married to Grand-duke Alexander Mikhailovich
II. Grand-duke *Michael*, born November 22 (December 4), 1876.
III. Grand-duchess *Olya*, born June 1 (18), 1882, married, July 27 (August 9), 1901, to Peter Alexandrovich, Duke of Oldenburg.

Uncles and Aunts of ■■■■ Emperor.

■■■■ children of the late Grand-duke Vladimir:—1. Carl, born September 30 (October 12), 1876, married October 8 (21), 1905, to Princess Victoria Feodorovna of Saxe-Coburg and ■■■■ (divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse) Offspring *Marie*, born January 20 (February 3), 1907, and *Kira*, born April 26 (May 9), 1908. 2. Boris, born November 12 (24), 1877. ■■■■ Andreas, born May 2 (14), 1879. ■■■■ Helene, born January 17 (29), 1882, married, August 10 (22), 1902, ■■■■ Prince ■■■■ ■■■■ Greece (*see Greece*)

II. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 1 (17), 1843: married January 22, 1874, to ■■■■ ■■■■ Edinburgh, son ■■■■ Queen Victoria of ■■■■ Britain, who died July 30, 1900.

III. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 2), 1890, married (1) ■■■■ 5, (17), 1889, ■■■■ Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King ■■■■ Greece, who died September ■■■■ (24), ■■■■ (2) *morganatically*, September 27 (October 10), 1902, to Olga Valerianovna Karnovitch, Countess von Hohenhausen. Offspring of the first marriage: *Maria*, born April 6 (18), 1890; married, April 20 ■■■■ 2), 1908, ■■■■ Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland (Sweden); *Dimitri*, born September 6 (18), 1891.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from ■■■■ Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male ■■■■ from ■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ of Holstein-Gottorp, born ■■■■

1700, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with **1833** Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., intended to bring Russia into closer contact with the Western States of Europe. Peter I. **1834** succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and **1835** by Peter II., the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which **1836** to **1837** end **1838** the accession **1839** Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and **1840** of Peter III., Catherine II., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, **1841** the **1842** to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with **1843** reigning **1844** of Wurttemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The Emperor is in possession of the **1845** from the Crown domains, **1846** consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, **1847** no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

<i>House of Romanof—Male Line.</i>			
Michael	1613	Ivan VI.	1740
Alexis	1645	Elizabeth	1741
Fedor	1676	<i>House of Romanof-Holstein.</i>	
Ivan and Peter I.	1682	Peter III.	1762
Peter I.	1689	Catherine II.	1762
Catherine I.	1725	Paul	1796
Peter II.	1727	Alexander I.	1801
		Nicholas I.	1825
		Alexander II.	1855
<i>House of Romanof—Female Line.</i>		Alexander III.	1881
Anne	1730	Nicholas II.	1894

Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is a constitutional hereditary monarchy but, in fact, the whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in **1895** Emperor, whose will alone **1896** law, and the monarch continues to **1897** the title of Autocrat. On August **1898** (19), 1905, however, **1899** elective **1900** Council (Gosudarstvennaya Duma) **1901** created, and on October 17 (30), a law was promulgated granting **1902** the population the firm foundations **1903** public liberty, based **1904** the principles of the real inviolability of the person, and of freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association, and establishing as **1905** unalterable rule **1906** no law shall **1907** into effect without the approval of the Duma, and **1908** the elected of the people shall be guaranteed the possibility of a real participation in the control of the legality of the acts of such authorities as **1909** appointed by the Emperor.

The Duma consists of members of 12 years and representing the governments of provinces, the greatest cities, Petersburg, Warsaw, Kiev, Lodz, Odessa, Riga (law of June 3 (16), 1907)

The election of the Deputies is indirect, made by electoral assemblies of the chief towns of governments or provinces and of the greatest cities, composed of delegates chosen by the district elective assemblies. The delegates occupying for 12 months lodgings let to them may be members of the assemblies, also salaried of State, of municipal railway administration, in the country, of determinate of land, different in different districts, of industrial than 50,000 roubles in value, electors; or peasant and manufactories with than 50 workpeople represented in the electoral assemblies by delegates, two each voted, and for each thousand workmen. Students, soldiers, governors of provinces (in provinces governed by them), police-officers (in the localities for which they act) may vote. Members of the Duma are paid 100 roubles per day during session, once a year travelling expenses and from Petersburg.

Under a Manifesto and Ukase published on March 3, 1907 (N 8), the Council of the Empire consists of an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Emperor, and will be convoked and prorogued annually by Imperial Ukase. The elective members of the Council will be eligible for 10 years, a third of the number being elected every three years. Each assembly of Zemstvo of each government will elect one member. Six will be returned by the Synod of the Orthodox Church, six by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the houses of commerce and of industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and six by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland, assembled in Congress at Warsaw. The representatives of the Academy of Sciences, the nobility, and the commercial and industrial communities form the election of their members. The Council of the Empire will meet at St. Petersburg. In those provinces of European Russia which have no Zemstvo, a congress of the representatives of the landed proprietors will assemble in the chief town of their province to elect one member for each province to the Council of the Empire. All members of the Council must have attained their 40th year and have an academical degree. The President and Vice-President will be appointed by the Tsar. The elective members of the Council will receive an honorarium of 100 roubles (2½ shillings) a day during the session.

The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers. They have the same right of initiative in legislation and of addressing questions to Ministers. Every bill before being submitted for the Imperial sanction must be passed by both the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and all such bills are rejected by one of the two legislative institutions will not be laid before the Tsar. Both the Duma and the Council have the right to annul the election of any of their members. The sittings of both the Duma and the Council of the Empire will be public. The closure of a debate may be voted by a simple majority. Neither the Council of the Empire nor the Duma is empowered to receive deputations or petitions. Ministers are eligible for the Duma and, in the capacity of elected members, qualified to vote.

Laws voted by the two legislative bodies are sent to the Imperial

sanction by the President of the Council of the Empire. The members of both institutions will have the privilege of personal immunity during the session. They will only be liable to arrest with the permission of the Duma or the Council of the Empire, as the case may be, except in cases of flagrant offences or offences committed in the exercise of their duties. The Ukases further provide that bills rejected by the Tsar cannot be brought forward again in the course of the same session, while Bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent. The first Duma, after sitting from April 27 (May 10), 1906, was dissolved on July 9 (22), 1906. The second Duma, after sitting from February 15 (March 5), 1907, was dissolved on June 16 (30), 1907. The third Duma, after sitting from November 1 (14), 1907, arrived at the term of the legislation in 1912. The fourth Duma has been sitting since November, 1912.

Duma Right, 63, Nationalists, 124, Octobrists, 95, Progressives, 15, Constitutional Democrats, 59, Travaillistes, 10, Social Democrats, 16, Poles, 16, Independents, 16.

The administration of the Empire is still entrusted to great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions.

One of the great colleges or boards of government is the Ruling Senate or 'Pravitel'stvennyy Sina', established by Peter I in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the Empire. The Senate is divided into six departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorized to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations, but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force in the plenum, or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of justice takes the chair. A special department is entrusted with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown.

Another is the college, established by Peter I in the year 1721, the Holy Synod, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev), the archbishop of Georgia (Caucasus), and several bishops sitting in turn. Its decisions have the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Vladimir. The General Procurator, Actual Privy Councillor Sabler.

A third board of government is the Committee of Ministers, reorganized by a decree of October 15 (November 1), 1905.

The fourth board of government, the most important is the decree for its reorganization issued October 19 (November 1), 1905, is the Council of Ministers. It consists of all the ministers, and of the general directors of the most important administrations.

The president of the committee is the President of the Council of Ministers, Actual Privy Councillor, Minister of Finance, Kokovtsov, appointed President, September 24, 1911.

The most important administrations are:—

1. Ministry of the Imperial Domains and Imperial Domains.—Minister General W. Fredericks, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed 1911.

2. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*.—Minister: Actual State Councillor *Sazonoff*, appointed 1910.

3. *Ministry of War*.—Minister: General *Sukhomlinoff*, appointed 1909.

4. *Ministry of the Navy*.—Minister: Vice-Admiral *Grigorovitch*, appointed 1911.

5. *Ministry of the Interior*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Maklakoff*, appointed 1911.

■ *Ministry of Public Instruction*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Casseo*, appointed 1910.

7. *Ministry of Finance*.—Minister: Actual Privy Councillor *Kokovtseff*, appointed Minister, 1906.

8. *Ministry of Justice*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Shcheglovitoff*, appointed 1906.

■ *General Direction of Land Organization and Agriculture*.—General Director: Actual Privy Councillor *Krievskoin*, appointed 1908.

10. *Ministry of Ways of Communications*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Rukhloff*, appointed 1909.

11. *Ministry of Commerce and of Industry*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Timasheff*, appointed 1909.

12. *Department of General Control*.—Controller General: Privy Councillor *Kharitonoff*, appointed 1907.

13. *Holy Synod*.—Procurator-General: Actual State Councillor *Sablor*.

14. *General Direction of State Studs*.—General *Zdanovich*

The Emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Headquarters (*Glavnaya Kvarтира*), and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the Emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests (abolished in 1884). According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having three sections (Economy, Mines and Manufactures and Legislation) has been created, instead of the same departments in the Ministry of Imperial Household.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

■ Empire is divided into governments and provinces (*oblast*), subdivisions of which ■ districts or circuits (*uyezd* in the governments ■ *okrug* in the provinces). There ■ governments (49 ■ European proper, 10 in Poland, ■ in Finland, ■ Caucasus, ■ in Siberia), ■ provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 ■ Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 6 ■ Siberia, and ■ circuits, those of Sukhum and Zakataly in Caucasus. ■ of the governments ■ provinces ■ into general governments. At ■ head of each general government ■ a governor-general, the representative of the emperor, who ■ such has ■ supreme control and direction

of all affairs, whether civil or military. In Siberia the governors-general are each assisted by a council, which has ■ deliberative voice. A civil governor assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government, and a military governor in twenty-one provinces. A vice-governor ■ appointed to ■ the place of the civil governor when the latter is absent ■ unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of ■ special officer, depending directly ■ the Department of Control. Each government or province is divided into from 5 to 15 districts (815 in all Russian Empire), having each several administrative institutions. The townships (*gradonachalstvo*) of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Sebastopol, Odessa, Kerch, Nikolayev, Baku and Rostov-on-Don, ■ administered by special governors (*gradonachalnik*); Kronstadt is under ■ separate military governor.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in ■ far as the lands of the peasantry ■ concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into 17,075 cantons (*volosts* among the Russian population, *gminas* in Poland, *stanitsas* in Cossack Lands, *viks* in territories peopled by natives, &c.), which ■ presided over by ■ elder (*volostnoi starshina* in the *volosts*), elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the village communities in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. The village communities elect ■ elder (*starosta*) ■ executive officer of ■ commune, and also ■ tax-collector. All these officers ■ elected at communal assemblies ('Mir') by the peasants, and from among themselves. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies ■ held as business requires. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies, but concerning each its respective canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants' affairs,' instituted in each government. In Poland the 'Volost' is replaced by the 'Gmina,' the assemblies of which are constituted of all landholders—nobility included, the clergy and the police excluded—who have each but one voice, whatever the area of land possessed. The 'Gmina' has, however, less autonomy than the 'Volost,' being subject directly to the 'Chief of the District.'

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to ■ extent, in the hands of *zemstvos*, or the district and provincial assemblies (law of January 1, 1864), composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. Their executive power is entrusted to provincial and district 'Upravas.' The president of the nobility of the district, ■ of the province, presides ■ *officio* ■ the *zemstvos* of the district, or of the province, and, in his default, the president of the local tribunal presides. Important modifications, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvos*, suppressing the right of peasants to elect deputies to the *zemstvo* (they present candidates out of which the governor of province name ■ deputy), reducing the numbers of representatives, and limiting their powers, ■ introduced by the law of June ■, 1894.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own, organized on nearly the ■ principles ■ the ■ (law of June 18, 1870). All house-owners ■ divided into three classes, each of which represents ■ equal amount of real property, and each class elects ■ equal ■ber of representatives ■ the *Dumas*; ■ latter elect their executive the *Uprava*. The law of June 11, 1892, reduces ■ powers of the Municipal Government

and places it almost entirely under the Governors nominated by the Emperor. In 1894, municipal institutions, with ■■■■ limited powers, were introduced in several ■■■■ of Siberia, ■■■■ 1895 in Caucasia. The institutions of the *zemstvo* are in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) ■■■■ European Russia.

■■■■¹.—The Grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of ■■■■ by the treaty of Fredrikhamn, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by his successors), the Swedish Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, slightly modified in 1809 and 1822, and reformed in 1906. The decrees ■■■■ in the years 1899-1903 ■■■■ all abolished by the Imperial Ukase of November 4, 1905, which gave authority for the reform of the Legislative body. The national parliament, which formerly consisted of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, now consists of ■■■■ Chamber of ■■■■ members chosen by direct and proportional election, in which all who ■■■■ entitled ■■■■ vote have ■■■■ equal vote. The suffrage is possessed, with the usual exceptions, by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) who has reached ■■■■ her 24th year. There ■■■■ 16 electoral districts with ■■■■ representation proportioned to the population, a re-arrangement being required every ■■■■ y■■■■ Each district is divided into voting circuits. The voting system, devised with ■■■■ view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters' associations which prepare three-name lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them. There may, within limits, be compact between associations, and joint candidates may be entered in competing lists, while any voter may either support an association list or vote for any candidate he pleases. Every citizen entitled to vote is eligible to the Diet, the members of which receive 1,400 marks (56*l*.) for each session of about 90 days. The Diet lasts for 3 years unless sooner dissolved. The Grand-Duke summons and may dissolve the Diet; certain legislative measures ■■■■ brought forward by the ministers ■■■■ propositions from him, and the Government ■■■■ responsible to him ■■■■ well ■■■■ to the Diet. But the Diet can decide ■■■■ any motion not affecting fundamental laws ■■■■ the organisation of land and sea defence.

Poland.—Poland, which had a Constitution of its ■■■■ from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, ■■■■ deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland ■■■■ absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the use of Polish language in public places and for public purposes (railways, signboards, wills, &c.), ■■■■ prohibited.

■■■■ *Provinces.*—The Baltic Provinces have had ■■■■ institutions for self-government of their own. They have, however, been gradually curtailed, and the privileges of the provinces in police and school matters, chiefly vested in ■■■■ nobility, have been taken away by a law of June 21, 1888, the judicial and police rights of the landlords having been transferred ■■■■ functionaries nominated by the ■■■■ By a law of July 21, 1889, ■■■■ last vestiges ■■■■ manorial justice and of tribunals under the German-speaking nobility have been abolished, but ■■■■ Law of Justice of 1864, which is ■■■■ force in Russia, has been but partially applied to the provinces, so as to maintain ■■■■ administration of justice under the central Government. The ■■■■ language has been rendered obligatory in the official correspondence

¹ ■■■■ further ■■■■ ■■■■ Finland, see ■■■■ of ■■■■

of all parish, municipal, and provincial administration; so also in the Dorpat University, which was deprived in December 1889 of its privileges of self-government, and the gymnasia in 1890. The town of Dorpat has received the name of Yuriev, and the seat of the administration of the Baltic Educational District has been transferred to Riga. In April, 1898, new Committees for peasants' affairs were introduced, with the powers as Russian Governments

Area and Population

I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Russian Empire comprises one seventh of the land surface of the globe. Its area, without internal waters, is, according to the treaty of Portsmouth, 8,417,118 English square miles (19,155,587 7 square versts).

Until 1897 there have been but few enumerations of the population called censuses. On January 1 (February 9) 1897, a census was taken of the whole of the Empire (with the exception of the Grand Duchy of Finland). Comparing the items of the census with the figures of the 1856-59, it appears that the population of the Empire has increased by 74 per cent. The largest increase took place in the capitals (270 p.c. in St. Petersburg); South Russia (207 p.c. in Kherson, 170 p.c. in Yekaterinoslav, 137 p.c. in Taurida). The increase in other parts of the Empire appears as follows:—North West Russia, from 10 to 78 p.c.; Baltic Provinces, 25 to 58 p.c.; White Russia and Lithuania, 77 (Kovno) to 180 (Minsk) p.c.; Poland, 117 p.c.; Caucasus (without annexations) 117 p.c.; Siberia, 117 p.c.

The rapidity of growth of the population of the Empire (its acquisition being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1835	60,000,000
1762	19,000,000	1859	74,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1897	129,209,297
1815	45,000,000	1911	167,008,400

The population of 1911 is estimated as follows by the Central Statistical Committee on the basis of the census of 1897 and the yearly increase of the population:—

European Russia	120,588,000
Poland	12,467,800
Caucasus	12,087,200
Siberia	8,719,200
Central Asian Provinces	10,107,800
Finland	3,084,400
Total Russian Empire	167,008,400

The following exhibits area and population according to the last issue of the Russian Central Committee (1912):

Governments Provinces	Area English square miles	Popula- tion on January 1, 1911	Density per sq mile	Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Popula- tion on January 1, 1911	Density per sq mile
(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)	
1 European Russia—				2 Poland—			
Arkhangelsk	826,068	449,400	14	Kalisz	4,877	1,184,800	270
Astrakhan	91,042	1,262,000	14	Kielce	3,897	978,200	250
Baysaralia	17,148	2,490,200	145	Lomza	4,073	45,500	160
Chernigov	90,232	3,081,100	150	Lublin	6,499	1,556,000	250
Courland	10,435	749,100	72	Protokow	4,790	1,961,800	410
Don, Provinces of	69,532	3,591,900	56	Plock	3,641	789,900	217
Bathonia	7,605	471,400	62	Radom	4,769	1,112,200	233
Grodno	14,896	1,974,400	132	Siedlce	6,528	1,008,400	152
Kaluga	11,942	1,412,000	118	Suwalki	4,756	661,300	139
Kazan	24,687	2,749,200	111	Warsaw	6,749	2,547,100	378
Khar'kov	21,041	3,268,500	155				
Kherson	27,337	3,495,600	128	Poland	49,018	12,467,300	254.5
Kiev	19,676	1,604,200	234				
Kostroma	32,482	1,723,700	53	3 Caucasasia—			
Kovno	15,618	1,796,700	116	Kul'ma (province)	36,645	2,791,100	74
Kursk	17,937	3,074,700	171	Staropropol	20,970	1,378,400	65
Livonia	17,674	1,466,900	84	Terek (province)	38,158	1,214,700	32
Minsk	94,230	2,568,000	62				
Moghilev	18,614	2,261,000	122	Total, Caucasasia	85,768	5,210,200	60.6
Moscow	12,847	3,277,200	264	Total, Russia			
Nizhni Novgorod	19,789	1,917,000	102	Europe	1,997,410	136,374,500	68.2
Novgorod	46,770	1,642,200	36				
Olesneta	49,335	448,700	9	4 Trans-Caucasia			
Oral	18,042	2,429,000	146	Baku	14,061	1,088,700	77
Orenburg	78,254	2,093,700	20	Batum (prov.)	2,693	400	60
Penza	14,997	1,639,700	121	Black Sea	4,220	186,000	44
Pskov	127,402	3,792,800	30	Daghestan (prov.)	11,471	689,800	60
Podolia	16,224	3,812,000	235	Elizabetopol	16,991	1,021,000	60
Poltava	14,505	3,626,800	155	Erivan	10,795	971,200	91
Pskov	16,674	1,478,800	62	Kern (prov.)	7,289	377,200	52
Ryazan	16,100	2,510,200	155	Kotais	6,145	1,008,500	124
St. Petersburg	17,226	2,908,000	169	Nakhum (district)	2,545	138,500	54
Samarra	98,820	3,609,900	62		15,778	1,183,800	75
Saratov	32,624	3,125,400	111	Zakataly (district)	1,530	96,100	62
Simbursk	12,110	1,961,500	163				
Smolensk	21,624	1,968,700	92	Total, Trans-			
Tambov	25,710	3,442,700	134	Caucasia	96,400	6,618,000	71.4
Taurida	23,512	1,921,000	82				
Tula	11,954	1,801,800	151	Total, Caucasasia	181,173	12,047,200	66.8
Tver	24,976	2,213,800	88				
Ufa	47,109	2,442,400	62	5 Siberia—			
Vilna	16,181	1,777,000	121	Amur (province)	154,768	280,200	1.6
Vitebsk	16,983	1,850,700	109	Irkutsk (govt.)	280,429	606,200	2.5
Vladimir	18,821	1,918,200	102	Kamchatka (pr.)	502,424	87,800	0.07
Volhynia	37,699	1,999,400	142	Primorskaya (pr.)	260,486	583,100	2.0
Vologda	156,265	1,661,200	11	Sakhalin (pr.)	14,068	14,100	0.0
Voronezh	28,448	3,421,000	155	Tobolsk (govt.)	536,789	1,842,400	3.4
Vyatska	59,339	1,666,800	64	Tomsk (govt.)	427,173	3,226,800	0.8
Yaroslavl	18,728	1,228,900	90	Transbaikalia (pr.)	1,580,268	4,400	0.0
Yekaterinoslav	34,477	2,188,200	128	Yakutsk (prov.)	1,580,268	0	0.0
				Yemetsk (govt.)	961,607	961,600	0.0
Total, European Russia	1,863,524	120,568,000	64.6	Total, Siberia	4,831,893	3,719,800	1.6

1 Without inner waters

2 the census of 1897 3 yearly 4 population

Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1, 1911	Density per sq mile	Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1, 1911	Density per sq mile
■ Steppes (provinces) —				Trans-Caspian Province	225,120	451	1.8
Akmolinsk	225,074	1,064,000	4.8	Russ. Central Asian provinces	1,206,832	10,107,100	7.5
Semipalatinsk	178,320	848,900	4.5	Total, Russian Asia	6,294,111	25,884,500	4.1
Turgai	100,832	624,000	3.7				
Uralak	127,679	782,800	5.7	Total, Russian Empire without Finland	6,291,421	163,919,000	19.8
Total Steppes	710,000	9,319,700	4.6	Finland	124,490	3,084,000	24.6
				Internal waters, Seas of Azov, Caspian, Lake Aral, etc.	347,464	—	—
7 Turkestan (provinces) —				Grand Total	8,764,546	167,003,400	19.4
Fergana	55,483	2,049,000	3.7				
Samarcand	90,527	1,183,000	4.4				
Hy-Daria	104,147	1,874,100	9.2				
Semirechensk	144,550	1,210,100	8.4				
Total, Turkestan	420,807	6,346,200	15.8				

1 In proportion to the ■■■■ from which the inner waters are excluded.

■ In proportion to ■■■■ total ■■■■

The proportion of ■■■■ in the population varies, in the Russian provinces, from 133 ■ per each 100 men (Yaroslavl) to 87.4 (St Petersburg)—this disproportion being due to the male population temporarily moving to the capitals ■ to the shipbuilding centres during the winter. The average proportions of ■■■■ to 100 ■■■■ are Russian Provinces, 102.9; Poland, 98.6; Caucasus, 88.9; Siberia, 98.7; The Steppes, ■ 4; Turkestan and Transcaspiian, 88.0; Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland), ■ ■

The ethnical composition of the population shown by the last census is set forth ■ the following table —

	European Russia	Poland	Caucasus	Siberia	Central ■■■■	■■■■
Aryans	81,515,580	8,281,807	4,901,418	4,711,672	1,083,245	100,831,610
Slavs	76,120,172	7,294,712	3,183,870	4,688,782	702,197	92,089,783
■■■■	2,768,805	810,631	6,687	8,066	1,680	3,094,469
■■■■	1,125,786	7,072	3,955	892	205	1,143,000
■■■■	1,358,668	■■■■	57,502	5,826	8,947	1,818,717
Iranians	2,006	■■■■	■■■■	457	264,181	784,746
■■■■ians	42,839	182	1,118,004	629	4,802	1,173,006
■■■■ Aryans	115,780	1,318	108,249	6,421	1,188	232,755
Total	8,711,081	1,267,194	16,779	38,648	4,549	5,070,805

	European Russia	Poland	Caucasus	Siberia	Central Asia	Total
<i>Uralo-Altaians</i>	8,308,848	12,859	1,908,145	908,479	8,687,845	17,669,067
<i>Finn</i>	3,410,611	7,150	7,422	61,279	15,876	3,502,147
<i>Samoyeds</i>	2,940	6	—	11,981	—	15,877
<i>Turko-Tatars</i>	4,620,821	—	1,879,908	476,189	8,618,750	18,601,261
<i>Tungus</i>	1	—	—	—	—	89,604
<i>Mongols</i>	172,860	161	14,812	289,467	2,819	480,128
<i>Georgians</i>	1,482	39	1,260,875	558	—	1,263,535
<i>Other Caucasians</i>	—	26	1,088,779	2,075	—	1,091,788
<i>Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans</i>	53	—	78	69,688	16,777	80,113
<i>Hyperboreans</i>	—	—	—	31,603	—	31,603
<i>Chukcheis</i>	—	—	—	948	—	948
<i>Koriaks</i>	—	—	—	6,076	—	6,076
<i>Chukcheis</i>	—	—	—	11,775	—	11,775
<i>Chukcheis</i>	—	—	—	1,099	—	1,099
<i>Chukcheis</i>	—	—	—	6,174	—	6,174
<i>Kamchadals</i>	—	—	—	3,978	—	3,978
<i>Ainus</i>	—	—	—	1,446	—	1,446
<i>Ainus</i>	—	—	—	2,084	—	2,084
<i>Others</i>	3,094	428	468	140	525	5,201
Total.	93,442,864	9,402,258	9,286,364	5,758,622	7,746,719	125,840,091

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The movement of population in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, is seen from the following statement for 1909 and 1910 :—

	1909	1910
<i>Births</i>	5,545,901	5,680,480
<i>Deaths</i>	3,661,808	3,916,612
Increase	1,884,093	1,763,868

The births and death rates in European Russia for five years and per 1,000 inhabitants are given from the following :—

	1905	1907	1908	1909	1910
<i>Births</i>	45.9	46.3	44.1	43.8	44.2
<i>Deaths</i>	29.2	27.8	27.7	28.9	30.5
Increase	16.7	18.5	16.4	14.9	13.7

The movement of population from [] into the Russian Empire in five years was as follows —

	From Russia			Into []		
	[]	Foreigners	Total	Russians	Foreigners	Total
[]	329,853	216,430	546,283	202,786	338,002	540,788
1907	304,019	277, []	581, []	307,836	457,031	764,867
1908	245,080	285,040	530,120	206,855	340,848	547,703
1909	272,721	299,467	572,188	211,442	370,776	582,218
1910	301,441	353,119	654,560	292,080	426,067	718,147

The Russians, especially [] and Poles, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. The number of immigrants from the Russian Empire into the United States during the years 1873 to 1910 was 2,527,457 (838,364 from 1873 to 1900). The emigration for the last ten years was as follows: —

1901	85,257	1906	216,665
[]	107,347	1907	258,943
[]	136,093	1908	150,711
1904	145,141	1909	120,460
1905	184,897	1910	186,792

III PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The great majority of the population of Russia being agriculturists, they dwell in villages. The number of towns and villages in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland), grouped according to population, is given as follows: —

Towns with population	Number	Villages with population	Number
Over 100,000	19	1,000—3,000	17,724
50,000—100,000	38	100—1,000	186,157
20,000—50,000	118	Under 100	521,754
10,000—20,000	315		
8,000—10,000	3,032	Towns and villages	728,157

In European Russia there is an average of one town or village to every 47 sq miles, the average varying from 1 to every 0.43 sq miles in Courland to 1 for every 148 sq miles in the government of Archangel. In Poland there is 1 for every 1.33 sq miles; in the Caucasus 1 for every 9 sq miles. In Asiatic Russia the average is between 1 to 14 miles in Samarcand, and 1 to every 2,760 sq miles in the province of Yakutsk. It will thus be understood that the distinction between the population of towns and of country on January 1, 1911, given in the following table, and based on the [] of 1897, and the yearly increase of the population, is not to be closely pressed: —

Population of	In Towns	In the Country	Males	Females
European []	11,797,900	104,790,100	59,661,000	50,981,000
Poland	2,807,300	9,540,100	5,274,500	4,192,500
Caucasus	1,577,500	10,459,700	5,321,800	5,715,900
Siberia	1,050,600	7,668,800	4,451,800	4,287,900
[]	1,384,500	8,731,300	5,419,000	4,688,300
	22,718,700	141,200,900	82,103,400	81,816,600

The following are the populations of the chief towns of governments or provinces, and of the other towns having more than 40,000 inhabitants:—

European Russia proper
(chiefly in 1910)—

* St Petersburg (11)	1,962,000
* (11)	1,338,400
Odessa (11)	505,000
* Kiev (11)	505,000
* Riga (11) (Ivland)	331,300
* Kharkov	236,042
* (11)	200,900
* Yekaterinoslav (09)	195,370
* Vilna (11)	190,210
* (11)	188,100
* Astrakhan	144,251
* Tula (11)	134,790
* Kishinev (11) (Bess.)	125,100
* Rostov on Don (09)	121,000
* Yaroslavl	111,676
* Dvinsk	110,914
* Nizhny Novgorod (11)	108,039
* Ivanovo Voznesensk	103,540
* Yitebsk	101,485
* Ufa	101,166
* Minsk	95,442
* Samara	95,400
* Nikolayev	93,800
* Orenburg	98,149
* Gornel	90,740
* Orel (08)	87,486
* Kovna	87,200
* Zhitomir (Volhynia)	86,725
* Kremenchuk	85,900
* Byelostok (10)	83,000
* Kurak	79,552
* Penza (10)	79,000
* Voronezh	79,000
* Taurisyn (04)	77,751
* Poltava	77,751
* Berdichev (10)	74,596
* Reval (Lithuania)	73,088
* Elisavetgrad	72,481
* Sebastopol	71,100
* Smolensk	70,711
* Tambov (11)	69,695
* Simferopol (Taurida)	68,575
* Kherson (07)	67,337
* Taganrog	66,712
* Oranienstadt (10)	64,502
* (11) (04)	64,502
* Tver (08)	61,242
* Chelyabinsk	61,040
* Byelaya Iserkov (11)	60,660

Brest Litovsk	59,200
Yekta	57,480
Nizhny	57,243
* Simbirsk	56,754
* Kereh	55,770
* Grodno	54,900
* Kaluga (11)	54,894
* Novocherkassk (Don)	53,825
* Moghilev on Dnieper	53,471
* Yekaterinburg (04)	52,290
* Perm (11) (Pod.)	49,127
* Kamenets Podolsk	47,310
* Kostroma (11)	47,054
* Syzran	45,764
* Alexandrovsk Grushovsk	45,536
* Kozlov (05)	45,095
* Ural'sk	45,054
* Yarev (07)	44,140
* Vyatka	44,114
* Yuzovka (04)	42,130
* Mitaui (Courland)	39,300
* Ryazan	38,966
* Arkhangelsk (11)	35,414
* Pskov	34,020
* Chirungov	32,818
* Volodga (04)	32,349
* Vladimir	30,700
* Novgorod (08)	37,130
* Petrosavodsk (08) (Olonets)	16,430

Poland (in 1908)—

* Warsaw (11)	872,475
* Lodz	830,990
* Sosnowice	90,710
* Chensotochow	69,535
* Lublin (09)	75,870
* Kalisz	70,706
* Bendin (08)	45,714
* Radom	39,981
* Piotrkow	38,114
* Kielce	30,800
* Plock	30,612
* Lomza	27,343
* Suwalki	24,854
* Siedlee	23,392

Finland (in 1900)—

* Helsinki	118,000
* Abo	49,377
* Tammerfors	44,428
* Viborg	33,494

* Uleaborg	18,018
* Kuopio	15,490
* Tavastehus	6,094
* (11)	4,473

Caucasus (chiefly in 1910)—

* Tiflis (01)	196,085
* (04)	177,777
* Yekaterinodar (Kuban)	90,600
* Vladikavkaz (Ierek)	76,000
* Nalchik (11) (Black sea)	61,118
* Stavropol	54,884
* Kutais	50,394
* Yeksk	48,429
* Piatigorsk	46,758
* Shabakhtol (06)	46,884
* Krop	45,089
* Shivan (11)	33,505
* Batum (11) (Dag.)	30,008
* Temur Khan Shura	12,500

Siberia (chiefly in 1910)—

* Tournk	111,417
* Irkutsk	108,000
* Vladivostok	91,404
* Blagoveshchensk (10) (Amur)	64,388
* Krasnoyarsk (Yenisei)	62,919
* Khabarovsk	49,488
* Ohta (04) (Iliamb.)	39,117
* Tobolsk	20,292
* Yakutsk (10)	8,209
* Petropavlovsk (11) (Kamchatka)	1,340

Central Asia (chiefly in 1908)—

* Tashkent (00) (4yr.)	201,191
* Daria	112,428
* Kokand	88,900
* Oniah (09)	80,706
* Samarcand	74,816
* Andichan	73,279
* Namangan	46,432
* Marghistan	43,488
* Ashkhabad (Trans casp.)	41,799
* Semipalatinsk (09)	35,121
* Vyernyl (04)	31,317
* Skobelev	21,201
* Kustanai (Turgu)	

* Chief towns

Religion.

The established religion of Russia is the Greek-Russian, officially called the Orthodox Church. It has its own independent synod, but maintains relations of a sister Church with the four Orthodox patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Russian Church, was established in 1721.

The Emperor is head of the Church; he appoints to every office therein, but is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops the prerogative of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. The Emperor has also claimed the right of

deciding theological and dogmatic questions. Practically, the Procurator of the Holy Synod enjoys wide powers in Church matters.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church'. It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans among those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces.

There are no trustworthy figures as to the numbers of adherents of different creeds—many dissenters being inscribed under the head of Greek Orthodox. The numbers, however, according to the returns of 1897, published in 1905, are given as follows—

Orthodox Greek and United Church	87,128,604	Anglicans	4,188
Dissenters	2,204,596	Other Christians	8,952
Armenian Gregorians	1,179,241	Karaims	12,894
" Catholics	38,840	Jews	5,216,805
Roman Catholics	11,467,994	Mohammedans	13,906,972
Lutheran	8,572,653	Buddhists	492,863
Reformed	85,400	Other non Christians	285,321
Baptists	38,139		
Mennonites	66,564	Total	125,640,021

The Russian Empire is divided into 66 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which were under 8 metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 50 bishops, the latter had under them 37 vicars, all of them are of the monastic clergy. There were, in 1910, 52,860 churches both public and private with 49,642 priests and 14,670 deacons. The monasteries on December 31, 1910, numbered 942, 418 for men and 418 for women, with 9,987 monks and 9,582 aspirants and 14,008 nuns and 46,811 aspirants. The management of Church affairs is in the hands of the "consistoria". For Roman Catholics there is an Archbishop of Warsaw and another of Mohilev, each with two suffragan bishoprics. Of the suffragans of Mohilev one is of the Graeco Ruthenian rite, of which rite there is another bishop immediately subject to Rome.

The expenditure of the Synod in the budget of 1912 is 40,129,979 roubles contributed by the Imperial budget. The expenditure for other churches is about 1,500,000 roubles, contributed chiefly by the Ministry of Interior.

Instruction

Most of the schools in the Empire are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the Empire is divided into educational districts (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Vilna, Warsaw, Riga, Caucasus, Turkestan, West Siberia, East Siberia, and Amur). However, there are special schools under separate Ministries.

There are universities at St. Petersburg (8,746 students), Moscow (10,399), Kharkov (4,062), Kiev (5,302), Kazan (2,147), Odessa (2,756), Yuriev or Dorpat (2,668), Tomsk (1,271), Warsaw (2,002), and Saratov (200). Total number of students, 39,853, (January 1, 1911). A Popular University bearing the name of General Alphonse Slawiatzky, who gave the funds necessary for its creation, has existed in Moscow since autumn, 1905. Finland has a university at Helsingfors, with 2,778 students.

on January 1, 1911 (see *Finland*). Nearly 4,000 students in [] are either supported by bursaries [] dispensed from paying fees []

Besides the universities there are [] of institutions [] special [] —theological, medical, legal, technical, [] languages—distributed [] the larger [] Empire

The nature and number of the [] schools, and the number of pupils attending them are [] follows (exclusive of Finland) —

Middle Schools in 1910-11	Number	Pupils	[] in 1910-11	Number	Pupils
Gymnasia	980	119,079	Gymnasia of Cossack	89	0,792
Progymnasia	37	5,516	Fouskas	58	
Realschools	237	67,230	Progymnasia	80	
Normal schools (Teachers' Institutes)	17	1,825	Girls' gymnasia . . .	14	4,312
Normal seminaries []			Girls' Progymnasia . .		
practical schools (Teachers' Seminaries)	94	5,922	Gymnasia of Empire .	22	14,780
Girls' gymnasia	679	243,636	Marie		9,113
Girls' progymnasia . .	106	17,443	Institute of E Marie .		
Cadet corps (149) . .	29	12,304	Seminarica	57	20,163

The nature and numbers of the special schools, middle and primary and the number of pupils attending them [] follows (exclusive of Finland) —

Special Schools in 1910-11	Number	Pupils	Special [] in 1910-11	Number	Pupils
Theological	470	77,786	Fine Arts	75	10,508
Pedagogical		21,743	Topographical	8	
Medical	72	9,112	Strange Languages . .	66	
Military	82	12,079	Professional	48	2,730
[]		1,180	Various		2,275
Forestry and Agriculture .		6,519			
Technical		40,299	Total	2,107	
Commercial and Industrial	179	27,627			

The expenses for the middle schools [] contributed by the [] Exchequer, by fees and by donations of the *zemstvos*, the municipalities, and [] The Cossack schools [] maintained by [] separate *cowstos*, which, moreover, maintain a number of their pupils in the governmental schools.

According to the Census of January 18 (31), 1911, concerning the elementary schools, the numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils in the Russian Empire [] in this day [] follows:—

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Ministry of Public Instruction	59,682	120,019	4,186,078
Holy Synod	37,922	66,525	1,793,429
Other [] and various foundations	2,691	6,729	201,005
Total	100,295	203,273	6,180,510

According to the issue (1912) of the "Year Book of Russia," published by the Central Statistical Committee, the numbers of all kinds of schools and of children attending them, on January 1, 1910, were as follows:

	Number of schools	Schools or pupils attending				
		High schools	Common schools	Special schools ²	Primary schools	Total
European Russia	87,434	57,470	336,236	184,688	5,044,125	5,622,599
Poland	6,850	2,663	18,856	16,137	284,863	321,519
Transcaucasia	2,610	—	8,778	3,698	175,575	188,251
Transcaucasia	2,833	315	12,451	5,518	107,305	125,389
Siberia	5,278	3,994	19,586	9,051	250,685	282,819
Central Asia	9,833	—	11,397	5,090	91,058	111,885
Total	114,837	68,343	494,904	223,205	5,968,011	6,649,462

¹ Exclusive of the cities of St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, and Baku, the governments of Warsaw and Tiflis, and the province of Georgia.

² Common and primary.

To the total number of 6,649,462 students or pupils must be added: 166,180 pupils of private schools, lay or religious of Christian creeds; 1,105 pupils of schools for blind, and deaf and dumb, 288,274 pupils of religious schools of non-Christian creeds, and 203,061 not classed in the above categories. Total number of persons attending the schools of the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland): 7,307,082.

Number of pupils attending the schools per 1,000 inhabitants of both sexes:—

	Males	Females	Of both sexes
European Russia	71.3	32.3	51.8
Poland	60.0	33.1	41.8
Transcaucasia	61.4	39.7	45.8
Transcaucasia	48.8	16.8	37.2
Siberia	46.7	22.7	35.0
Central Asia	30.7	10.1	21.8
Russian Empire	66.7	31.0	48.8

The less illiterate provinces of European Russia are—Esthonia, 20.1 illiterates per 100 of population; Livonia, 22.3; Curland, 29.1; St. Petersburg, 44.9; other provinces, more than 50 per 100.

The contributions of the Ministry of Public Instruction, of the Holy Synod, and of the different ministries for educational purposes in the budget for 1912 appear as follows: Ministry of Instruction, 98,800,000 roubles; Holy Synod, 20,247,000; Ministry of War and of Navy, 17,904,000; General Direction of Land Organization and Agriculture, 4,297,000; Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 3,384,000; Ministry of Finances, 232,000; other ministries, 2,951,575. Total, 142,805,000 roubles.

Justice and Crime

which functions similar to the peace, before which appeals from judgments of individual magistrates might be brought; appeal courts for re-hearing cases tried by jury. Above all

these courts ■■■ the Court of Cassation, which formed part of the Senate. This system ■■■■ became general throughout the Empire, ■ reaction having ■■■■ begun. The examining magistrates, who ought on principle to have been irremovable ■■■ very rarely confirmed in their office, and the investigation of criminal ■■■■ entrusted to magistrates temporarily appointed. By law of May 20, 1885, the principle of irremovability ■■■ restricted; by laws of May 9, 1878, and July 7, 1889, the assistance of ■ jury in certain ■■■■ suppressed. A law of July 12, 1889, abolished elective justices of peace-putting in their places, in the country districts, the country chiefs, (*zemskiy nachalnik*), nominated by the administration from among candidates taken from the nobility, recommended by the nobility, and endowed with wide disciplinary ■■■■ against the peasants, and, in the towns, the urban justices (*gorodskoi sudia*), nominated in the ■■■■ way; in both cases the appointments being made by the Minister of Justice. Justices of peace have been retained only in the two capitals and in six of the largest towns of the Empire.

Reformed tribunals, but without juries, ■■■■ introduced in Poland in 1875; in the Baltic Provinces in 1889; in the Governments of Ufa, Orenburg, Astrakhan, and Olonets in 1894; and in Siberia in 1897. The reformed system of justice ■■■■ extended ■■■■ Turkestan, the Provinces of the Steppes, the north-eastern districts of Vologda, and the Transcaaspian Province in 1898 and 1899. The tribunals of the days anterior to 1864 ■■■■ thus everywhere disappeared.

In conjunction with the assemblies of the Volost and Gmina (see Local Government), are cantonal tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at cantonal assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, ■ well ■ disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving ■■■■ than ■ hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals. Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by the County Chiefs.

The appeal courts ■■■ fourteen: 11 in European Russia and Caucasus (at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, Odessa, Kazan, Saratov, Kiev, Novocheerkassk, Vilna, Warsaw, and Tiflis), and 3 in Asiatic Russia (at Tashkent, Irkutsk, and Omsk). There are 104 assize courts: ■ in European Russia and ■ in Asiatic Russia.

Since ■■■■ nearly two-thirds of the Empire having been placed in a state of siege, the great number of crimes have been judged by the tribunals of exception: courts martial, and from August, 1906, to April, 1907, field courts martial. Before 1905 the executions ■■■■ unusual: 281 in ■ years, from ■■■■ 1890, 126 from 1891 to 1900. The numbers of death sentences and of executions, from November, 1905, to November, 1908, ■■■■ 4,812 and 2,298; the number of executions without trial ■■■■ 1,331. Total of executions in ■ years, 3,629. In 1908, 131,914 persons were judged by normal tribunals; 50,514 of them ■■■■ acquitted, and 81,127 condemned ■ various punishments.

The prison population ■ January ■ of each of the ■■■■ six years ■■■■ ■■■■ :—

Years	Number of prisoners	Years	Number of prisoners
1906	160,925	1909	180,206
1907	125,298	1910	174,492
1908	160,925	1911	174,733

The expenditure for prisons is ■■■■ in the budget for ■■■■ ■ the sum of 33,740,259 ■ against 31,597,277 roubles for 1911.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE

The following table gives the total actual *ordinary* and *extraordinary* and expenditure for each of the five years —

Year	Ordinary			Extraordinary	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance	Revenue	Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1907	2,342,474,595	2,195,963,445	+146,506,140	149,043,178	888,640,082
1908	2,417,807,828	2,387,750,591	+30,057,237	200,960,027	269,932,209
1909	2,526,340,869	2,451,423,764	+74,917,105	162,744,206	156,127,871
1910	2,750,936,091	2,474,177,197	+276,758,894	21,690,628	123,563,048
1911	2,951,782,641	2,435,115,773	515,786,868	2,647,444	800,614,148

The actual *ordinary* and *extraordinary* revenue and expenditure for 1911, given in the last Report of the State's Control, the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1912, according to the budget estimates voted by the Duma and the Council of the Empire and sanctioned by the Emperor, June 11 (18) 1912, and the project of the Budget for 1913 presented to the Parliament by the Minister of Finance, are as follows:—

	Revenue	Actual 1911	Estimated 1912	Proposed 1913
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
A (ORDINARY)				
I Direct Taxes				
1	Land and forests	24,070,466	23,044,886	24,365,795
2	Trade licences	60,626,291	79,225,066	85,548,436
3	5 per cent on capital	125,681,254	123,292,800	122,582,500
		25,762,919	25,127,000	21,485,000
II Indirect Taxes				
4	Spirits	630,032,151	614,996,100	657,434,100
5	Tobacco	47,664,164	46,881,000	51,562,000
6	Paper for cigarettes	66,341,933	66,070,000	72,016,000
7	Sugar	4,555,761	4,465,000	4,368,000
8	Naphtha	122,711,290	126,430,000	129,531,000
9	Matches	42,447,761	45,095,500	46,780,000
10	Custom Duties	16,639,868	19,014,600	19,616,700
		327,618,846	325,000,000	384,660,000
11	Stamp duties	190,042,978	191,847,976	215,257,160
12	Transfer duties	92,426,621	95,032,510	107,451,660
13	taxes	11,912,163	17,280,000	44,740,000
14	Railway	4,191,260	568,666	10,600,000
15	Various taxes	27,007,603	26,700,000	29,100,000
16	Various taxes	6,041,577	6,000,000	6,600,000
17	Various	18,860,486	14,166,200	19,765,600
IV State Monopolies				
18	Mining	590,040,779	575,923,700	921,303,075
19	Mint	196,802	874,000	655,000
20	Telegraphs and Telephones	3,979,889	4,128,700	7,688,075
21	Sale of spirits	68,806,039	71,581,000	76,690,000
		34,526,310	34,900,000	40,290,000
		782,132,179	763,990,000	800,180,000
V State Domains				
22	Rent for domains	888,063,336	834,310,717	880,842,769
23	forests	26,175,666	32,963,929	33,344,258
24	State railways	80,861,448	81,401,600	80,008,400
25	Crown	708,001,190	646,154,695	782,880,000
26	Crown capitals and banking operations	16,058,844	20,861,093	20,875,911
27	Crown's private rail	53,086,374	27,951,800	88,744,800
28		19,479,904	20,877,200	

Revenue—continued		Actual 1911	Estimated 1912	Proposed 1913
■ ORDINARY		Roubles	Roubles	
■ 28 Sales of Domains		1,645,579	1,800,130	1,635,650
VII Redemption of Land				
■ Redemption taxes not abolished by the man of November 3, 1905		576,570	806,200	900,700
VIII		109,040,576	111,590,000	113,115,778
30 Railway debts		16,097,421	18,118,473	17,428,557
31 Crown debts		47,450,414	51,612,861	51,280,891
■ Aid municipalities		55,235,004	737,009	90,286,008
34 Military contribution		7,667,742	5,070,818	8,140,818
IX		17,791,446	17,556,601	16,791,716
■ ordinary		2,121,768,656	2,126,123,601	2,126,123,601
B EXTRAORDINARY				
■ Perpetual deposits at ■ of Russia		2,144,109	2,400,000	2,000,000
■ Various		428,797	1,000,000	5,000,000
Total extraordinary revenue		2,567,906	2,400,000	10,000,000
■ From treasury		11,554,071	100,000,000	29,264,183
Grand Total		2,751,704,687	2,601,123,601	2,804,408,781
Expenditure				
A ORDINARY —				
Imperial House		16,731,996	14,949,585	16,910,595
Higher institutions of State		8,167,017	8,147,811	9,113,214
Holy Synod		36,833,109	10,129,979	44,219,759
■ Interior		117,917,140	173,393,990	191,908,677
■ Justice		403,241,833	426,960,974	438,669,501
Foreign Affairs		79,785,910	83,616,422	89,480,401
■ Instruction		7,112,626	6,569,190	7,270,295
Ways of Communication		17,893,137	117,537,900	136,734,476
■ Commerce and Industry		49,110,000	49,612,641	648,609,610
■ Organization and Agriculture		41,626,000	49,215,000	59,599,776
State studies		103,400,000	116,115,047	133,613,116
■ Navy		2,171,200	2,203,670	2,593,450
Audit		497,774,763	426,000,000	45,581,719
State debt		130,000,000	150,145,970	230,374,400
Unforeseen expenditure		10,768,007	11,000,000	12,094,304
		899,316,170	404,521,400	402,807,060
		—	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total ordinary		2,535,995,755	2,660,941,806	2,987,784,406
■ EXTRAORDINARY —				
Ministry of Finance		—	2,305,742	1,683,100
■ " Ways of Communication		—	100,630,168	110,000,000
■ " Commerce and Industry		—	—	18,000,000
■ " War		—	70,128,950	90,132,239
■ " Navy		—	115,474	1,950
■ " Audit		—	681,104	868,467
■ " State		—	149,146,037	—
Total extraordinary expenditure		209,694,698	331,977,455	230,632,756
Grand total		2,845,690,453	2,992,919,261	3,208,408,961

The fluctuations of the Russian national debt — seen from the following —

January 1	Roubles	January 1	Roubles
1862	1,376,420,117	1900	8,450,781,070
1863	4,356,639,149	1901	9,038,756,434
1864	6,430,651,061	1911	9,014,141,700
1907	8,625,660,215	1912	9,941,640,830
1908	8,725,525,210	1913	8,845,717,788

The payments of interest and capital for the State and railway debts in the budget estimates for 1911 and 1912 and in the project of the budget for 1913 appear as follows :—

	1911 Roubles.	1912 Roubles	1913 Roubles
1. Interest	378,006,325	377,661,670	371,000,030
2. Capital	27,059,519	27,593,820	80,734,616
3. Banking and miscellaneous expenses	1,110,860	966,540	1,112,449
— payment of loans	407,406,704	401,931,748	402,907,055

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Russia has — extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by — fortifications of various classes. On the west, Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgievsk — the right bank of the Vistula; Warsaw and Ivangorod each — both banks of the Vistula; Brest-Litovsk — the Bug. There — numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug.

The — important fortresses and forts — divided into three classes as follows.—In the first class are Warsaw, Novogeorgievsk, and Brest-Litovsk in the Warsaw district, and Kovna in the Vilna district. The second class consists of Kronstadt and Sveaborg in the St. Petersburg and Finland district; Ivangorod in the Warsaw district; Kerch in the Odessa district; Libau in the Vilna district; and Vladivostok in the Amur district. In the third class — Viborg in the Finland district; Ossovetz and Ust-Dvinsk (previously Danamund) in the Vilna district; Sevastopol and Ochakov in the Odessa district; and Kars and Batum in the Caucasus district. There are also forty-six places unclassified, many of them being mere fortified posts.

II. Army.

Military service — — universal and compulsory. Service begins — the — and extends to completion of the 43rd year. Owing — extent — Empire, there are 3 armies in Russia, known — the army of European Russia, the — of — Caucasus, and the Asiatic army. These — are practically distinct — each other, and the — of service — are slightly —

Speaking generally, service in — — line, or active army, is for 3 years

in the infantry, field, and foot, artillery, and for 2 years in the other arms. The soldier is then transferred to the reserve (*Zapas*), in which he remains for 15 or 14 years, undergoing during this period 2 trainings of 6 weeks each. Having completed 18 years in the first line and its reserve, the soldier passes to the 'Opolchénié.' Service in the Opolchénié is for 2 years, that is to the completion of the 43rd year of the soldier's age.

The Cossacks, occupying the S.W. portion of European Russia, hold their lands by military tenure, and are liable to service for life. The Cossack troops are almost entirely mounted; they provide their own horses and equipment. The young Cossacks from the age of 19 are trained for two years at their homes. They then enter the 'first category' regiment of their district, in which they remain for four years. These regiments are permanently embodied and may be employed in any part of the Empire. They then pass to the 'second category' regiment for another four years, and then the 'third category' regiment for a similar period. The men of the second category regiments live at their homes, but retain their equipment and horses; in the third category, the men have their equipment, but no horses; they are called out for three weeks' training every year. Finally there is a period of five years in the reserve, which fills casualties in time of war. Besides this, every Cossack up to any age can be called out in time of emergency to assist in the national defence.

The Opolchénié, or territorial army, is divided into 2 classes, or 'bans.' The first ban includes not only the trained men who have passed through the first line and reserve, but the young surplus to the annual contingent, and all are liable to embodiment in the active army in time of war. This part of the Opolchénié therefore fulfils the purpose of a supplementary reserve. But provision is also said to have been made for the formation of a large number of units, which are to be organised in 40 divisions, each consisting of 16 battalions, 2 batteries, and a cavalry regiment of 4 squadrons; these are for home defence. The second ban of the Opolchénié is the levy *en masse*, containing all those exempted from actual service, whether students, only sons, &c., or not quite up to the physical standards of the army, and also the older classes of the surplus men who have all had a certain amount of training.

There is a modified system of one year volunteers in Russia, which furnishes the majority of the officers required for the troops on mobilisation.

A Russian division consists of 2 brigades of 2 regiments of 4 battalions. To each division is attached an artillery brigade of 3 batteries, with its ammunition columns, an engineer battalion and 2 or 3 sotnias (squadrons) of Cossacks. The normal army corps consists of 2 divisions, a howitzer division, a sapper battalion, and, in the case of several army corps, a cavalry division. A cavalry division ordinarily consists of 2 brigades of 2 regiments (one brigade of uhlans and hussars, the other of dragoons and Cossacks), and 2 batteries of horse artillery. Field batteries have 8 guns each, horse artillery batteries have 6 guns each. The fighting strength of an army corps may be taken as 36,000 men, without a cavalry division; and 40,000, if a cavalry division is included. In European Russia, including Finland, army corps are organised in regiments of 2 battalions, and form permanent brigades of 2 regiments (battalions). These brigades have their own artillery (3 batteries), and they are not included in army corps; they are considered special troops, and are supplied with a better stamp of recruits than the line.

The army of European Russia consists of 3 army corps viz.:—the Guard and Grenadier Corps, and 25 line army corps. The cavalry

comprises 2 guard divisions and a guard brigade, 15 line divisions, 2 'mixed' divisions (half dragoons and half Cossacks), a Don Cossack division, and 3 independent cavalry brigades. Of the cavalry divisions, are permanently attached to army corps, and 4 formed into two cavalry corps. The second mixed division and the separate brigades are independent. All told, the army in Europe comprises 1,038 battalions, 642 squadrons, and 497 batteries.

The field army in the Caucasus consists of 3 army corps, each of divisions (one division of Caucasian grenadiers), and 4 cavalry divisions, 1 of line cavalry (dragoons) and divisions of Caucasian Cossacks (Kuban and Terck), a brigade of Cossack (Kuban) infantry of battalions, and brigades of Caucasian rifles, each of 4 battalions. The second rifle brigade recruited from Christian natives of the Caucasus.

In the Asiatic army there are Russians, with the exception of a few Turkoman irregular horse (jaghs). In Siberia the troops are mainly, if not entirely, recruited from military colonists. In Western and Central Asia there are rifle brigades, each of 4 battalions in peace, and 8 in war. There is also a Turkestan Cossack Division, and a Transcaspian Cossack brigade. The 5 brigades mobilise the first and second Turkestan Army Corps. Each army corps has a Turkestan artillery brigade, of and of batteries.

But the largest part of the Asiatic army is in East Siberia, which possesses a strong and complete army of its own. Since the Russo-Japanese war the East Siberian forces have been increased and reorganised. There are 11 divisions of Siberian rifles, each with a corresponding artillery brigade of 4 batteries of guns. Mounted troops are supplied by the Trans-Baikal, Amur, and Usuri Cossacks and the Primorsk Dragoons, who collectively furnish 36 sotnias and squadrons in peace, and over 80 in war. Also 2 Cossack H.A. batteries, expanding to 4 in war. The whole would mobilise 5 Siberian army corps (instead of 3, as formerly), and from 2 to 3 Cossack cavalry divisions.

The troops of the Russian Empire are so far territorialised that each corps draws its recruits from a particular district, and is as a rule permanently quartered in the same garrisons. But in European Russia the bulk of the army is stationed west of a line drawn north and south through Moscow, consequently recruits and reservists have the majority of them to travel long distances to join their corps. Moreover, a number of recruits from 'Great Russia' are sent to corps outside. All this makes mobilisation a slower and more difficult process than in Germany or France. The peace strength of the armies of Russia is upwards of 1,200,000 of all ranks. The field armies of European Russia and the Caucasus, with the first category divisions, and the second category regiments of the Don and Caucasian Cossacks, may amount to 1,500,000 or 1,600,000 men. The Asiatic army might at present mobilise for field operations about 300,000 altogether. The grand total of the Russian armies may, therefore, be taken at 1,850,000, of which, under favourable circumstances, 1,200,000 might perhaps be assembled as a single theatre.

The infantry is armed with the '3 line' rifle, model 1891. It is a magazine arm, calibre , muzzle velocity 2,035 f.s., sighted to 3,000 paces. The magazine holds cartridges. The cavalry and Cossacks have a similar rifle, inches shorter in barrel, taking the same cartridge. The artillery is armed with a Q.F. shielded gun, model 1902, firing a shell 13½ lb. with a muzzle velocity of f.s.

The military budget of Russia for 1911 amounted to about 51,350,000l. ordinary expenditure, and 5,000,000l. extraordinary. Total 56,350,000l. sterling.

III NAVY

1910	£10,319,890	1906	£10,847,000	1904	£11,949,906
1907	£9,581,190	1905	£12,892,684		£12,849,567

The Russian Navy is subject to special conditions such as do not affect the navies of other Powers. Owing to the geographical situation of the Empire, the widely separated coasts which wash its shores, Russia is obliged to maintain four distinct fleets or flotillas, each with its own organization. Of these the most important in regard to Western relations is the Baltic Fleet. The chief base of the Baltic Fleet is Kronstadt, which is heavily fortified, and are Danaburg (Ust Dvinsk), Viborg, Sveaborg, and other Baltic ports. The Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded, but a new ice port, Libau, in Courland, has now been made ready for the fleet. It is further in contemplation to establish a naval port on the Arctic coast of Lapland, which is free from ice throughout the year, and thus to open up the possibility of creating a naval force with access to the Atlantic Ocean, but the advantages of this would be very slight, such a force would be too distant from any theatre of operations to effect much. Considerable progress has lately been made in the construction of ice breaking vessels, and Kronstadt can no longer be considered ice bound.

In the Black Sea, Sevastopol, headquarters of the Euxine fleet, has been strongly fortified, Nikolaiev, Kumburn, and Ochakov have received important defensive works, Keitch and Yankale have been made very strong, and Azov, Poti, and Batum have been strengthened. There is a flotilla also in the Caspian Sea, which ensures the communications of the Trans Caspian railway between Baku and Krasnovodak, and would have its purpose in operations against Persia.

State dockyards are at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galernyi Ostrov, St Petersburg, Kronstadt, Libau, Revel, Sevastopol, Nikolaiev, and Vladivostok. Some private yards exist at the Baltic works, St Petersburg, Larna Abo, and Nikolaiev.

In the Russo-Japanese war the Russian fleet suffered a severe disaster. In the torpedo attack of February 8-9, it issued out later only to lose the *Petropavlovsk* with Admiral Makarov on board. In August it again issued from Port Arthur, and after a naval battle retreated again to its base, less its best battleship, the *Tsesarevich*, interned at Kiao Chau, and three cruisers. Captain Wren, of the *Bayan*, who alone earned distinction on the Russian side in the war, then made Admiral, but with a battered fleet and no support used by General Stoessel to no avail, he could accomplish nothing. In December the Japanese guns reached the warships, which were all sunk by their fire, or by the Russians when the surrender took place.

Subsequently the Baltic Fleet was sent out under Admiral Rozhdestvensky. It consisted of five modern class battleships, 11 old battleships, 10 ancient armoured cruisers, 10 protected cruisers, and about ten destroyers, together with a multitude of store ships. This heterogeneous armada encountered the Japanese fleet in the Straits of Tsushima, and was there completely annihilated by gun and torpedo without loss to Japan. 10 modern class and three old battleships were captured. A few protected cruisers escaped—all the others were sunk.

The chief of the Russian Navy is the General Admiral, Commander-in-Chief. There are 12 admirals, 28 vice and 37 captains, 100 lieutenants,

DEFENCE

252 commanders, 1,542 (including staff-commanders and subalterns of marine artillery) junior officers, 503 engineers, 702 medical and civil officers, and 162 naval-yard officers. There are 20 'equipages' in the Baltic, a half equipage ■ Revel, and ■ company ■ Sveaborg, ■ equipage of the Imperial Guard at St. Petersburg, 10 equipages in the ■ Sea, one ■ Baku, one ■ Vladivostok, each including the complements of ■ battleship and of ■ number of smaller vessels. There is also ■ training school for gunners and ■ torpedo school, ■ naval cadets' training squadron of full-rigged cruisers and sloops, and ■ divers' school hulk. The total number of officers and men ■ about 60,000, but many of the men are raw recruits.

The following ■ ■ statement of the strength of the ■ Fleet, including ships building and provided for, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels.

BALTIC FLEET.

		At ■ end of	
		1913	1914
"Dreadnoughts"	—	4	■
"Pre-Dreadnought" battleships	4	4	4
armoured cruisers	■	6	6
Protected cruisers	6	6	■
Torpedo gunboats, &c.	3	?	?
Armoured gunboats	2	■	2
Destroyers	■	?	■
Torpedo boats	28	?	?
■	29	?	?

There ■ also a special ■ fleet, reorganised in 1911.

BLACK SEA FLEET.

		At ■ end of		
		1912	1913	1914
"Dreadnoughts"	—	—	—	3
"Pre-Dreadnought" battleships	6	6	6	6?
Armoured cruisers	■	■	■	■
Protected ■	■	■	■	11
Destroyers	25	25	■	?
Torpedo boats	11	16	16	?
Submarines	8	14	14	?

In ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ also ■ number of gunboats, ■

There ■ also two armoured gunboats, and various very old torpedo boats.

The Caspian flotilla, which ■ not ■ in the above statement, consist of a few small gunboats and ■ ships.

■ tables which follow of ■ Russian armour-clad fleet ■ principal cruisers ■ arranged ■ chronological order. Ships in ■ ■ not yet completed.

RUSSIA

BALTIC FLEET BATTLESHIPS.

Design	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	
			Belt	Guns				

Dreadnoughts.

	(Gangoot Politsa Petropavlovsk Sevastopol	23,300	11	12	12 12in.; 16 4.7in.	4	42,000	
pro.	4 battle cruisers	23,000	—	—	9 13.5 in.	—	—	—

Pre-Dreadnoughts.

1899	Tchessarevitch	15,400	10	11	4 12in.; 12 6in.	—	16,000	
	Slava.	15,200	8½	10	4 12in.; 12 6in.	—	16,500	18
	(Imperator Pavel Andreas Pervozvanny)	17,200	11	12	4 12in.; 14 6in.	—	17,600	18

Eight protected cruisers, 36 destroyers and submarines in the new programmes.

Year of design	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Maximum speed
			Belt	Guns				

Cruisers.

			10	—	8 8in.; 22 6in.	—	18,000	18½
1896	(Diana Aurora	6,600	deck	—	8 6in.	6	11,600	20
		6,500	deck	—	12 6in.	—	19,500	23
1897	(Bogatyr Oleg	6,500	—	—	12 6in.	—	—	22
1897	Gromoboi	—	6	6	4 6in.; 22 6in.	—	18,000	—
1899	Zhamchug.	2,200	deck	—	6 4.7in.	—	17,000	—
1905	(Makarov Bayan	7,687	—	—	2 8in.; 8 6in.	4	16,500	21
1905	Rurik.	15,000	6	—	4 10in.; 8 8in. 20 4.7in.	3	19,700	—

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

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BLACK SEA FLEET.

Date	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse power	Maximum speed
			Belt	Guns				
Dreadnoughts.								
1911	<i>Ekaterrina II</i> <i>Imper N</i> <i>Alexander III</i>	32,500	"	9	10 12 "	4	25,000	21
Pre Dreadnoughts.								
	G Pobedonozov	10,000	16	12	6 12m (old), 7 6in	7	12,600	16
	Ts Svyatitsa	12,480	16	■	4 12m , 4 6in , 4 4 7m	6	10,000	17
	Rostislav .	8,800	15	■	4 10in , 4 6in	■	8,500	16
	Panteleimon	12,480	4	12	4 12in , 16 6in	4	10,000	17½
	Ivan Zlatoust Efstad	12,480	■	12	4 12in , 4 8in , 12 6in	■	10 000	17½
	(Caucasus)							
	(Kagul Palmat Markura Q p	6,500 deck			12 6 in	4	20,000	23

Production and Industry.

Cultivated in thousands of acres, 1911 —

	Cereal Crops	Potatoes	Flax and Hemp	Total	Meadows
European Russia	198,997	8,064	4,743	309,764	61,380
Poland	11,377	2,546	110	14,078	2,380
Caucasia	22,071	247	292	22,612	5,676
Govts or Provs)	14,921	292	147	15,364	17,132
Central (9 Provs)	11,458	67	236	11,761	9,335
for 89 Govts & Provs	256,320	11,251	5,118	272,690	95,756

Crops —The cereal crops, potatoes and hay gathered, of Russia (exclusive of Finland) for the last two years, are seen from the following, in thousands of pounds —

Crops	European Russia		Poland		Caucasia	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
(Winter)	229,478 8	189,292 4	27,412 1	39,811 4	171,378 0	108,760 7
(Summer)	687,757 3	386,381 1	297 7	374 8	78,125 0	52,784 1
(Winter)	1,156,280 1	990,186 2	129,987 1	147,439 5	14,744 1	7,731 7
(Summer)	7,292 6	5,628 6	608 6	1,389 7	1,389 7	241 7
Oats	770,684 6	612,064 7	58,000	89,528 0	27,430 0	21,258 0
Barley	490,250 6	426,608 5	20,000	37,190 8	74,556 5	92,688 6
Various	572,298 9	398,571 2	16,518 4	15,815 0	72,446 1	54,985 1
Total	4,712,982 9	3,908,548 2	370,940 6	510,084 1	462,407 4	27,874 2
	1,493,244 3	1,414,102 1	664,972 1	462,400 2	41,835 5	27,874 2
Hay	1,687,064 3	1,808,644 5	122,794 9	120,285 1	186,059 2	183,554 1

Crops	Siberia		Steppe			
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Wheat (Winter)	1	242 1	26,278 6	18,941 8	464,787 5	556,948 4
" (Summer)		83,024 0	66,676 4	56,891 7	924,845 8	579,259 7
Rye (Winter)	24,302 0	20,037 1	1,243 0	1,096 8	1,325,557 8	1,166,479 8
" (Summer)	20,913 6	17,857 1	1,866 1	1,145 7	81,510 6	26,462 8
Oats	73,776 7	61,424 4	12,989 1	11,969 4	943,280 6	776,225 7
Barley	2	7,025 4	16,004 7	15,671 4	648,827 2	580,276 7
Various	6,521 9	6,675 0	19,624 6	17,639 3	487,210 0	392,696 0
Total	971 3	4	144,086 5	123,064 1	4,825,469 0	5,877,547 1
Potatoes	38,074 7	40,961 9	5,100 4	8,990 9	2,231,767 8	1,968,908 7
Hay	45,021 4	438,998 4	176,936 2	167,562 5	1,821,676 0	2,719,045 7

Tobacco production for five years

	1906	1907		1909	1910
Number of plantations	396,977	337,469	341,960	334,549	307,244
under tobacco	144	164,377	170,148	169,877	180,482
Annual yield 1,000 ponds	4,456	1,367	5,756	5,744	5,490

Number of horses, cattle, &c., in 1911 in thousands —

	Horses	Horned Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs
European Russia proper	12,055	31,241	39,143	10,418
Poland	1,216	2,265	951	567
Caucasus	1,941	3,913	11,006	1,181
Siberia	4,648	6,010	5,589	1,272
Central Asia	4,609	8,251	21,101	
Total	34,569	61,622	78,891	14,086

II FORESTS

Of the total area of the Empire under forest, only that of European Russia proper, the Kingdom of Poland and the Caucasus can be estimated with some degree of certitude. In European Russia forests cover a territory of 474 millions of acres, in Finland, 50 millions; in Poland, 67 millions; in the Caucasus, 187 millions, reaching a total for the regions named of 550 millions of acres, 70 per cent of total area. In the two Ural mountain provinces, 70 per cent of total area; in the two northern provinces, 68 per cent; in Finland, 80 per cent; in the four provinces, 80 per cent.

The forests of the Empire are distributed as follows (January 1, 1911):—

	Area in acres	Area in exploitation
Poland	288,889,608	46,083,867
Caucasus	3,101,839	1,832,597
Siberia	13,811,084	5,841,041
	288,889,608	1,177,658
Total	941,912,527	56,871,236

The revenues and expenses of State forests during years are given in the following table (in 1,000 roubles) :—

Years		Expenses	Net profit		Revenue	Expenses	profit
1906	53,191	10,226	42,965	1906	61,712	19,054	42,658
1906	55,203	10,751	47	1906	66,687	761	45,926
1907	62,845	12,356	47,489		74,778	22,852	51,926

III MINING METALS

The soil of Russia is rich in minerals of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing. The statistics during five years are given in the following table :—

Year	Gold	Platinum	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Pig iron	Iron and Steel	Coal	Naphtha	Salt
	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of tons				
1906	29,911	5,695	1,564	997	9,325	9,162	2,646	2,221	21,459	7	1,708
1907	31,118	5,401	2,141	512	9,335	17,087	2,773	2,364	24,537	7,675	1,886
1908	40,600	4,885	9,508	538	9,960	17,1	2,420	2,407	35,586	8,767	1,580
1909	56,796	5,116	15,479	794	9,606	16,432	2,635	2,598	36,736	9,804	276
1910	68,841	5,471	16,947	1,285	10,667	32,1	2,865	2,964	27,094	9,474	2,035

¹ (achhigh gold), on the average it produces about per cent fine gold
² Grade Unrefined silver extracted from argentiferous ores, the
it produces 92 cent fine silver Rolled of all kinds

The following table gives the production of pig-iron in the different regions of Russia for five years, in thousands of pounds :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
South Russia	111,073	117,415	122,679	128	147,747
Siberia	35,611	35,826	36,914	39,071	
Central Russia	4,888	4,906	4,226	4,694	5,223
N & N Russia	214	120	110	14	77
Poland	17,837	12,798	13,166	15,300	21,161
Total	171,601	171,072	175,205	166,540	

1 1 000 pounds = 16 121

The quantities of iron and steel worked in the above-mentioned regions of Russia for five years, in thousands of pounds, are given in the following table :—

	1907	1908			
South Russia	73,161	75,511	89,975	98,885	112,743
Ural	30,307	31,641	33,568	36,061	37,172
	7,761	6,497	7,304	8,928	9,425
Molva Region	7,417	7,289	6,291	5,416	7,500
N & Baltic Region	8,214	7,39	6,622	10,464	13,183
Poland	19,781	17,32	17,191	20,490	23,619
Total	146,541	145,575	160,634	184,167	202,702

annual consumption of iron and of all iron and steel (reduced pig iron), is seen from the following table for five years in thousands of pounds :—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Russian production ■■■ iron	164,326	171,996	171,072	171,395	185,595
Imported					
(a) Pig ■■■	472	298	396	334	887
(b) Iron and ■■■	4,537	2,612	3,591	3,176	3,568
(c) Suppl. to reduce to pig-iron	1,134	903	898	794	897
Total	170,869	175,808	175,957	175,599	190,437
Exported					
(a) Pig ■■■	1,274	4,549	649	72	■
(b) Iron and ■■■	1,977	10,477	6,862	10,076	5,387
(c) Suppl. to reduce ■■■ iron	694	2,619	1,715	2,519	1,599
Total	3,745	17,645	9,226	12,667	7,121
Annual consumption	166,624	159,163	166,731	166,982	189,340

The output of coal in all the coalfields of Russia ■■■ :—298,500 tons ■ 1860, 3,280,000 in 1880, 15,878,203 ■ 1900.

The following table gives the output of coal in the different coalfields of Russia, for five years, in thousands of pounds

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Russia	1,044,976	1,114,680	1,120,912	1,055,400	1,209,710
Poland	333,210	344,260	347,675	340,790	360,400
Ural	41,954	47,825	49,630	49,040	47,900
Central Russia	21,244	19,540	18,390	11,900	10,860
Caucasus	2,462	8,290	2,567	2,400	8,860
Russia in Asia	75,449	58, ■	94,010	100,030	99,298
Total	1,522,139	1,582,751	1,475,414	1,550,650	1,725,449

Imports of coal and coke, in thousands of pounds—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Coal	296,991	221,171	212,871	240,963	■ 848
Coke	20,968	24,392	21,344	24,600	27,782
Add $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹	16,683	15,388	18,657	18,295	14,937
Total	244,657	264,851	252,872	273,858	242,014

¹ To obtain ■ weight of coal from which the coke ■ extracted—1,000 pounds ■ giving ■ pounds of coke

Production of the oil fields for five years, ■ millions of pounds (1000 pounds = 16 tons) :—

	1901	1909	1910	1911	1912
Baku district	871	501	501	461	469
Grozni	25	57	74	75	86
■	—	3	10	12	12
Maikop	—	—	1	2	9
Ferghana	—	1	2	3	4
Uralsk (Kumba)	—	—	—	—	1
Total	706	562	588	553	580

Salt production in Russian Empire ■■ five years, in thousands of pounds —

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
From salt marshes	81,047	29,056	31,243	33,746	32,156
From brine by evaporation	47,462	69,443	57,041	75,532	64,737
	27,109	25,372	26,474	30,361	29,862
Total	105,618	113,871	114,758	139,638	126,755

The number of persons engaged in the making and working of metals was 580,165 in 1910

IV MANUFACTURES

According to the last statistics published by the Department of Industry of the Ministry of Finance, the number of all kinds of industrial establishments under the inspectors of manufactories, in European Russia proper, Poland, and four governments of the Caucasus (Baku, Kutais, Tiflis, and Black Sea), was, on January 1, 1911, 15,721, employing 1,951,956 work people 1,227,360 men, 521,236 women, and 203,360 children (118,007 males, and 85,352 females)

Alcohol production of the last five years (ending June 30):—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Number of distilleries	2,010	2,624	2,804	2,661	2,916
Production of alcohol in 1,000 gallons	115,106	111,311	114,278	113,454	121,086

Sugar production of the last five years (ending June 30) —

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Number ■■ sugar works	278	274	277	276	283
Area under beetroots, in acres	1,517,063	1,369,541	1,606,108	1,625,000	1,699,018
Sugar production, in 1,000 pounds	76,046	68,326	85,556	92,596	121,240

The share capital of various financial, manufacturing, industrial, steam ship and other enterprises in operation in Russia, numbering 1411, was estimated, ■■ 1905, at 2,156,986,021 roubles (Nearly 20 per cent represented the capital of foreign companies).

V. FISHERIES

Russia ranks third among the fish and deep ■■ food producing countries of the world. The total yield of fish amounts to about 1,208,000,000 pounds per annum. This is, however, by ■■ means sufficient for the population of the vast Empire. The shortage is made up by imports of all kinds of low priced fish, especially cod-fish and herrings. Russia's purchases of the ■■ aggregate 90,000,000 pounds and of ■■ latter 396,000,000 pounds.

A steady falling ■■ the catch of ■■ the various species of fish ■■ noticed in European Russia. According to ■■ data, the yield of fish in European

Russia dropped from 1,587,600,000 pounds in 1897 to 1,044,000,000 pounds in 1907.

Commerce.

The trade of the Russian Empire is carried on chiefly through its European frontier, through the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, and with Finland. The duties levied at these three frontiers form 90 per cent. of all custom duties.

The following table gives the average yearly exports and imports of Russia for 1900-1904, and 1905-1909 and the exports and imports of the years 1906 and 1910 in the trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included, and the external trade of Finland) :—

Years	Exports	Imports	
	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles
1900-1904	889 2	630 4	252 6
1905-1909	1,130 2	906 3	281 8
1906	1,427 7	1,084 4	315 6
1910	1,449 1		

The exports and imports from and to the different frontiers for the last five years are given in the following table :—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Exports:—	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles
Through European frontier and Black Sea frontier of Caucasus	954 6	941 9	890 0	1,815 4	1,841 1
Trade with Finland	47 3	49 7	46 2	31 8	31 8
Through Asiatic frontier	98 0	61 4	59 6	60 5	65 2
Total	1,099 9	1,052 0	995 8	1,877 7	1,938 1
Imports:—					
From European frontier and Black Sea frontier of Caucasus	889 9	671 2	1,731 1	1,815 4	1,841 1
Trade with Finland	35 4	31 6	30 6	31 8	31 8
From Asiatic frontier	175 4	150 2	151 0	119 4	119 4
Total	1,100 7	852 8	1,912 7	1,966 6	2,002 3
Exports of Bullion:—					
Gold	11 1	12 4	15 0	—	—
Silver	6 8	0 7	3 3	—	—
Total	17 9	13 1	18 3	—	—

The following tables give the value of exports and imports of Russia with Europe through the European frontier, the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, and the trade with Finland. The exports and imports of 4 principal categories of goods for three years were :—

	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Exports —			
Articles of food	905,550	907,203	968,547
and manufactured articles	417,162	430,857	473,486
Animals	19,874	22,806	25,831
Manufactured goods	24,675	27,507	25,878
Total	1,367,161	1,387,875	1,513,787
Imports —			
Articles of and half manufactured	116,810	121,480	134,184
articles	411,197	515,979	517,046
Animals	1,554	3,065	3,457
Manufactured goods	256,413	312,134	363,162
Total	785,974	952,658	1,017,849

The grain exports from European Russia, Caucasus, and to Finland in three years —

	1909		1910		1911	
	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles
Wheat	311.2	384.1	374.6	405.2	240.5	256.7
Rye	35.5	31.1	40.5	20.9	59.0	42.0
Barley	219.2	165.0	214.6	178.4	362.2	214.4
Oats	71.7	11.5	83.9	69.7	85.1	73.2
Maise	41.1	31.1	27.4	19.2	81.9	57.5
grain products	76.0	71.3	76.1	69.7	97.6	88.5
Total	760.7	746.2	947.1	746.1	921.1	785.2

The exports of the chief products were —

Exports	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Corn, flour, buckwheat, &c	746,317	746,070	785,171
	62,212	63,690	80,747
Dairy produce	49,401	50,853	78,663
Sugar	15,338	3,463	48,259
Fish and caviare	5,868	6,264	7,391
Tobacco and cigarettes	3,669	4,462	5,753
Meat	3,069	5,333	5,907
Alcohol, gin, &c	4,868	5,298	7,059
Various	13,754	19,910	25,167
	405,550	907,203	968,547
Timber and wooden goods	136,340	127,552	141,689
Naphtha and naphtha oils	22,668	26,301	29,039
Flax	67,922	73,907	70,410
Oil	22,649	31,466	34,404
Oleaginous and grains	26,044	35,999	48,978
and leather	25,230	32,223	44,870
Hemp	12,421	11,528	17,678
Bristle	4,766	6,047	6,764
Wool	6,851	5,443	7,905
Silk	7,811	5,962	6,729

Exports	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Manganese ore	7,553	7,691	6,650
Raw minerals (chiefly platinum)	21,087	19,145	21,263
Various	34,101	34,788	38,252
and half-manufactured goods	417,062	430,157	473,486
Fowls and	7,497	8,494	7,045
Horses	8,121	10,043	11,299
Cattle, and animals	4,256	4,271	6,947
Animals	19,874	22,808	25,831
percha	4,821	5,354	5,059
	1,664	1,743	2,096
goods	8,928	8,221	4,048
wooden	2,498	2,215	2,576
Various	12,244	10,969	12,095
goods	34,075	35,607	25,673

Gar was, in addition, exported across the Asiatic frontier (in 1,000 roubles) in 1909, 12,828; in 1910, 17,472; and in 1911, 17,935; and cottons (in 1,000 roubles) in 1909, 21,519, in 1910, 22,398; and in 1911, 29,928.

The principal imports across the three above mentioned frontiers, grouped according to a new customs tariff of March 1 (14), 1906 —

Imports	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
1 Articles of food and animals			
Cereal crops	7,595	6,077	9,172
Rice	2,556	2,000	9,039
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	12,377	14,776	16,555
Coffee	6,545	6,727	8,012
Tea	29,024	30,123	29,288
Tobacco	1,427	1,411	1,404
Spirits and	15,646	16,446	18,108
Fish	29,621	26,485	30,055
Animals	1,453	2,068	3,457
Various	13,083	17,037	19,483
Total	118,827	124,496	137,592
2 Animal products			
Leather, hides, and skins	35,612	46,002	45,285
Various	26,374	36,251	35,547
Total	67,006	81,953	80,832
3 and wooden goods	31,049	35,120	41,186
4	15,747	19,703	25,167
5 Fuel, asphalt, gum, and			
Coal and coke	21,839	27,707	28,005
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	24,126	39,866	27,837
	9,778	11,380	11,380
Total	65,743	85,019	80,468
6 and colours			
	17,472	21,584	21,584
Colours	13,149	12,825	13,258
Various	12,223	16,806	16,774
Total	42,844	50,214	51,616

Imports	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
7 Ores, [redacted], and metal goods			
[redacted] [redacted]	22,579	27,086	84,644
Metal goods	10,517	11,880	12,436
Machinery	95,274	111,940	143,858
Various	54,623	74,118	85,987
Total	182,993	225,919	276,940
8 Paper and paper goods	26,916	30,381	31,870
9 Textile			
[redacted] cotton	57,526	119,296	105,868
[redacted] silk	20,197	26,160	34,925
Raw [redacted]	39,269	48,214	42,692
Cotton yarn	9,700	10,017	18,176
Wool yarn	15,700	23,661	25,267
Cotton and other textile goods	31,576	40,114	55,497
Various	6,331	8,063	14,028
Total	229,513	285,987	281,340
10 Clothes	12,344	14,146	15,077
Grand Total	700,913	922,540	1,022,699

Besides, rice [redacted] imported from Persia (in 1,000 roubles): in 1909, 7,025; in 1910, 5,885; and in 1911, 6,244. Raw cotton was imported across the Asiatic frontier (in 1,000 roubles) in 1909, 9,534; in 1910, 10,857; and in 1911, 10,921.

The imports from and the exports to the different countries across the above mentioned three frontiers for the last three years [redacted] seen from the following tables —

Imports from	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 [redacted]
Germany	454,822	440,951	476,890
United Kingdom	126,017	168,547	168,575
United States	87,917	73,894	100,813
France	49,002	50,806	56,170
Russia Hungary	26,917	14,166	37,784
Finland	32,674	36,990	40,002
China	15,880	12,416	12,385
Italy	12,006	16,892	17,306
Netherlands	18,009	19,812	17,453
Egypt	10,008	16,144	7,844
[redacted]	13,960	17,916	24,414
Norway	8,542	6,521	6,890
[redacted]	3,687	6,940	6,581
Turkey	8,348	10,108	9,458
Denmark	2,269	7,709	7,687
Switzerland	4,584	7,710	7,191
Sweden	7,915	7,638	9,798
[redacted]	23,976	[redacted]	22,195
Total	785,912	952,540	1,022,699

[redacted] chief imports are: from Germany, machinery and woollens; from United Kingdom, machinery [redacted] coal, [redacted] United States and Egypt, [redacted] cotton

Exports to	1909	1910	1911
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Germany	287,018	290,577	490,180
United Kingdom	286,748	314,978	336,740
Netherlands	169,195	195,882	185,849
France	89,601	99,646	90,807
Italy	67,787	75,196	52,708
Belgium	51,801	42,811	53,865
Hungary	64,292	515	55
Denmark	66,875	49,735	67,973
Turkey	89,738	26,531	60
Romania	26,204	26,611	32,27
Norway	15,783	15,049	29,651
Spain	8,012	1,194	10,023
Sweden	4,456	7,007	4,559
East Indies	11,033	6,967	8,941
United States	33	30	17
Egypt	11,496	9,489	13,464
Other countries	3,129	3,809	8,197
	51,330	51,385	39,770
Total	1,367,161	1,365,875	

The chief exports are: to Germany, cereals, eggs, timber and flax; to United Kingdom, cereals, timber, and flax; to Netherlands, cereals and timber; France and Belgium, cereals and flax.

The quantities of cereals (in 1,000 pounds) exported from Russia to different countries of Europe in 1910 and 1911 appear as follows —

	United Kingdom		Germany		Netherlands		France	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Wheat	61,482	45,146	3,121	21,479	81,215	51,462	38,180	39,976
Rye	9,421	2,639	9,420	17,921	18,036	18,027	—	—
Barley	23,750	19,517	141,486	165,083	—	45,848	1,704	—
Oats	24,091	25,205	12,714	10,169	25,055	24,066	10,872	11,068
Maise	4,206	20,573	2,614	10,243	—	—	2,540	5,578
Other cereals	1,576	1,403	47,064	—	1,662	22,926	1,615	8,555
Total	140,509	115,083	246,809	290,778	179,629	163,049	50,611	50,571

The chief articles of import from into the United Kingdom and of export (domestic produce and manufactures) from United Kingdom to Russia in two years were, according to the Board of Trade returns —

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	12,021,407	7,037,078	Iron	782,025	889,669
Oats	2,208,017	2,185,644	Coal	1,909,280	1,984,192
Eggs	2,895,982	2,070,381	Machinery	2,787,000	8,080,187
Flax	1,382,194	2,796,406	Copper	12,641	16,599
Wood	2,221,881	2,466,651	Lead	124,870	—
Butter	1,271,034	10,496,271	Woolen yarn	519,286	567,816
Sugar	8,045,722	2,812,566	Wool	171,864	178,974
	26,37	1,679,689			

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for years :—

	1909	1908	1910	1911	1912
Imports into U. Kingdom	21,719	37,970	43,614	43,154	40,564
Exports from U. Kingdom	12,648	10,954	12,253	13,512	13,707

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered mercantile marine of Russia on January 1, 1912 follows :—

	Steamers		Automobile boats		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
White Sea	62	12,212	9	207	405	32,406	476	34,215
Baltic	237	110,744	4	238	726	75,113	917	186,087
Black and Azov	410	222,030	12	404	827	46,447	1,249	269,471
Pacific	—	22,712	—	—	—	145	88	22,949
Caspian	944	103,134	13	11,170	654	110,087	811	226,360
Total	976	476,422	—	12,040	2,516	254,380	2,531	742,802

Navigation in the ports of Russia and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus for three years :—

	1906		1909		1910	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
Entered :—						
Baltic	6,111	4,681	1,117	860	1,130	861
Black and Azov	2,738	5,408	4,982	7,097	5,385	7,555
Total	11,011	10,760	12,141	12,215	12,911	13,582
Left :—						
Baltic	6,455	4,811	1,075	858	1,079	829
Black and Azov	3,553	5,165	4,739	6,843	5,220	7,424
Total	10,008	10,645	12,997	13,051	12,824	13,582

Coasting vessels visiting the ports of the White Sea, Baltic, and Azov Seas, Caspian Sea, Danube, Pacific for three years :—

	1908		1909		1910	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
White Sea . . .	1,165	276	1,250	261	1,116	—
Baltic . . .	10,161	1,192	10,889	1,291	10,747	1,395
Black and Azov . .	40,913	19,818	40,668	19,083	44,045	20,246
Total . . .	52,239	20,786	52,457	20,635	55,908	21,910
— . . .	15,849	9,019	17,925	10,493	18,505	11,316
Danube . . .	1,869	643	1,876	—	1,817	—
Pacific Coast . . .	—	232	561	189	—	686

The merchant vessels entered and cleared at the ports of European Russia appeared as follows for three years :—

	1908		1909		1910	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
Entered :—						
Russian . . .	1,777	1,241	1,777	1,284	1,678	1,892
Foreign . . .	9,231	9,519	11,347	11,991	12,036	12,610
Total . . .	11,011	10,760	13,174	13,225	13,911	13,982
Cleared :—						
Russian . . .	1,663	1,608	1,706	1,160	1,775	1,248
Foreign . . .	9,248	9,345	11,334	11,912	12,049	12,634
Total . . .	10,911	10,953	13,042	11,072	13,824	13,882

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In European Russia (exclusive of Finland) there were 153,782 miles of rivers, canals and lakes, 20,670 miles being navigable for steamers, 7,482 for small sailing vessels, 88,789 for rafts. In Asiatic Russia there were 86,422 miles of rivers, canals, and lakes, 21,421 miles being navigable for steamers, 8,678 for small sailing vessels, 33,224 for rafts.

The following tables give the results of the survey of river fleet of European Russia in 1900, compared with those of 1890 and 1895, and the provisional data of the survey of 1906, as regard the number of vessels.

Number of vessels and their tonnage :—

	1890		1895		1900		1906
	Number	Crew	Number	Crew	Number	Crew	Number
Steamers	1,824	25,814	2,539	32,689	3,296	40,608	3,696
Other vessels	20,125	90,356	20,580	95,608	22,859	98,269	22,980
Total . . .	21,949	116,170	23,119	128,297	26,155	138,877	26,676

The horse-power of the river fleet in 1895 was 108,206; in 1895, 129,759; in 1900, 165,004. The tonnage of vessels not provided with steam power:—In 1890, 6,468,835 tons; in 1895, 8,495,215; in 1900, 10,869,583; in 1906, 13,000,000.

The naphtha flotilla of the Caspian Sea numbers 57 and sailing vessels, which have transported above 30,000,000 cwt. of naphtha.

II. RAILWAYS.

The railway-net open for traffic on January 1, 1912, had a length of 46,025 miles, of which 35,447 miles were in European Russia, 10,578 in Asiatic Russia. The length of the lines belonging to and worked by the Government is 33,828 miles; that of the lines belonging to public companies is 10,787 miles; short local lines, 1,410.

The progress of the railways of Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) for ten years (in English miles) is from the following table:—

Years	European Russia	Asiatic Russia	Total	Years	European Russia	Asiatic Russia	Total
1902	30,451	5,147	35,598	1907	33,048	8,128	41,176
1903	31,299	5,158	36,452		34,108	10,472	44,580
1904	31,785	6,372	38,157	1909	34,465	10,485	44,950
1905	32,108	7,478	39,586	1910	34,531	10,497	45,028
1906	32,748	8,005	40,753	1911	35,447	10,578	46,025

Gross receipts, number of passengers, and weight of goods carried for two years:—

	Passengers		Goods		Receipts	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	million pounds	million pounds	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Railways	134,025	144,983	7,912	8,980	684,991	690,457
Public companies	48,518	51,897	2,868	3,000	291,522	300,000
Short local lines	12,862	14,298	—	163	7,498	8,894
Total	194,969	211,032	11,425	12,798	983,970	1,000,000

number of employed on Russian railways 615,884 1901, 825,815 in 1906, 836,084 1907, 844,218 in 1908.

The cost of construction of railways of Russia, without Finland, was 1909 6,723,780,998 roubles.

III. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES.

The following are postal telegraphic statistics for five years:—

INTERNAL EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

	postcards	post, periodicals and parcels	money and postal orders
1907	586,035,900	513,757,758	21,911,544
1908	587,900,000	558,045,000	27,582,000
1909	1,081,918,000	571,591,000	28,528,000
1910	1,209,056,000	610,926,000	41,828,000
1911	1,351,938,000	677,538,000	46,055,000

	Telegraphs		
	Land	Wire	Telegrams Carried
	Miles	Miles	Number
1907	106,146	399,743	156,766,583
1908	106,238	415,897	161,657,788
1909	119,117	415,004	163,368,094
1910	120,865	425,969	181,748,546
1911	126,483	453,530	—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Revenue	74,821,108	77,092,369	80,307,684	88,346,475	98,387,928
Expenditure	46,079,264	46,520,211	50,361,680	56,246,914	62,285,545

Money and Credit.

By an Imperial decree, dated January 1 (15), 1897, it was ordered that the State Bank should accept paper money and exchange it for gold money.

A regular value of the paper currency having thus been introduced, a law was passed on August 29, 1897, to the effect that paper currency may be issued by the State's Bank, when necessity occurs, but on the following conditions: the amount of paper currency does not exceed 600,000,000 roubles, it must be guaranteed by half that sum; while every issue of 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed to the full amount in gold deposited in the bank. The growth of the paper currency and the fluctuations of the guarantee fund on January 1 (14), of the last five years are represented as follows in millions of roubles:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Paper currency	1,290.0	1,290.0	1,300.0	1,330	1,450
Gold (in gold) and Treasury.	1,230.0	1,230.0	—	—	—
Gold and gold at the Bank.	1,328.9	1,402.5	1,411.2	1,427.3	1,520.7

Bank of Russia acts in a double capacity—of State Bank and of commercial bank. It has 134 branches. The situation of the bank in 1911, was as follows (in 1,000 of roubles) —

		Liabilities.	
Cash and credit notes	1,609,900	Capital and reserve	55,000
Portfolio	671,700	Note circulation	1,853,600
Advances, loans	112,300	Deposits, &c.	287,300
Various	30,700	Treas. acc. current	724,200
		Various	54,500
Total	2,424,600	Total	2,424,600

The Savings Bank.—The number of banks and of depositors and the amount of deposits on January 1 (14) of three years were as follows. —

Number of savings banks	701	735	762
depositors	1,439,000	7,449,000	7,979,043
sums deposited	1,382,900,000	1,898,100,000	1,502,427,000

Mortgage Banks.—On January 1, 1912, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus, 58 mortgage banks. State Mortgage Bank for the nobility, a section of this bank, State Mortgage Bank for the peasantry, and 50 private banks, out of which 10 are shareholders' banks and 40 town and land banks.

The number of properties mortgaged, their area and value, and the sums advanced, on January 1 of the last five years by the State Mortgage Bank for the nobility and its section, State Mortgage Bank for the peasantry, Land Bank of the Government of Kheison and 10 shareholders' banks are seen from the following —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of properties	144,078	160,473	170,981	—	808,700
Acres mortgaged	142,316,744	149,866,692	147,209,091	—	151,866,654
Value (in roubles)	3,685,906,387	3,703,744,790	3,917,791,973	—	4,361,190,963
Sum advanced (in roubles)	2,047,870,220	2,000,000,542	2,217,353,732	—	2,617,200,736

The most important of the mortgage banks are:—

Bank for mortgage loans to the nobility.—Number of properties mortgaged on January 1, 1911 26,560; mortgaged, 39,455,028; value (in roubles), 1,197,747,871; advanced, 689,350,800 roubles—Loans granted: in 1906, 32,573,000 roubles; in 1907, 26,164,000 roubles; in 1908, 31,657,900 roubles; in 1909, 49,701,600 roubles; in 1910, 87,125,400 roubles.

b. Land Bank for the purchase of land by the peasants.—

	1907	1908	1909	1910
Acres bought with of the bank	2,518,430	2,751,062	3,312,564	4,162,810
in roubles	120,596,004	124,007,878	172,455,504	204,826,403
Acres bought by the	167,831,578	116,233,714	144,497,684	162,658,820
Value in roubles	8,802,681	1,544,480	466,600	464,000
	169,122,584	84,804,441	18,554,708	18,722,863

Shareholders' banks of commercial credit on January 1 of last five years:—

	1906	1910	1911	1912
Number of banks	81	81	83	84
Balance in 1,000 roubles	2,007,835	2,242,996	2,611,643	3,826,575

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the silver *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*. It is of the value of 2s. 1'6d., but in official calculations 9'46 roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling. Exact equivalents: 1,000,000 roubles = £105,735 7s.

Gold coins are the *imperial* and half *imperial* of 15 and 7'5 roubles. The half-imperial weighs 6'544041 grammes '916 fine, and contains, therefore, 5'994341 grammes of fine gold. The imperial weighs 12'902 grammes fine, and consequently contains 11'6118 grammes of fine gold.

New gold is coined, bearing the inscription of 10 roubles, and 5 roubles = £1 1s. 3d. and 10s. 6d.

The silver rouble weighs 20'7315 grammes '86806 fine, or (in the new coinage) 19'9957 grammes '900 fine, and consequently contains 17'994 grammes of fine silver. Besides the silver rouble, credit notes (500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, and 1 rouble) are legal tender.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajens</i>)	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0'662879).
1 <i>Sajens</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>)	= 7 feet English.
1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershoks</i>)	= 28 inches
1 <i>Square</i>	= 0'439408 square mile.
1 <i>Desiatine</i>	= 2'69972 English acres.
1 <i>Pound</i> (16 <i>solotniks</i> = 32 <i>lo</i>)	= $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound English (0'90283 lb.).
1 (40 <i>pounds</i>)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \text{ } \text{ lbs. English.} \\ = 0'32243578 \text{ cwt.} \\ = 0'016121789 \text{ tons.} \end{array} \right.$
1 <i>Vedro</i> (3 <i>shluffs</i>)	= 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons (2'7056).
1 <i>Chetvert</i> (8 <i>Chetveriks</i>)	= 5'7719 imperial bushels.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

I. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count A. de Benckendorff.

Counsellor.—N. de

Secretary.—V. Tomanowsky.

Secretaries.—B. de Siebert and G. Walkoff.

Attaché.—G. Wilenkin.

Military Attaché.—General N. Yermoloff, K.O.V.O.

Assistant „ —Colonel Semenov.

Naval Agent.—Captain Rein.

„ *Assistant*.—Lt. Col. Sagowsky.

Financial Agent.—M. Rontkowsky.

Consul-General.—Baron de Heyking.

Russia has consuls at Belfast, Hull, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Plymouth; vice consuls at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff and Newport, Chatham and Sheerness, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Exeter, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Goole, Grimsby, Guernsey and Jersey, Harwich, King's Lynn, Leeds, Leith, Lerwick, Londonderry, Lowestoft, Manchester, Milford, Peterhead, Portland, Portsmouth, Queenstown and Cork, Ramsgate, Rochester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea and Llanelli, and Yarmouth.

OF GREAT BRITAIN ■■■ RUSSIA.

Ambassador—Right Hon Sir George Buchanan, G C V O, K C M G, O B, appointed 1910

Councillor—H J O'Brien, C V O, C B

Secretaries—E Phipps Neville Henderson, and Hon T Spring Rice

Military Attaché—Lt Col A W Foster ■■ Knox

Naval Attaché—Commr A C ■■ Smith, R N, M V O

Consul—A W W Woodhouse

There are also British Consuls (General (G G), Consuls (C), ■■ Vice Consuls at Abo, Archangel, Baku, Batûm (C), Beldiansk, Fredrickshamn, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Kiev (C), Kerch, Libau, Mariupol, Moscow (C), Narva, Nicolaiev, Novorossiysk, Odessa (C G), Pernaù, Poti, Revel, Riga, Rostov, Sebastopol, Taganrog, Theodosia, Warsaw (C), Windau.

FINLAND

The Government of Finland and her relations to the Empire have been described under the heading of Local Government, and its ■■ and population are given with the ■■ and population of the Russian provinces. Of the total area 10.83 per cent is under lakes. In 1890 the postal administration of Finland ■■ subjected to the Russian Ministry of Interior.

Population.

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	■■■	■■■
■■■	410,807	2,523,049	2,933,856	1,456,478	1,477,378
1907	425,087	2,549,717	2,974,804	1,477,281	1,497,523
■■■	438,564	2,574,285	3,012,849	1,496,933	1,515,916
■■■	445,998	2,625,254	3,071,252	1,524,265	1,547,007
1910	456,878	2,658,324	3,115,197	1,546,694	1,568,503

In ■■■ the present population consisted of 2,565,742 Finns, 344,364 Swedes, 7,339 Russians, 1,794 Germans, 1,660 Laps, etc.

■■■ the total population there were ■■ and of 1910 —Lutherans, 3,057,627; ■■■ Orthodox and raskolniks, 52,004, Roman Catholics, 428; Baptists, etc., 5,148.

The chief towns, with population, ■■ Finland are (1910) —Helsingfors (with Sveaborg), 147,219; Abo, 49,691; Tampere, ■■ 442; Viborg, ■■■; Uleåborg, 19,602; Björnsborg, 16,921; Nicolaistad (Wasa), 21,819; Kuopio, 15,845.

The movement of the population in years was as follows:-

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	
	19,937	91,401	50,857	40,544
1907	20,266	92,457	53,028	39,429
	16,551	92,148	55,305	36,841
	19,418	95,005	50,577	44,428
1910	18,781	92,984	51,007	41,977

The births and deaths exclusive of still births, numbering, in 1910 2,879 = 2.49 per cent. of total births

Emigration, 1904, 10,952; 1905, 17,427; 1906, 17,517; 1907, 16,296; 1908, 5,812; 1909, 12,144; 1910, 19,007; 1911, 9,372.

Instruction.

In 1912 Finland had 1 university, with 3,080 students (780 ladies); in 1912, 1 technical high school, 438 students (15 ladies); 1 commercial high school with students; 1911, 1 lyceum (26 State), 15,765 pupils (5,148 girls); 15 continuation classes for boys and girls, 642 pupils; elementary schools for boys and girls, 2,999 pupils; 25 girls' schools, 5,048 pupils; 48 preliminary schools, 2,427 pupils; in the country 47 popular high schools with 1,886 pupils; in the country 2,903 primary schools (of higher grade) with 185,162 pupils; and primary schools (of lower grade) with 64,014 pupils; in 38 towns, primary schools with 1,323 teachers and 37,981 pupils; 8 training colleges for primary (popular) school teachers, with 1,089 pupils; 6 for preliminary schools with 209 pupils. There are besides 6 navigation schools, with 132 pupils (1912); 21 commercial schools with 1,780 pupils, primary trade schools, with 1,872 (1910) pupils; 19 higher trade schools, with 1,774 (1910) pupils; 10 technical schools, with 1,032 (1911) pupils; 108 schools for art and crafts ("alojd"), with 1,891 pupils (1910); 37 agricultural, 1 dairy schools, cattle-managers' schools, and horticultural schools with together 2,257 pupils; 6 forester schools with 138 pupils. The school in the primary schools is from 7 to 15 years.

In 1911 published newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 100 in Swedish, 6 in Swedish and Finnish, 1 in German, 1 in Russian and 2 in English.

Pauperism and Crime.

The number of paupers in 1910 supported by the towns and the village communities was 86,350 (2.77 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 6,276,421 marks.

The prison population, at the end of 1910, was 3,236 men and 516 women, while the of sentences pronounced, in the instance, for crimes 32,144, and for subjects of contention 44,303.

Finance.

The receipts 1911 were 6,376,868 $\frac{1}{2}$ (25,133 $\frac{1}{2}$ being extraordinary revenue, 23,520 $\frac{1}{2}$ taken from the funds, and 8,465 $\frac{1}{2}$ being accidental revenue), and expenditure 6,241,864 $\frac{1}{2}$ (718,265 $\frac{1}{2}$ extraordinary expenditure, and 23,766 $\frac{1}{2}$ disposed for funds 80,801 $\frac{1}{2}$ being accidental expenditures) If revenue, 258,036 $\frac{1}{2}$ came from taxes; 2,506,406 $\frac{1}{2}$ indirect taxes, 2,766,327 $\frac{1}{2}$ from railways, forests, domains, and

fortunes of ■■■ State, and 783,987/ other revenues. The chief items of expenditure ■■■ government, 117,378/ , justices and prisons, 205,667/ , military affairs, 487,157/ , civil administration, 541,044/ , religion and education, 687,202/ , communications, 1,836,724/ , public debt, 318,947/ , construction of railways, 528,426/ , ■■■ and industries, 266,632/ , agriculture, 281,699/ , pensions and grants, 212,435/ &c.

On January 1, 1911, the public liabilities of the Grand Duchy, contracted entirely for railways, amounted to 7,054,639/.

Industry.

The land ■■■ divided in 1901 into 271,154 farms, and the landed property ■■■ distributed ■■■ follows —Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 106,462 , $\frac{1}{2}$ hectares, farms 78,778 $\frac{1}{2}$ hectares, farms 56,790 , 100 hectares, farms 27,269 over 100 hectares, farms 1,853.

The crop of 1910 ■■■ in hectolitres —Wheat, 43,738 (1910), rye, 4,350,000 (1911, 3,577,800), barley, 2,380,000 (1911, 2,336,700), oats, 9,380,000 (1911, 7,979,100), potatoes, 8,270,000 (1911, 7,996,100), flax and hemp, 22,910 (1910).

Of domestic animals Finland had in the country at the end of 1910 —Horses, ■■■ years of age, 289,553 , horned cattle, 2 years of age, 1,138,800.

The crown forests cover January, 1912, 12,570,000 hectares. Their maintenance cost (1911) 5,066,905 marks, and the income derived from them was 13,694,479 marks. In 1909 there ■■■ 162 ■■■ mills with water motors and ■■■ steam and 59 motor mills. They give occupation to 28,596 workers, and their aggregate production was 3,615,000 cubic metres of timber, ■■■ against 2,809,000 cubic metres ■■■ 1900.

The annual produce of ■■■ iron and non, in metric tons, for five years:

Years	Ors	Pig iron	Bar iron
1906	35,820	15,865	22,531
1907	33,108	15,100	23,136
1908	9,393	11,712	19,760
■■■	5,008	8,579	21,756
1910	5,193	8,238	33,409

Finland had in 1910, 4,040 large manufactures, employing an aggregate of 92,928 workers, and yielding an aggregate product (exclusive of flour mills) of 626,655,300 marks (250,662,120/). The chief ■■■ —

	No of Establishments	■ ■ Workers	Production Marks
Iron and ■■■■ works	■ ■	18 ■ ■	49,075,000
Textiles	94	17,376	68,403,100
Wood ■■■■	628	28,854	141,334,700
Distill ■■■■	92	1,391	■ ■■
Paper	190	11,871	91,659,700
Leather	58	2,841	■ ■■ 700
Chemicals	■ ■	1,007	■ ■■ 300
Grain and arts	■ ■	3,371	12,096,800
Tobacco	■ ■	2,777	27,085,100
Electricity, ■■■■ water	47	1,662	6,677,600

FINLAND

total number of was 1910, 1,585; horse-power 100,158; 1,304 electric engines; and 820 other engines

The exterior trade of Finland appears as follows, in thousands of marks (francs) —

	1904		1910		1911	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Russia	117,329	71,808	109,676	70,693	137,516	50,048
Sweden and Norway	19,229	9,757	20,009	12,005	21,580	14,899
Denmark	19,236	8,619	20,855	9,953	29,071	11,639
Germany	144,577	81,540	159,680	94,720	173,873	46,474
Gt Britain	41,307	73,930	47,705	85,483	61,724	86,183
Spain	1,871	7,262	3,315	9,791	3,317	8,797
France	4,293	20,760	5,754	24,594	8,888	27,100
Various	18,896	26,747	19,981	33,443	14,587	94,068
Total	307,127 (14,685,100f)	257,054 (10,382,300f)	334,059 (15,303,560f)	290,142 (11,605,680f)	444,504 (17,780,000f)	319,560 (12,793,000f)

The chief articles of export are timber (167,087,000 marks in 1911, against 91,200,000 in 1898), butter (54,028,000), paper, paper mass, and cardboard (58,169,000), iron and iron goods (23,114,000), textiles, leather, hides, tar, pitch and fish

chief imports cereals (101,010,000 marks), coffee and chicory (28,874,000), sugar (19,659,000), iron and ironware (23,113,000), cotton (14,001,000), cottons (7,795,000), machinery (23,667,000), chemicals, leather wares, tobacco, colours, oils, leather and hides

Shipping and Navigation.

Number of vessels entered and cleared in 1911 —

	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Finnish	4,016	1,065,000	3,970	1,048,417
Russian	1,031	184,419	990	181,166
Foreign	2,562	1,435,968	2,549	1,438,702
Total	7,599	2,690,475	7,509	2,668,285

The Finnish commercial navy numbered January 1, 1912, 2,959 sailing vessels of 327,625 tons, and 111 steamers, 72,013 tons; total, 3,416 vessels of 400,000 tons

Internal Communications.

The communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The

number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1911 48,588; the receipts from vessels, 1,045,822 marks; expenditure, 887,946 marks.

In 1910, there were 2,268 miles (1911, 2,332 miles) of railways, all but 111 miles (1911, 211 miles) belonging to the State. The traffic upon the State's railways in 1910 was 14,462,769 passengers and 3,840,000 of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1910 was 402,701,000 marks. The total of the same in 1910 was 44,261,432 marks (1911, 50,062,543), and the total expenditure 36,496,150 marks (1911, 36,747,043).

Finland had 2,138 post-offices in 1911, and and expenses respectively 7,422,620 and 6,426,295 marks; united letters and post-cards, 45,183,852; samples, and printed packets, 9,350,243; newspapers, 60,576,109.

The 382 savings-banks had on December 31, 1911, 308,939 depositors, with aggregate deposits of 10,037,591/

Money, Weights, &c.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 94d. The standard is gold, and the *markka*, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-*markka* pieces. They contain 290.3225 grammes of fine gold to the *markka*.

Silver coins are 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ -*markka* pieces.

Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1-*penni* pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed in Finland.

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RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

The following two States in Central Asia are under the suzerainty of Russia:—

BOKHARA.

A vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 41° 30' and 36° 40', and between E. longitude 61° 40' and 73°, bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Samarkand, on the east by the province of Ferghana, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the south-west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province and the Khanat of Khiva.

The reigning sovereign is Sayid-Mir-Alim Khan, son of the late Amir Mir-Jamal Ahad; born January 3, 1880, succeeded his father on January 6th, 1911. The heir is his son, Sayid Mir Ibrahim, born December 27, 1911.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbeks in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamerlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the 18th century. Mir Muzafer-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, consent to the demand for a large indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

Amirs of Bokhara.—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799-1826; Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826-27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827-60; Muzafer-ed-din, 1860-86; Amir Sayid Abdul Ahad, 1885-1911.

Area 83,000 square miles, population about 250,000. Chief towns.—Bokhara, about 75,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Zab, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan. The Amir is stated to have given 20,000 roubles for the foundation of a school.

The Amir has 11,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city. A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, cotton, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty is levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from all transit duty. The Ameer has forbidden the import of spirituous liquors except for the use of the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Tashkent; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katty Kurghan being about 186 miles. There is steam navigation on the Oxus.

There is a telegraph line from Tashkent to Bokhara, the capital.

Paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver tanga is valued at 5d.

There is a Russian Political Agent at Bokhara.

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KHIVA

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N latitude 43° 40' and 40°, and E longitude 57° and [REDACTED] 20 Bounded [REDACTED] the north by the Aral Sea, on the [REDACTED] by the river Oxus, [REDACTED] the south and west by the Russian Trans Caspian province

Seyid Asfendiar Khan succeeded his father [REDACTED] 1910 [REDACTED] reigning [REDACTED] [REDACTED], born about 1871 The heir apparent, accepted by Russia, is Nasr Tyouara, son of Asfendiar

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Tsar's supremacy In 1872, [REDACTED] the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced [REDACTED] the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control A [REDACTED] indemnity of about 274,000 [REDACTED] was also exacted This heavy obligation, still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the [REDACTED] in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support

The Khans of Khiva have been Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1806-25, Ali Kuli Khan, 1825-42, Rahim Kuli Khan, 1842-46, Mohamed Arnin Khan, 1846-55, Abdulla Khan, 1855-56, Kutlugh Murad Khan, 1856, Seyid Mohamed Khan, 1856-65, Seyid Mohamed Rahim Khan 1865

Area, 24,000 square miles, population estimated at 800,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans Chief towns—Khiva, 4,000 5,000, New Urgenj 3,000, [REDACTED] Asp, and Kungrad

The religion is Mahomedan Army, about 2,000 men

The chief commercial products are cotton and silk

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SALVADOR.

(REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR)

Constitution and Government.—In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. The Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and modified in 1859, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 42 Deputies, 3 for each department. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

President of the Republic—Dr. Manuel E. Arango. Inaugurated March 1, 1911, for four years.

Vice-President—Señor Onofre Durrán.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of—The Exterior, Justice, Worship, and Instruction, War and Marine, Interior and Government, Finance, Public Work, and Beneficence.

The army may be divided into three parts: (1) available force, 78 officers, 512 petty officers, and 15,554 men; (2) force that can be made available at short notice, 10 officers, 100 petty officers, and 11,176 men; (3) reserve force, 251 officers, 1,743 petty officers, and 15,554 men. Total, 878 officers, 2,611 petty officers, and 82,881 men. In case of war, military service is compulsory from 18 to 30 years of age. There is a custom-house cruiser.

Area and Population.—The area of the Republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. Population (1 Jan. 1912), 1,161,426. The number of foreigners in the Republic is estimated at 200,000. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos and Mestizos being returned as numbering 772,200, and Indians 234,848. The capital is San Salvador, with 59,540 inhabitants. Other cities: Santa Ana, population 48,120; San Miguel, 24,768; Nueva San Salvador, 18,770; San Vicente, 17,832; Sonsonito, 17,016.

The number of births in 1911 was 49,179 (46,866 in 1910), the number of deaths 26,472 (27,358 in 1910). Of the births in 1911, 25,028 were males, and 24,151 females.

Instruction and Justice.—Education is free and obligatory. There are in Salvador 1,000 primary schools, with 10,000 teachers and 21,569 enrolled pupils (11,638 boys and 9,936 girls). There are also 10 higher schools (including 1 normal and 3 technical schools) and special schools for jurisprudence, and for medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, one court of appeal (in the capital) and several courts of first and second instance, besides a number of local courts. Judges of second and third instance are elected by the National Assembly for a term of 3 years, while the judges of first instance are appointed by the Supreme Court for a similar period.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in silver dollars) for five years—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	12,068,750	12,321,600	12,477,078	12,120,750	12,140,416
Expenditure	11,572,664	12,006,248	12,041,181	12,228,750	12,095,101

The outstanding foreign debt of the Republic in 1911 amounted to 1,461,552l

The outstanding debt on December 31, 1911, was 14,407,816 dollars

Production and Commerce.—The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief produce is coffee, under which there are about 186,039 acres, with 1,000,000 trees. The estimated crop for 1911-12 was 70,000,000 pounds. Of this 65,000,000 pounds were exported. Other agricultural products are cheese, cacao, rubber, tobacco, sugar. The Government is encouraging cotton growing by bounties on exports. Efforts are made towards wheat cultivation. Tree planting is also encouraged. In 1911 there were 284,013 head of cattle, 74,336 horses, 21,457 sheep and 422,980 pigs. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. Mining operations are growing in importance. Operations are carried on by Salvadorian, United States, and British companies.

The imports subject to duty and the exports have been as follows (imports in gold dollars, exports in silver dollars) in five years:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports (Gold)	\$ 430,791	\$ 240,560	\$ 177,981	\$ 745,249	\$ 118,118
Exports (Silver)	15,164,460	15,483,410	\$ 481,787	\$ 122,295	\$,888,881

The trade is chiefly with the United States, Germany and France. The chief imports are cottons (1,757,950 dollars), hardware (\$35,917 dollars), flour (268,702 dollars), silk goods and yarn. The chief exports in 1911 are coffee (\$77,428 quintals, valued at 1,432,450 dollars), indigo, balsam, 26,860, gold, 916,372, silver, 482,694, lead, sugar, 4,725.

A treaty of commerce of 1862 between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Salvador provides for "the favoured nation" treatment in respect of trade navigation, manufactures, mining and the holding of property.

Total trade between Salvador and the U. K. in thousands of pounds for 5 years:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Salvador into U. K.	58	84	79	57	84
Exports from U. K. to Salvador	57	161	270	264	111

Shipping and Communications.—In 1909, 10 steamers called at the ports of the Republic, and many cleared.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with La Unión, Anna and La Unión, with this system Salvador, the capital, is connected—a distance of 65 miles. Another railway connects the capital with Tecla. Total length of railway open (1911), 180 miles, all of which are single or double tramway and is to connect La Unión with Nueva América, Salvador. There are over 2,000 miles of good roads in the Republic. In 1911 there were 82 post offices which handled 2,140,088 pounds of mail. In 1911 there were 148 telegraph offices and 1,700 miles of telegraph wire, over which passed 1,540,440 telegrams. There are 100 telephone stations.

and 2,106 miles of telephone line. A ~~line~~ is in operation at Las Lomas de Candelaria.

Money, Weights, and

There are ~~several~~ banks of issue, the principal of which are the Banco Salvadoreño (paid up capital, 3,126,000 pesos silver), Banco Occidental (paid up capital, 1,000,000 pesos silver), and Banco Agrícola Commercial (paid up capital, 922,500 pesos silver). On December 31, 1910, they had notes in circulation to the value of 1,858,636 pesos.

The Dollar, of 100 centavos, nominal value 4s, real value about 100.

In August, 1897, a law was passed adopting the gold standard. The import of debased silver coin was prohibited. In October, 1899, the Salvador mint, formerly the property of a company, was transferred to the Government.

In 1911, the Government of Salvador contracted with the four banks of San Salvador for the coinage abroad and the introduction of silver pieces of 5, 10, and 25 centavos, aggregating 300,000 pesos. These will be 0.895 fine. Those of 5 centavos will weigh 1.25 centigrams each, those of 10 centavos, 2.5 centigrams, and those of 25 centavos, 6.25 centigrams.

The fractional currency in circulation in Salvador now consists of silver reales (12½ centavos), real pieces (6½ centavos), and quartillos (½ real or 3½ centavos). The decimal coins in existence are not accepted in the native stores or in the markets, but the Government offices and the banks take them.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

<i>Libra</i>	= 1.043 lb av	<i>Arroba</i>	= 25.35 lb
<i>Quintal</i>	= 104.3 lbs av	<i>Fanega</i>	= 1.6745 bushel

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and measures was introduced.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Consul-General—Dr. Arturo R. Avila

There are consular agents at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton and Birmingham.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Consul-General.—Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G.

Consul.—W. Coldwell

Vice-Consul.—San Salvador and La Unión

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The outstanding foreign debt of the Republic in 1911 amounted to 1,461,652.

The total outstanding debt on December 31, 1911, was 12,407,816 dollars.

Production and Commerce.—The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief produce is coffee, under which there are about 166,039 acres, with some 95,000,000 trees. The estimated crop for 1911-12 is 70,000,000 pounds. Of 65,000,000 pounds were exported. Other agricultural products are cheese, cacao, rubber, tobacco, sugar. The Government is encouraging cotton-growing by bounties on exports. Efforts are made towards wheat cultivation. Tree planting is also encouraged. In 1911 there were 284,013 head of cattle, 74,336 horses, 21,457 sheep and 422,980 pigs. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. Mining operations are growing in importance. Operations are carried on by Salvadorian, United States, and British companies.

The imports subject to duty and the exports have been as follows (imports in gold dollars, exports in silver dollars) in five years:—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports (Gold)	8,440,771	4,240,560	4,176,981	3,745,249	5,118,718	5,118,718
Exports (Silver)	15,164,460	15,483,510	8,461,737	9,122,395	8,683,361	8,683,361

The trade is chiefly with the United States, Germany and France. The chief imports are cottons (1,757,950 dollars), hardware (335,917 dollars), flour (268,702 dollars), silk goods and yarn. The chief exports in 1911 were coffee (577,428 quintals, valued at 1,432,350 dollars); indigo, balsam, 26,880; gold, 916,372; silver, 482,694; lead, sugar, 4,725.

The treaty of commerce of 1862 between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Salvador provides for "the most favoured nation" treatment in respect of trade navigation, manufactures, mining and the holding of property.

Total trade between Salvador and the U. K. in thousands of pounds for 5 years:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Salvador into U. K.	38	82	79	37	60
Exports to Salvador from U. K.	267	320	270	264	320

Shipping and Communications.—In 1909, 463 ships called at the ports of the Republic, and as many cleared.

A railway connects the port of Acapulco with the capital, La Ceiba; another system connects the port of Acapulco with the capital, La Ceiba, 100 miles. Another railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Total length of railway (1911), 100 miles, all in single gauge. There is a tramway line in the city of La Ceiba and Nueva America, Salvador. There are 2,000 telegraph lines in the Republic. In 1911 there were 32 post offices, which handled 2,140,068 pieces of mail. In 1911 there were 100 telegraph offices and 2,566 miles of telegraph wire over which passed 1,546,440 telegrams. There are 100 telephone stations

and 2,106 miles ■ telephone line. A ■ station ■ in operation at Las Lomas ■ Candelaria.

Money, Weights, ■ Measures.

There are ■ banks of issue, the principal of which ■ the Banco Salvadoreño (paid-up capital, 3,126 000 pesos silver), Banco Occidental (paid up capital, 1,000,000 pesos silver), and Banco Agrícola Commercial (paid-up capital, 922,500 pesos silver). On December 31, 1910, they had notes in circulation ■ the value of 1,858,636 pesos.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *centavos*, nominal value 4s, real value about ■

In August, 1897, ■ law ■ passed adopting the gold standard. The import of debased silver coin is prohibited. In October, 1899, the Salvador mint, formerly the property of ■ company, ■ transferred to the Government.

In 1911, the Government of Salvador contracted with the four banks of San Salvador for the coinage abroad and the introduction of silver pieces of 5, 10, and 25 centavos, aggregating 300,000 pesos. These ■ will be 0.835 fine. Those of ■ centavos will weigh 125 centigrams each; those of 10 centavos, ■ centigram, and those of 25 centavos, ■ centigrams.

The fractional currency in circulation in Salvador now consists of silver reales (12½ centavos), ½ real pieces (6½ centavos), and *quartillos* (¼ real ■ 3½ centavos). The decimal coins ■ in existence are not accepted in the native stores ■ in the markets, but the Government offices ■ and the banks take them.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

<i>Libra</i> . . .	= 1 043lb av	<i>Arroba</i> . . .	= ■ 35 lb. ■
<i>Quintal</i> . . .	= 104 3 lb ■	<i>Panga</i> . . .	= 1.5745 bushel

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and ■ was introduced.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Dr. Arturo R. Avila.

There are consular agents at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton and Birmingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Vice-Consul ■ *Consul-General*.—Sir Lionel R. G. Carden, K.C.M.G.

Consul.—W. ■ Coldwell.

Vice-Consul ■ ■ Salvador and La Unión

Statistical and ■ ■ ■ of Reference concerning Salvador.

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SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPUBLICA DOMINICANA)

Government—The Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re proclaimed, with changes, at various dates in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887, 1896, and 1908. By the Constitution of [] the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate of [] senators and a Chamber of Deputies of 24 members. These representatives [] remunerated at the rate of 480¢ per annum each. There [] senator for each province, and the deputies [] elected by the provinces in proportion to the number of their inhabitants. The members are chosen by indirect vote, in the ratio of two for each province, for the term of four years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

The President is chosen by an electoral college for the term of [] years, and [] salary of 9,600 dollars per annum. There [] Vice President. In [] of death [] disability of the President, Congress designates [] person to take charge of the executive office.

President ad interim of the Republic—Dr. Adolfo A. Nouel (elected by Congress in November, 1912, on the resignation of President Victoria). Term of office 1912-14.

The executive of the Republic [] vested in a Cabinet composed of the President and seven Ministers, who are the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Agriculture and Immigration, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works and Communications.

The Republic is divided into twelve []. Each province is administered by a governor appointed by the President of the Republic, and they have all the [] political, administrative, and judicial rights and powers. The [] communes, cantons, and sections are provided over by prefects or magistrates appointed by the governors. The [] have municipal corporations elected by the inhabitants.

Area [] **Population**—The [] of Santo Domingo, which embraces the [] portion of the island of Quisqueya [] Santo Domingo—the western division forming the Republic of Haiti—is estimated [] 19,325 English square miles, with a population estimated (in 1911) [] 708,000 inhabitants.

The population [] mainly composed of creoles of [] Spanish descent, and a mixed [] of European, African and Indian blood, there are, however, [] Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo city, where the dry goods trade is almost exclusively in their hands. The language used by the populace is Spanish, but [] the Samaná Peninsula there are a few hundred farmers, some of whom (descended from American negro immigrants of 1828) speak corrupt English, and others Haitian patois. The capital, Santo Domingo, [] by Bartolomeo Colombo, brother of the discoverer, [] of the river Ozama, was destroyed [] 1547 by a hurricane, [] subsequently rebuilt [] the right bank of the [] river. It has [] 1912, 22,000 inhabitants, Santiago, 20,000, Puerto Plata, the chief port, [] have between 15,000 and 16,000 each; Samaná, Sanchez, Anna, [] Christy have from 4,000 [] 5,000 each.

[] 1911 there were 27,407 births, 2,442 marriages, and 6,605 [].

Religion and Instruction—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted. There is a Catholic arch-

bishopric with one suffragan see, viz., Porto Rico, belonging to the United States.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. Public or state schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools, and a professional school with character of a university. In 1911 there were 590 schools in the Republic with 20,452 children (10,422 boys and 10,031 girls).

Justice.—The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and justices chosen by Congress, and (ministro fiscal) appointed by the executive; all these appointments are only for years, but may be prolonged indefinitely. The territory of the Republic is divided into 12 judicial districts, each having its civil and criminal tribunal and court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil). There are appeal courts at Santiago de los Caballeros, and the other at Santo Domingo City.

Finance.—The is derived chiefly from customs. There are, besides, sugar and liquor taxes and stamp taxes, and considerable receipts from posts, telegraphs, and telephones, and also from civil registration. The receipts and disbursements for 4 years were (estimates for 1912) in United States dollars :—

Fiscal years	Receipts		Disbursements Total
	Customs	Total	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1910	3,110,000	4,706,738	4,645,287
1911	3,001,400	3,941,800	3,941,800
1912	3,941,400	4,859,085	4,806,977
1913	3,280,000	4,208,400	4,308,400

Under the Convention signed on the part of the United States and Dominican Governments, an American citizen is General Receiver of Customs with authority to deposit 100,000 dollars each month towards interest (5 per cent.) and Sinking Fund, in trust for the national creditors. In addition half the Customs Receipts in excess of 3,000,000 dollars is applied to the same end.

Defence.—The regular army provided for by law consists of 6 companies of artillery (648 officers and men), the greater part of the force being usually kept at Santo Domingo, but Puerto Plata and Santiago also military posts. The Government has about 1,300 men under pay. The Rural Guard is provided for in the budget to the extent of officers and men, but only about half that number have been embodied and equipped. There is also a force on the Haitian frontier under the direction of American officers, and dependent on the Receivership of Customs, but paid from the Dominican budget.

The navy consists of six vessels. For the customs service a large, light-draught motor cutter has been built in the United States and is now in commission.

Agriculture and Industry.—Of the total area about 15,500 square miles is cultivated. Sugar-growing is a flourishing industry; shipments in 1911, 193,487,948 lbs., valued at 4,767,533 dollars, being an increase of 15,780,772 lbs. and 1,095,660 dollars over those of 1910. Coconuts exported to the extent of 42,844,741 lbs., valued at 3,506,577 dollars. The exports

of tobacco ■■■ 1911 amounted ■■ 30,441,476 lbs., value 1,822,800 dollars. Cotton exported in 1911 ■■ 319,374 lbs., valued ■■ 45,800 dollars. ■■■ shows marked improvements in quality and a decrease in ■■ quantity shipped in 1911 (4,575,440 lbs., value ■■ 310,888 dollars).

Commerce.—The ■■■ imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic in 4 years were valued ■■ follows in U.S. dollars :—

	1907	1909	1910	1911
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . . .	5,295,272	4,563,990	6,462,288	7,126,877
Exports . . .	9,713,135	8,625,017	10,945,046	11,033,566

The foreign trade in 1911 was ■■ follows :—

Countries	Imports	Exports
United States . . .	4,228,708	6,654,340
Germany . . .	1,366,377	2,128,678
France . . .	284,998	1,040,110
United Kingdom . . .	601,232	280,461
Other countries . . .	542,702	948,586
	7,136,877	11,033,566

In 1911 the chief imports were : cotton goods, 1,601,803 dollars ; iron and steel manufactures, 501,233 dollars ; provisions, 2,179,735 dollars, manufactured vegetable fibres (hags, sacks, &c.), 210,085 dollars ; chemical products (including soap, perfumes, and drugs) 444,570 dollars ; machinery, 598,822 dollars ; leather and manufactures, 236,240 dollars ; agricultural implements, 384,600 dollars. The bulk of the sugar and cacao are shipped for order to the U.S.A. and included in the trade with the United States. The greater part (more than 75% of the sugar) is re-shipped to Canada and Europe. In 1911 the United Kingdom actually received nearly 50% of the entire sugar export, and Canada nearly 25%.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1911, 913 vessels of 989,226 tons entered the ports of the Republic, and 916 of 986,591 tons cleared in the foreign trade. The port is served by regular liners under the German, French, American, and Cuban flags, but by no British vessels. Of the value of total foreign trade U.S.A. vessels carried 40%, German vessels 22%, Norwegian (chartered for U.S.A.) 22%, French, 6%, British (exports only) 3%. In 1910 a jetty and sea wall was constructed ■■ the entrance of Santo Domingo harbour. A concrete wharf 1,400 feet long with 20 feet depth will probably be completed ■■ San Domingo by the beginning of 1913.

The interior ■■ not well supplied with roads, though good ■■■ are in course ■■ construction between the principal northern cities and in ■■ south ■■■ ports ■■ the neighbouring agricultural districts.

There are two railway lines in the Republic : (1) Samaná-Santiago line, ■■■ English company, runs from Sanchez ■■ the Bay ■■ Samaná ■■ La Vega (73 miles) ; ■■ two branch lines (under the same management, but ■■■ ownership) from La Jina to San Francisco de ■■■ (8½ miles), ■■ Las Carballas ■■ ■■ (8 miles). A Government line, the ■■■ railway, runs ■■ Puerto ■■■ Santiago and Moca (60 miles). A railway route from Santo Domingo ■■ to La Vega ■■ surveyed by ■■■ engineers, ■■ negotiations ■■ construction and management by ■■■ foreign company have ■■ in progress for some time. Its length will be approximately ■■ A short ■■■ will also be con-

structed uniting the two existing lines. Total length of line (1911) 150 miles. There are, besides, 225 miles of private lines—the large

Number of post-offices (1911–12), 105; number of telegraph offices, 16; and of telephone offices, 15. Total pieces of mail handled, 5,580,506.

The telegraph, in the hands of a French Telegraphic Company, in operation between Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and Santiago, from Santiago to Cristi, and along the railway from Sanchez to La Vega, total length, miles. Several other inland lines are in project. The foreign telegraphic system in operation is that of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company, total length of telephone lines, 719 miles. Negotiations are proceeding with the Marconi Company to link Santo Domingo with the Marconi system. It is hoped to erect (in 1913) a powerful station in the Capital with sub stations throughout the Republic.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value. A certain amount of debased silver circulates as small change in the ratio of 5 to 1.

In 1912 the National Bank of Santo Domingo was established with a capital of 2,500,000 dollars. The Royal Bank of Canada has opened branches at Santo Domingo City, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santiago.

Quintal = 4 arrobes = 100 lbs. (of 16 =) = 46 kilograms.

For liquids the arroba = 32 cuartillas = 25.498 litres = 4.110 gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN

Consul General—Arturo L. Fiallo

—Octavio Ventura

Vice Consul—Albert M. Ventura

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO

H. M. Consul General—Arthur Nightingale (resident at Port Prince)

H. M. Vice Consul—San Domingo—Godfrey A. Fisher

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SERVIA.

(KRALJEVINA SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign Family.

Peter I., born June 29 (O S.), 1844, son of Alexander ■■■ Georgevitch, married, July ■■ (O S.), 1883, to Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nikolaï of Montenegro, widower ■■■ (O S.), 1890, ascended the throne, June 2 (O S.), 1903. The children of the King ■■ Princess Helene, born October ■■ (O S.), 1884, Prince George, born August 27 (O S.), 1887, ■■ March 27 (N S.), 1909, Prince George renounced his right of ■■■ to the throne to which Prince Alexander will succeed, Prince Alexander, ■■■ heir apparent, born December ■ (O ■), ■■■

The King has ■■■ brother, Prince Arzène, born April 4, 1859, married, April 15, 1892, ■■ Aurora Demidoff (divorced in 1896), offspring: Prince Paul, born April 15, ■■■

The founder of the dynasty was Kara George (or Black George) Petrovitch, who, ■■ 1804, ■■■ proclaimed Commander ■ Chief in Serbia, but ■■■ murdered in 1817, leaving two sons—Alexis, born 1801, and Alexander, born 1806. In 1842 Alexander ■■■ chosen reigning Prince by the Skupshchina, and the title ■■■ confirmed by the Porte, but the dignity ■■■ not hereditary. In 1858 Alexander had to abdicate and ■■■ banished, and ■■ 1885 he died in exile. King Peter is thus the third of his house who have ruled in Serbia. He succeeded to the throne ■■ the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovitch dynasty, ■■■ elected King by the Skupshchina June 2 (O S.), and assumed royal rights and duties June 12 (O S.), 1903.

The independence of Serbia from Turkey ■■■ established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and ■■■ solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 1,200,000 dinars.

Constitution ■■■ Government.

The Constitution voted by the Great National Assembly, January 2, ■■■ (December 22, 1888, old style), continued in force till May, 1894, when it ■■■ repealed, and the constitution of July, 1869, revived. On the 6/19 April, 1901, ■■■ Constitution ■■■ granted by King Alexander, entailing the ■■■ to the throne of Serbia upon his direct descendants of either ■■■ On June 15, 1903, after the murder of King Alexander, the Constitution of 1901 ■■■ abolished, and that of ■■■ was revived. The executive power is vested ■■ the King, assisted by ■■ council of eight Ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the King and the National Assembly. The legislative authority ■■ exercised by the King, ■■ conjunction ■■■ the National Assembly, ■■ 'Narodna-Skupshchina'. The ■■■ Council ■■■ of members appointed partly by the King, and partly by ■■ Assembly. It decides complaints ■■ injury to private rights resulting from Royal and Ministerial decrees, questions of administrative competence ■■■ obligations, matters relative to departmental and communal surtaxes and loans, and the transfer of their real property, the expropriation of private property for public purposes, the final settlement of debts due ■■ the State, and which cannot ■■ collected, the outpayment of extraordinary sums sanctioned by the Budget and exceptional admissions to ■■ privilege of Serbian citizenship. This body ■■ always sitting. The ■■■ Assembly ■■ composed of 166 deputies ■■ elected by the people. Every male Serbian (with ■■■ exception ■■ officials and soldiers under the colours) 21 ■■■ ■■■ paying ■■ dinars in

direct taxes, ■ entitled to vote; Servians 30 years of age, paying 30 dinars in direct taxes, ■ eligible to the Assembly provided they reside permanently ■ Serbia Government employees, except ministers, ■ ate councillors, judges, professors (of middle schools and universities), and Communal Mayors are not eligible ■ Assembly meets each year on October 14, and elections take place every fourth year on September 21 The deputies ■ travelling expenses and ■ salary of 15 dinars (12s) a day.

Prime Minister —M Pashitch (September, 1912)

Other ministries ■ for Foreign Affairs, Instruction and Worship, the Interior, War, Finance, Public Works, Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, and Justice

Counties, districts, and municipalities have their own administrative assemblies For administrative purposes, Serbia ■ divided into 17 provinces or counties, 1,407 communes, which include 4,267 villages and ■ towns ■ cities (1905)

Area and Population.¹

Departments	Area sq m	Population 1910		Total 1910	Total 1911	Pop per sq m
		Male	Female			
Belgrade	782	71 134	76 411	147 545	139	187
Vaijevo	441	51 789	57 860	109 649	143,710	152
Vranje	1 171	121 444	134 012	255,456	280,702	124
Kragujevat	466	57 274	61 747	119 021	174 786	196
Krains	1 123	51 661	57 411	109 072	104,680	93
Krushevat	1 046	84 187	81 351	165 538	180 287	172
Morava	1 120	107 107	95 511	202 618	186	166
Nish	988	101 111	94 400	195 511	183	183
Piot	934	57 057	54 637	111 694	104 016	111
Podrinje	1 571	131 111	116 733	247 844	219 751	161
Pozarevat	1 606	131 375	124 631	256 006	243 701	151
Rudinik	401	45 783	41 557	87 340	76 111	129
Sziedersvo	401	72 880	70 416	143 296	134 874	378
Timok	1 234	77 767	71 771	149 538	807	111
Toplita	1 096	57 498	53 720	111 218	893	111
Ufita	1 270	74 950	71 813	146 763	138 760	111
Chacnal	1 466	71 189	67,732	138 921	111	111
Belgrade (1911)	7	51 112	38,764	89,876	40 747	663
Total	16,650	1,502, 11	1 406 111	2,911,701	2 938,747	144

In 1910, 382,882 lived in towns, and 2,528,819 lived ■ the country, 2,890,802 ■ Servian subjects, and 21,036 ■ foreigners, of whom 5,518 were Hungarian, 6,060 Turkish and 6,605 Austrian subjects, 2,778,706 speak Servian, 32,556 Servian and Rumanian, 7,494 German, 2,151 Albanian, and 1,956 Hungarian, other languages ■ being Greek, Bulgarian, Turkish, Bohemian, &c Of the Jews, 2,686 spoke Servian ■ other Slav languages, 462 German, ■ Hungarian and 1,541 Spanish, other languages 1,047 (5,729) Of the Gipsies, 27,846 could speak Servian, 4,709 Rumanian, 181 Turkish, and 18,412 Gipsy ■ the whole population ■ 1910, 2,098,947 ■ dependent ■ agriculture, 6,440 on other primary production, 166,599 ■ the industries, 169,998 ■ commerce, and 116,566 on public offices or liberal professions.

The principal ■ (1911) are Belgrade (Beograd) (the capital) with 90,890 inhabitants; Nish, 34,949; Kragujevat, 18,452; Leskovatz, 14,266; Pozarevat, 13,411; Vranje, 11,439; Piot, 10,737

¹ See ■ Population ■ Area, under Turkey

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus
1906	27,978	112,978	65,251	47,125
1907	29,546	109,490	62,481	47,009
1908	28,890	103,903	66,924	36,979
1909	28,641	110,326	83,360	26,976
1910	30,822	112,235	64,460	47,785
1911	30,453	107,229	64,416	42,814

There are no trustworthy statistics of emigration and immigration.

Religion.

The religion of Serbia is Greek-Orthodox. According to the census of 1910 there were 2,881,220 of the total population:—Greek-Orthodox, 2,881,220; Roman Catholics, 8,435; Protestants, 799; Jews, 5,997; Mohammedan Turks and Gipsies, 14,435; other religions, 915.

The Church is governed by the Synod of five Bishops, the Archbishop of Belgrade, Metropolitan of Serbia being president, but all the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Education and Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience. In 1910 there were 771 churches and chapels, and 51 monasteries; the clergy numbered 1,048, and the monks, 77. The property of the churches was valued (1910) at 18,701,114 dinars, and of the monasteries at 8,435,053 dinars; the expenditure of the churches, 611,082 dinars, and of the monasteries, 250,158 dinars.

Instruction.

Elementary education in Serbia is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. Of the total population in 1900, 423,433 (16.99 per cent.) could read and write. In 1910 there were 1,296 elementary schools with 2,584 teachers and 128,434 pupils (109,488 boys and 29,001 girls). There were, of a higher grade, 10 secondary schools with 1,048 teachers and 7,317 pupils; 1 theological school with 10 teachers and 100 students; 5 normal schools with 56 teachers and 560 students; 1 special schools with 10 teachers and 321 pupils; 1 superior schools for girls with 10 teachers and 1,001 pupils. Belgrade University, founded in 1838, had 78 professors and 1,022 (Winter). For 1912 the expenditure on elementary schools was 4,228,002 dinars; on the secondary schools, 2,455,454; on the theological school, 267,049 dinars; on the University, 710,671 dinars.

The Government has a Military Academy. There are several private schools, elementary and other, and an orphanage supported by voluntary contributions.

For elementary schools the State pays the teachers' salaries, and the municipalities provide the other expenditure. The cost of other public schools is borne entirely by the State.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The judges are appointed by the king. There are 27 courts of first instance in Serbia, a court of appeal, a court of cassation, and a court of arbitration.

In all the courts of ■■■ instance there were in 1906, 8,972 convictions. At the end of 1907 the 3 penal establishments contained 8,471 prisoners (8,844 ■■■ and 127 females).

There is no pauperism in Servia in the sense in which it is understood in ■■■ West; the poorest have ■■■ sort of freehold property. There ■■■ ■■■ poor people in Belgrade, but neither their poverty nor their number has necessitated ■■■ institution like ■■ workhouse. There ■■■ a free town hospital.

Finance.

State receipts and expenditure (estimated for 1911) as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1906	3,650,820	3,494,480	1909	4,205,222	4,153,254
1907	3,444,500	3,472,450	1910	4,603,246	4,474,461
1908	3,812,930	3,630,490	1911	4,805,476	4,803,262

For 1912 the estimates were in 1,000 dinars —

Sources of Revenue	1,000 dinars.	Expenditure	1,000 ■■■■
Direct taxes	30,613	Civil list	1,440
Customs	14,500	Debt charge	32,894
Excise	9,007	National Assembly	668
Taxes	8,402	Pensions and dotations	4,807
Monopolies	31,635	Ministries	
Domains	2,720	Justice	3,043
■■■ and Telegraphs	4,100	Foreign Affairs	2,929
Railways (State)	16,000	Finance	4,280
Various	2,703	War	30,116
Extraordinary ■■■■	4,241	Instruction, worship	6,680
		Interior	6,802
		Public Works	10,125
		Commerce and Agriculture	6,480
		Miscellaneous	1,406
Grand Total	127,970 (£5,118,400)	Total	117,700 (£4,708,240)

On January 1, 1913, the public debt of Servia amounted to 26,862,2407. ■■■ debt charge in 1912, 1,295,7821.

Defence.

In Servia military service is compulsory and universal. Liability is from ■■■ to ■■■ years of ■■■ but recruits join at 21, and complete their military service at 45. The National Army has three 'bans.' The first is the active army and its reserve, constituting the first line. ■■■ second 'ban' is supposed to provide ■■■■ troops. The third ■■■ territorial army. There is also the *leved* ■■■ *masse*, which contains all those who have passed through the National Army, and all other males between 18 and ■■■

Continuous service for the infantry ■■■ for 1½ year only; for artillery and cavalry 2 years. Service in the ■■■■ is for 9½ or 8 years (to complete 10 years in the ■■■ 'Ban'). After ■■■ the Servian soldier passes successively to the Second 'Ban,' in which he remains 6 years, ■■■ to ■■■ Third 'Ban' ■■■ 8 years.

The Kingdom of Servia ■■■ divided into 5 divisional areas, each supplying a division ■■■ 2 infantry brigades ■■■ of 2 regiments of 4 battalions, ■■■ ■■■■ every regiment of 9 batteries of 2 guns, and ■■■ regiment of divisional cavalry. The

latter resemble ■■■ yeomanry, and are ■■■ embodied in time of peace. In war, the ■■■ army, consisting of ■ divisions, ■ cavalry division of 4 regiments and 2 horse batteries, one regiment of mountain artillery, and ■ of howitzers, would amount to about 110,000 combatants. If the ■■■ troops of the Second 'Ban' are fit to take the field, they would raise the total strength to about 175,000. The reservists of the First and Second 'Bans' not required to form first line ■■■ troops, and therefore available to make good losses in the field, would amount to some 95,000 men.

The units of the Second 'Ban' exist in part as cadres only. In ■■■ will provide 15 regiments, each of ■ battalions, 5 regiments of divisional cavalry, and ■ engineers. The Third 'Ban' has at present ■ organisation, but it is hoped that if necessary, 15 regiments, and a few squadrons, may be formed for home defence.

The Servian infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 99, calibre 7 mm. The field gun is ■ quick firer ■ the Schneider-Canet system.

The peace strength of the Servian army, according to the Budget of 1911, amounts ■ 381,747 all ranks.

The military budget for 1912 amounted to 30,116,312 dinars (about 1,204,652*l.*), of which 1,541,960 dinars (about 61,678*l.*) is for the Gendarmerie and Frontier Guards.

At Nish ■ series of forts is being built; some ■■ ready to receive their armament. At Zayecbar, near the Bulgarian frontier, are 5 forts, and Pirot is also provided with works.

Production and Industry.

Servia is an agricultural country, where almost every peasant cultivates his ■■ freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 ■■ mostly. Of the total ■■ (11,930,740 acres), 4,607,520 acres ■■ cultivated in 1904, and 3,818,620 acres were under woods and forests. The ■■ and produce of the principal crops for ■ years was as follows:—

	Area in acres		■ ■■ ■■ cwts.		
Crops	1909	1911	1909	1910	1911
Wheat	938,799	932,225	964,671	8,846,761	8,200,442
Barley	281,350	265,913	264,598	1,776,250	1,974,660
Oats	207,778	207,049	258,739	1,237,879	1,442,683
Rye	124,953	124,765	128,218	680,798	865,199
Maize	1,445,806	1,439,578	1,443,538	14,546,359	18,261,866
Beetroot sugar	7,677	7,420	11,268	1,471,600	1,242,180

Plum marmalade and also fresh plums are exported in large quantities, spirits ■■ distilled in large quantities from plums, and various fruits ■■ grown. ■■ culture employs a large number of persons (31,522 ■■ 1910) ■■ export of ■■ was (in 1910) valued at 25,224*l.*

There is ■ school of agriculture ■■ Kraljevo and ■■ of wine-culture ■■ egot.

On December 31, 1910, there were ■■ 152,617 ■■; 957,916 ■■ of cattle; 3,808,815 sheep; 863,544 pigs; ■■ 627,427 goats.

The State forests have an area, 1910, of 1,375,000 ———, parish forests, 1,625,000; church and monastery, 42,500; private, 750,000. The forests consist largely of beech, oak, and fir, ——— less profitable than, with proper management, they might be. Cask staves are exported to Austria and F ——— in great quantities.

Servia has considerable mineral resources, including coal and lignite, worked by Government, by Belgian companies, and by private enterprise. In 1911 the output of the various sorts ——— valued at 15,413,945 dinars. The production of copper ——— amounted to 7,023 metric tons, value 8,165,731 dinars, and of coal to 235,058 metric tons, value 3,775,776 dinars. In addition ——— this ——— kilogrammes of gold ——— mined, estimated value 1,433,603 dinars; and 1,693 waggon loads of cement produced, value 759,841 dinars.

Of Servian industries, flour milling is ——— of the most important; in 1911 there ——— 17 large flour mills in the country; brewing and distilling ——— extensively carried on; sugar works and a celluloid factory are in German hands; weaving, tanning, bootmaking, pottery, and iron-working ——— also carried on. Carpet weaving is ——— of the oldest industries in Servia. The product is manufactured principally ——— Pirot, in south-eastern Servia, and the carpets are named after that place. The chief characteristics of these carpets are that they ——— made of pure wool, dyed with natural colours by local dyers, who pride themselves that the process of dyeing and colour mixing is a secret transmitted by father to son and is known only to the inhabitants of Pirot. Meat packing is also becoming important. The total value of the products of all Servian industries in 1911 was 4,872,620%.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value (25 dinars = £1) of the imports and exports of Servia for five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1906	£ 1,772,150	£ 2,964,160	1909	£ 2,941,000	£ 3,710,000
1907	2,825,800	3,359,650	1910	3,387,898	3,926,921
1908	3,026,420	3,019,960	1911	4,455,421	4,512,971

The following table shows the chief imports and exports in two years:—

Imports	1910	1911	Exports	1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Cotton tissues	292,768	380,094	Prunes	430,452	686,658
Cotton yarn	332,103	242,484	Maize	370,214	537,940
Hides	221,214	241,099	Wheat	496,251	613,264
Woolen tissues	104,568	73,779	Poultry	8,281	142,868
Paper	114,458	96,988	Barley	151,985	115,142
Common salt	77,254	177,508	Meat	104,408	937,103
Silk	56,578	61,025	Raw hides	141,634	127,282
Machinery	107,311	338,331	Animals	337,843	265,782
Iron bars	184,889	108,880	Coriages	34,395	82,911
Wines	15,741	31,330	Fruits, fresh	103,99	79,362

The following shows the value of the trade with countries for two years :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Austria-Hungary .	645,990	1,841,492	712,875	1,873,847
Belgium	25,994	80,314	645,489	297,089
France .	144,144	784	47,644	144,270
Germany .	1,398,039	1,309,998	876,594	1,116,811
Italy	145,798	187,027	42,785	168,810
Bulgaria .	19,312	30,910	165,282	108,140
Roumania	47,212	59,421	282,820	287,027
Turkey	237,382	147,206	938,837	462,540
United Kingdom .	456,907	807,697	66,692	8,150

The treaty of June, 1893, provides for "the most favoured nation" treatment in commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Serbia. A new treaty, signed February 17, 1907 (for 10 years), provides for tariff reductions and for 'most favoured nation' treatment as regards commercial travellers, the acquisition and possession of property, and other matters.

Total trade between Serbia and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Serbia into United Kingdom	22,096	4,429	4,744	154,113	29,809
Exports to Serbia from United Kingdom	159,304	142,862	204,916	341,074	318,604

Communications.

Serbia has two principal railway lines, Belgrade-Nish-Vranyé, and Nish-Caribrod; also several secondary branches, Smederevo-Velika Plana, Lapovo-Kragujevatz, total (June 1912) 606 miles.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Of rivers only those bordering on Serbia are navigable, viz. Danube, 111 miles; Save, 111 miles; and Drina, 106 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is in the hands of the Servian Steamboat Company, and several foreign companies, Austrian, Hungarian, Rumanian, and Russian.

There are 2,184 miles of telegraph line and 6,421 miles of wire, with 217 State telegraph offices, at the end of 1911. In 1911, 1,078,308 messages were transmitted.

In 1911 there were 25 urban telephone systems with 412 miles of line and 4,460 miles of wire, and 38 inter-urban systems with 111 miles of line and 2,000 miles of wire. Total number of conversations in 1911: urban, 4,406,171; inter-urban, 195,489.

There are 1,539 post-offices in 1911. In 1911 the letters transmitted were: internal, 54,223,000; international, 10,636,000. The post and telegraph receipts for 1911 amounted to 3,566,238 dinars (francs), and expenditure to 3,177,087 dinars.

Money and Finance.

The principal bank is the National Bank of Serbia in Belgrade, with nominal capital of 20,000,000 dinars, of which 7,500,000 has been paid up. Its circulation, December 31, 1910, amounted to 65,823,120 dinars, of which 44,318,411 dinars in gold and 6,521,879 dinars in silver. The Export Bank, with agencies abroad, assists in the exportation of goods.

produce. The Uprava Fondova or Mortgage Bank, the only large State institution of the kind in Serbia, makes advances to a large amount for agricultural operations.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Serbia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its money, weights, and measures. The Serbian dinar = equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (milan d'or), silver of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar; bronze of 2, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use since the commencement of 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF SERBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Charge d'Affaires—Svetko Y. Grouitch.

First Secretary—Alex. V. Grouitch.

Consul General for London—Alexander Tucker.

There are consular representatives in Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, and Sheffield.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERBIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., appointed 1910.

Secretary—D. Cuckenthorn.

Vice-Consul—C. L. Blakeney.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

Reigning King.

■ ■ ■ Vajiravadh, born January 1, 1880, eldest son of the late King Chulalongkorn I., succeeded to the throne ■ the death of his father, October 23, 1910, and ■ crowned on December 2, 1911. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his ■ ■ ■ On November 24, 1910, it ■ officially announced that until the new King has male issue, the succession will pass presumptively through the line of the Queen Mother's ■ ■ ■ Therefore, Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, born March 3, 1881, ■ the Heir Presumptive.

Brothers of the King.

- I. Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, March 3, 1881.
- II. Prince Chowfa Asadang Dajarvoot, May 1889; and others.

Government.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Local Government, &c. Many of the portfolios ■ held by the King's half-brothers and uncles. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting ■ Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State (Senshodi) and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 40. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least ■ ■ week, and it may appoint committees of 3 ■ ■ members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has shown considerable legislative activity.

The Siamese Malay States ■ administered by the Rajahs under the control of Commissioners sent from Bangkok.

The trans-Mekong portion of the State of Luang Prabang is ■ under French protection. The remainder is ■ Siamese.

The Siamese dominions ■ divided into 18 provincial circles (Monthons), of which 17 have each ■ High Commissioner, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors ■ the various parts of his district. Until 1895 the administration of the country ■ divided between the Ministers of the North, South, and Foreign Affairs. With the exception of the Metropolitan Monthon of Bangkok, it was then brought under the single authority of Prince Damrong, as Minister of the Interior, under whose administration great improvements have been already made. Official buildings, such ■ court-houses and gaols, are being erected ■ over the country, and the system of provincial *gendarmerie* is being extended. There is, however, an insufficient supply of suitable ■ to carry ■ reforms. Several of the ■ butary districts are administered by their ■ chiefs; but of late years centralisation has greatly increased. Commissioners, chosen by the King, are now regularly sent from Bangkok to all of these tributary provinces, both to those ■ the north, as Chiengmai,

and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers. The Monthon of Bangkok is under the control of the Minister of Local Government.

Area and Population.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N W Siam is delimited in 1891. By the Anglo French Convention of April, 1904, the agreement of 1891 is confirmed, and its provisions more clearly defined, the territories to the west of the Mekong and the Gulf of Siam being recognised as in the British sphere, and those to the east in the French. Various changes have recently been made in the Franco Siamese frontier line. In 1904, the Luang Prabang territory to the west of the Mekong was acknowledged by Siam to belong to France, and the provinces of Malaprey and Barak (west of the Mekong) were also transferred to French rule, so that an area of about 7,800 square miles passed from Siamese possession. On March 28, 1907, a new boundary in this region was accepted by Siam whereby the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon are ceded to France while the strip of coast to the south with the port of Kiat returns to Siam. At the same time a rectification of the boundary was made in the Luang Prabang region, whereby a tract of the Laos country was restored to Siam. It was agreed also that four ports on the Mekong are to be held by France on perpetual lease. By these arrangements the territory of Cambodia is increased by about 7,000 square miles. The treaty also provides for the future jurisdiction of the Siamese courts over all French Asiatic subjects and proteges in Siam, under certain conditions.

A treaty for a modification of British extra territorial rights in Siam and for the cession of the Siamese tributary States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Keda to Great Britain was signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909. The three states have an area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population estimated at over 800,000, of whom about 300,000 live in Kelantan.

The area of Siam is now about 196,000 square miles, about 45,000 being the Malay Peninsula. The numbers of the population have hitherto been imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The work of taking the first detailed census of Siam was, however, completed in 1904. Unfortunately, this included only 12 of the provincial circles, the Monthons. In November, 1910, full statistics were issued for the whole kingdom. According to these figures the total population of the country is given as 8,117,951. The number of Siamese in the Bangkok Monthon is 639,820, and in the remaining Monthons, with the exception of Payap and Iahu (now Abou and Roiet) where no details are given, there are 3,779,586 of the Siamese. Thai. The population of Monthon Paket is put at 222,802. The town of Bangkok includes 628,675 inhabitants. The population of Paket is put at 179,800. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied to Burma and the Lao race, as well as to the proper and the Siamese.

In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to a considerable extent been introduced. Much excellent work has been done by a General Adviser of American nationality, and with the aid of a British Judicial Adviser, a French Legislative Adviser and Legal Advisers of various nationalities important reforms have been made in the administration.

justice in the native courts and in the International Court which tries suits of foreigners against Siamese. The Penal Code has been completed, and came into force on September 21, 1908; work on other codes ■ being proceeded with. The Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction ■ their nationals, subject, in the ■ of Great Britain and France, to the Treaty modifications. A great improvement ■ taken place in the metropolitan police force under the superintendence of several English police officers lent by the Government of India. The police administration of the Provinces is entrusted to the Provincial Gendarmerie, a force which includes ■ Danish inspector-general and ■ body of Danish instructors.

Religion ■ Instruction.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism, and throughout the country education is chiefly in the hands of the priests, of whose services the Government intend ■ make more effective ■ In the whole country there ■ some 13,000 temples, containing ■ 93,000 priests, with a total of over 157,000 pupils. The Siamese language is ■ firmly established ■ the official language ■ the whole country. The Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs has also under his charge several Government hospitals, which have been established by the King, besides a public museum, and all the royal monasteries in the capital.

The capital possesses the following Government schools: 138 lower and middle primary schools, with 10,083 pupils; 4 upper primary schools with 420 pupils; 2 secondary schools, with 184 pupils; 6 English schools, with 549 pupils; 1 medical college, with 108 pupils; 1 training college for teachers, with ■ pupils; 1 Civil Service college, with 70 pupils; and 1 midwifery school, with 32 pupils. Schools not under the Education Department ■ are military, naval, and survey residential colleges, and Law, Gendarmerie, and Police non-residential schools. Sericulture and railway schools have been formed, and the establishment of ■ University at Bangkok (with ■ faculties:—medicine, law, engineering, agriculture, commerce, pedagogy, and political science) is in progress.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12:—

	1910-11.	1911-12 (Estimate)	1912-13 (Estimate)
■	■	■	■
Expenditure against ■	4,625,951	4,763,261	4,738,403
Extraordinary Expenditure against ■	4,625,911	4,763,305	4,737,008
Capital Account* ■	710,833	894,352	1,321,580

* Including Expenditure from Loans.

■ principal ■ of ■ for 1911-12 ■ duties, 451,832; ■ taxes, 2,768,687; ■ forests, 223,171; railways, 329,615; post, telegraphs, ■ telephones, 86,800; other ■ (including revenue from lottery ■ gambling, farms, &c., 887,285).

■ March, 1905, a loan of 1,000,000 ■ contracted, and ■ February 1907, a loan ■ 3,000,000. The proceeds are being devoted mainly to railway construction. In ■ a further loan of 4,000,000, bearing ■ 4 per cent. was negotiated, ■ to be gradually advanced ■ the ■ by the ■ of the ■ Malay ■ It

■ stipulated that the ■■■■ thus received shall be devoted to the construction and operation of railways ■ the Siamese dominions of the Malay Peninsula.

A British officer occupies the position of Financial Adviser, and there are ■■■■ other British officers holding high positions under the Government, ■■■■ especially in the Finance and Audit, Revenue, Forests, Survey, Police, Justice, Customs, Mining, Mint, and Education departments. There ■■■■ also several Europeans of other nationalities in various Departments. The financial position of the kingdom ■■■■ extremely favourable, the revenue ■■■■ steadily increasing, and the expenditure is less than the revenue, and well under control. Some revenue ■■■■ derived from gambling, for the abolition of which measures ■■■■ being taken throughout the country. There remain now to be abolished only the gambling houses in the Capital. The suppression of these awaits the consent of the Treaty Powers to ■■■■ revision of the existing Customs Tariff whereby it ■■■■ hoped to make up the loss in ■■■■ occasioned by the extinction of the gambling farm.

Defence.

Universal liability to military service ■■■■ the European model is ■■■■ in force in all the provinces including Bangkok. The legal exemptions are, however, rather numerous, and personal service is not enforced in the case of the uncivilised tribes. Chinese settlers pay a tax in lieu. The period of continuous service in the ranks is 2 or 3 years. The army ■■■■ organised in 10 mixed brigades, each comprising 2 battalions of infantry, ■■■■ regiment of cavalry of ■■■■ squadrons, 1 battalion of artillery, a company of engineers, &c. The total peace strength is about 25,000 of all non-commissioned ranks, with 1,200 officers. The troops are armed with modern weapons. Considerable reliance is now placed upon the newly constituted force of ■■■■ infantry mentioned below.

The navy consists nominally of 21 vessels, all of small size and no fighting value. The largest is the royal yacht *Maha Chakreri*, of 3,000 tons. The rest are very small gun boats. There ■■■■ 5,000 men available for service afloat, besides ■■■■ reserve of 20,000. A destroyer and three torpedo boats, obtained from Japan, were added to the Siamese navy in August, 1908, and ■■■■ second destroyer, also built in Japan, was added in June, 1912.

The marine infantry, recruited from the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, between 18 and 40 years of age, numbers 15,000 in ■■■■ shifts, besides a 1st and 2nd reserve of 3,000 and 2,000 respectively.

At the mouth of the Menam River ■■■■ the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of ■■■■ than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok. The naval arsenal dock has recently been reconstructed.

Production ■■■■ Industry.

The economic development of the country has been retarded by the institutions of forced labour and slavery, but these hindrances ■■■■ being removed by the substitution of ■■■■ poll tax for the *corvée* and by the gradual abolition of slavery, hastened by royal decrees of 1900 which liberated all slaves born after December 16, 1897, and reduced the redemption fee of all others. The cost of labour ■■■■ probably higher than in any other Oriental country. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially ■■■■ the mills and ■■■■ mining; while ■■■■ the north forest work ■■■■ confined almost entirely to Burmese, Karens, and Khamus. To the north of Bangkok, large tracts of land, formerly lying waste, have been opened up by an Irrigation Company, which has connected by a canal the Menam and ■■■■ Chao Phraya rivers, and has constructed numbers of smaller canals. The chief produce of ■■■■ country ■■■■ rice, which forms the

national food and the staple article of export. For the Siamese Year, 130 (April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912), the rice export amounted to 627,467 tons valued at 4,989,458. In Siam there are 67 large mills, of which 1 are British, 1 German, and 63 Chinese, 1 of these Chinese firms being nominally British, 1 from Hong Kong or the Straits Settlements. Other produce is pepper, salt, dried fish, cattle, and sesame, while, for local consumption only, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and coffee are grown. Fruits are abundant, including the durian, mangosteen and mango. Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. In 1910-11 (Siamese year, 129), 89,154 tons were exported, in 1911-12, the exports amounted to 75,080 tons, valued at 463,180. The forests are under the control of an English conservator, aided by several English officers. The export of rubber is negligible, but planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula. Gold is found in many of the provinces, and concessions have been granted to mining companies. The small mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver. Tin mining is on a considerable scale in the island of Fonglah (or Junk Ceylon) and the ore is found in other parts of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula where also wolfram is now being extracted in considerable quantity. From Puket (the port of Junk Ceylon) in 1911-12, 2,022 tons of tin and 4,369 tons of ore were exported.

Commerce.

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital.

For the year 1911-12 the value of the articles imported and exported were:

Imports	—	Exports	—
Cotton goods	1,090,954	Rice	1,369,411
Provisions	504,515	Teak	463,180
Treasure	373,590	Marine products	165,760
Iron, steel and machinery	236,382	Hides	111,780
Silk goods	287,146	Milk and goods	77,760
Opium	222,282	Pepper	69,808
Sugar	209,156	Treasure	6,121
Jewellery	197,706	Bullocks	43,810
Petroleum	134,435	Wood other than teak	28,970
Cotton yarns	115,073	Raw silk	28,669
Beer, wine and spirits	109,216	Iron and steel	21,498
Oils, other than petroleum	95,001	Horns	16,000
Gunny bags	91,041	Swine	14,725
Tobacco	90,765	Other articles	103,770
Chemical products	88,560		
Furniture and cutlery	86,962	Total	6,206,810
Cannages, cars, cycles and parts thereof	82,120	Articles exported,	
Coal	17,440	Jewellery	—
Other articles	1,450,692	Other articles	61,741
Total	5,542,568	Total	6,113,061

The imports in 1911-12 (in order of value) were chiefly from the United Kingdom (24.5 per cent), Singapore (15.5 per cent), China (14 per cent), Hong Kong (12 per cent). The exports (in order of value) were chiefly to Singapore, Hong Kong, Germany, United Kingdom, India, and Holland.

Into Northern Siam from Burma in 1912 the imports (chiefly tea, cottons, silk, apparel, hardware and jewellery) amounted to 190,598 £ value, and the exports from Northern Siam to Burma (chiefly tea, rice, teak, cattle, elephants and silks) to 227,332 £. There is a considerable trade between the northern frontiers with the British Shan states and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers.

Total trade between Siam and United Kingdom for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Siam into U. Kingdom	£ 11,143	6,735	3,000	78,100	4,110
Exports to Siam from U. Kingdom	£ 81,770	5,700	44,075	16,000	1,034,368

Shipping and Communications.

In 1911, 758 vessels of 647,390 tons (69 of 65,107 tons British) entered and 767 vessels of 662,884 tons (70 of 69,157 tons British) cleared from the port of Bangkok. About half the tonnage visiting Bangkok is German (266 vessels of 271,915 tons in 1911), Norwegian vessels have the second place (257 of 207,373 tons in 1911), and British the third. In 1909, the Siam-Thai Company instituted a regular service between Bangkok, Hong Kong, and the Southern China Ports, in competition with the North German Lloyd Orient Line. The Company at present chartered 9 vessels, 7 Norwegian and 2 German.

The railway from Bangkok to Paknam (14 miles) was opened in April 1893, a railway from Bangkok to Korat (165 miles) was opened for regular traffic on November 1, 1900. A further line to Lopburi was opened in January, 1901, and has been extended northwards beyond Paknampho and Utaradit to Mukdahan, which is the terminus for the present. A branch line from Sawankalok to Ban Dara on the main Northern railway was opened in August, 1909. The total length of the Northern line amounts to 327 miles. A line from Bangkok to Petrol on the East (39 miles) was opened early in 1908, whilst a line to Petchaburi, 110 miles from Bangkok, was inaugurated in June, 1903. This latter railway is being continued southwards, and is open as far as Hua Hin, about 86 miles south of Petchaburi, and thus forms the initial portion of the projected trunk line down the Malay Peninsula, which will in time connect Bangkok with Singapore. A railway across the peninsula, starting from Trang on the west coast, and joining the Bangkok-Singapore line at Singapore, is under construction (39 miles completed). A line to Tachin, 20 miles from Bangkok, was opened by a private company in January, 1905, and has been extended to Meklong, about 10 miles further. The total length of railway open, State and private, is about 680 miles. All the lines except the Korat and Northern lines have a gauge of a metric.

Telegraph lines have been completed to the total length of 2,900 miles, and Bangkok is now in communication with Korat, Nong Khai, Sisophon, Chantabun, Bangtaphan, and Chingmai, with Monywa, and Tavoy in

Lower Burma, and with Saigon in Annam, the overland telegraph line to Penang has been completed.

Estimates for three wireless stations and installations on three vessels of the fleet have been placed in the budget for Siam for the fiscal year 1912-1913. An experimental station of the Telefunken system was erected on the island of Kohsichang some years ago, and this system will be used for the installations. The sites for the land stations will be at Platoonawan, at Kohsichang, and at the top of the mountain of Singora.

There is a postal service in Bangkok, and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union. The mail service down the Malay Peninsula, and also towards the north of Siam, has been largely developed. In 1890 a parcel post was established having connection with Singapore and the international system.

Money, Weights, and Measures

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, and the Banque de l'Indo Chine, all of these banks issue notes, bank note issue is in Siam regulated by the Siamese Government. A native bank, with a German manager for its Foreign Department, has recently been established under Royal Charter and with the name of the Commercial Bank of Siam, Limited. The Government in 1902 began to issue currency notes which have driven the bank notes out of circulation. At the end of July, 1912, there was 1,903,343/ worth of currency notes in circulation against which the treasury held 1,289,392/ in bullion, Indian stock, 108,609/ , British consols, 1,44,041/ , German Imperial bonds 57,295/ , Siam stock, 193,164/ , Japanese bonds, 93,314/ , and Egyptian United stock, 97,162/.

The unit of the monetary system is the silver tical weighing 15 grams 900 fine. Its value (formally varying with the price of silver) has, by the Gold Standard Act of 1908, been fixed at 1s 6½d or 18 ticals = 1/ , the gold value of the tical being equal to that of 55.8 centigrams of pure gold. There will be a 10 tical gold piece = Doa weighing 150 grams 900 fine and thus containing 135 grams of pure gold. In addition to the tical, the following are actually in use—the *Salung*, = ½ tical, the 10 *Salung* piece, = 1/4 of a tical, the 5 *Salung* piece, = 1/8 of a tical, and the *Salung*, = 1/16 of a tical. The *Salung* is of silver hue. The 10 *Salung* and 5 *Salung* pieces are of nickel, whilst the *Salung* is of bronze.

The units of weight are—1 *Tual* = 15 grams or approximately 5/8 oz, 4 *Tuals* = 1 *Tamung*, (60 grams = 2 1/4 oz), 20 *Tamungs* = 1 *Chang* (12 kilograms = 26 lbs 10 3/4 oz), and 1 *Chang* = 1 *Hop* (80 kilograms = slightly more than 132½ lbs).

The units of length are, 1 *Lin* = 8 1/2 inches, 12 *Lin* = 1 *Koup* (10 inches), 2 *Koup*, = 1 *Sok*, (20 inches), 1 *Sok*, = 1 *Wa* (80 inches) 1 *Wa* = 1 *Sen* (133 feet); 1 *Sen* = 1 *Yot* (10 miles, roughly).

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister —Phya Sudham Maitri
Councillor of Legation —W J Archer, C.M.G.
First Secretary —Luang Saupakitch
Secretary-Interpreter —Lewis C. [redacted]
Attaché —Nai Tiem.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General —

A R Peel

BANGKOK — *First Secretary of Legation and Consul* — W R D Beckett,

C M G

There are consular representatives at Chiangmai, Senggoia, and Nakhon-Lampang and Phuket

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA)

Reigning Sovereign.

Alphonso XIII., ■ of the late King Alphonso XII and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister, married May 31, 1906, to Princess Victoria Eugenia, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenburg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria) of Great Britain and Ireland, offspring, Prince *Alphonso*, born May 10, 1907; Prince *Jaime*, born June 28, 1908, Princess *Beatrice*, born June 22, 1909, Princess *Maria Cristina*, born December 12, 1911.

Sisters of the King — I *Maria de las Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880; married February 14, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta, died October 17, 1901, offspring, Alfonso born November 30, 1901, Isabel, born October 16, 1904. II *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882, married January 17, 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, died September 23, 1912, offspring, Luis Alfonso, born December 12, 1906, José Eugenio, born March 26th, 1909, Pilar, born September 5, 1912.

Aunts of the King — I *Infanta Isabel*, born December 20, 1861; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaston, Count de Gucgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. II *Infanta Maria de la Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, offspring, Fernando Maria, born May 10, 1884; married January 12, 1906, the Infanta Maria Teresa (*see above*), Alberto Alfonso, born June 3, ■; Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. III *Infanta Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864, married to Prince Antoine, ■ of Prince Antoine d'Orleans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886; the marriage was dissolved July, 1900, offspring, Alfonso Marie, born November 12, 1886, married July 15, ■ Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Luis Fernando Maria, born November 5, ■ (All sisters of the late King.)

Cousin of the late King — *Infanta Don Jaime*, ■ of the late Don Carlos and Margaret of Parma, Princess of Bourbon, born June 27, 1870. He has four sisters.

The King, Alfonso XIII, has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen ■ fixed at 450,000 pesetas (18,000*l.*), and, should the King predecease her, 250,000 pesetas (10,000*l.*) during widowhood. The annual grant ■ the mother of the King ■ fixed at 250,000 pesetas. To the Prince of Asturias, heir to the throne, 500,000 pesetas have been assigned, and 250,000 to the second sister of the King. The Infantas, his aunts, receive 550,000 pesetas.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, ■ the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the ■ of the ■ of Aragon and Castile —

<i>House of Aragon</i>		<i>House of Bonaparte</i>	
Isabel II, 'The Catholic'	1879	Joseph Bonaparte	1808
<i>House of Habsburgs</i>		<i>House of Bourbon</i>	
Carlos I	1516	Fernando VII, restored	1814
Felipe II	1556	Isabel II	1835
Felipe III	—	Provisional Government	—
Felipe IV	—	Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
Carlos II	1665	<i>House of Savoy</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon</i>		Amadeo	1870
Felipe V	1700	<i>Republic 1873-75</i>	
Fernando VI	1746	<i>House of Bourbon</i>	
Carlos III	1759	Alfonso XII	1875
Carlos IV	1788	Maria (pro tem)	—
Fernando VII	1808	Alfonso XIII	1886

Government and Constitution

I CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyente elected for its ratification March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy the executive resting in the king and the power to make laws in the Cortes with the king. The Cortes are composed of a Senat and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first senators by their own right in *36* *under 18* *of their own property*, secondly, 100 life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 150—and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c. and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right and by the sons of any, of the king and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority. Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas or 2,100 £, captains-generals of the army, admirals of the navy, the patriarch of the Indies and the archbishops, the presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal of Castiles del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by *one* half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines, in the proportion of *one* to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to a law of August 8, 1907, voting is compulsory for all males over the age of *18* with a few unimportant exceptions. This law further enacts that all such voters must be registered on the voting list, possess full civil rights, and must have been members of a Municipality for *at least* 2 years. Members of Congress must be 25 years of *age*, they *are* eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. Deputies to the number of *450* elected by *universal suffrage* in 28 large districts in which minorities may be duly represented. There *are* *no* deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries, but the ministers *are* exempted from *any* law. Neither senators nor deputies are paid for their services. Both Congress and *the* meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending

them, or dissolving them, but in the latter — the Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only, the Congress elects its — officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable but his ministers — responsible and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriages before he can contract it and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alfonso XII become extinct, the succession shall be — this order—first, to his sisters, next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants, and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII, 'unless they have been excluded'. If all the lines become extinct, 'the nation will elect its Monarch'.

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers, constituted (December 31, 1912) as follows —

President of the Council — Count Romanones
Minister of Foreign Affairs — Señor Navarro Revertera
Minister of Public Instruction — Señor López Muñoz
Minister of War — General Luque
Minister of Marine — Señor Amalio Jemeno
Minister of Finance — Señor Duarte Inclán
Minister of the Interior — Señor Albu
Minister of Public Works — Señor Villanueva
Minister of Justice — Señor Barrio

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its — elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to fifty Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the Alcalde, the executive functionary, from their own body. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its — Parliament, the Diputación Provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones Provinciales meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Comisión Provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 — to the Diputaciones Provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive — the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones Provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self government is almost abolished — civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is frequently brought — upon the local — by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 190,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions in the north and west coast of Africa, the total area is 194,788 square miles. The growth of the population has been as follows —

Census year	Population	Increase	Rate of annual increase
1857	15,464,340	—	—
1860	15,873,481	209,141	0.39
1877	16,634,345	960,864	0.58
1887	17,565,632	931,287	0.56
1897	18,132,475	566,843	0.32
1900	18,618,086	485,611	0.29
1910	19,588,656	970,602	0.51

Area and population of the forty provinces. —

Province	Area in square miles	Population, Census 1910	Pop per sq mile	Province	Area in square miles	Population, Census 1910	Pop per sq mile
Alava	1,175	96,511	82.0	Logroño	1,946	193,285	99.7
Albacete	5,737	259,074	45.3	Lugo	3,814	44,051	11.7
Alicante	2,195	483,446	216.1	Madrid	3,084	871,306	282.7
Almería	3,960	353,344	106.8	Málaga	2,812	504,081	179.4
Ávila	3,042	204,022	67.0	Murcia	4,461	100,744	22.4
Badajoz	5,451	551,897	66.4	Navarra	4,625	312,920	77.4
Balearas	1,945	325,703	161.1	Orense	2,644	406,648	150.1
Barcelona	2,968	1,183,883	398.9	Oviedo	4,208	686,122	162.8
Burgos	3,480	345,710	72.2	Palencia	3,250	19,476	5.9
Cáceres	7,867	39,062	47.2	Pontevedra	1,645	465,642	274.7
Cádiz & Ceuta	2,834	467,916	161.0	Salamanca	4,621	327,100	70.4
Canarias	2,807	419,800	127.5	San Sebastián	2,108	900,100	142.1
Castellón	2,495	320,838	124.5	Segovia	2,675	117,711	40.4
Ciudad Real	7,620	368,472	42.2	Sevilla	3,458	687,140	190.4
Córdoba	5,249	440,647	85.9	Soria	3,463	156,181	45.0
Coruña	3,061	658,201	215.7	Tarragona	2,505	389,012	155.5
Cuenca	6,686	208,456	37.6	Terni	3,720	211,408	56.0
Gerona	2,264	118,123	140.7	Toledo	3,919	307,000	78.0
Granada	4,928	503,898	94.9	Valencia	4,150	306,000	145.2
Gundalajara	4,676	205,447	44.0	Valladolid	2,922	287,894	98.4
Guipúzcoa	—	225,271	260.0	Vizcaya (Biscay)	—	340,700	418.3
Huelva	3,913	309,744	74.1	Zamora	4,097	272,143	67.2
Huesca	5,848	247,027	41.8	Zaragoza	6,726	448,198	66.6
Jaén	5,305	514,868	97.0				
León	5,936	393,868	66.0				
Lérida	4,690	283,486	60.4	Total	194,788	19,588,656	100.0

The population of Ceuta (13,000) is included in that of Cádiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucema isles (pop. 353), the Chaerinas (852), Melilla (8,956), Peñon de la Gomera (821), and Rio de Oro (130). The North African possessions are no longer used as convict stations, centuries old "Presidios" having been suppressed by a recent Decree and the prisoners brought back to the Peninsula. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, are of a different race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 600 Moriscos in the South, 50,000 gypsies, and a small number of Jews.

The following were the principal cities (Census 1910), viz —

SPAIN

Town	Pop	Town	Pop	Town	Pop
Madrid	571,539	Palma	68,311	Lanarcs	91,419
Barcelona	560,000	Jerry	62,629	San Sebastian	87,894
Valencia	251,349	Córdoba	65,100	Alicoy	93,720
Sevilla	15,911	Santander	65,209	Badajoz	93,110
Málaga	139,041	Alicante	1,16	Vitoria	12,977
Murcia	105	Oviedo	2,874	Burgos	31,480
Cartagena	91,983	Gijón	72,236	Castellón	80,583
Zaragoza	10	Almería	4,196	Návarra	28,750
Bilbao	92,714	Las Palmas	53,824	Huelva	27,690
Granada	77,421	Córdoba	45,610	Jaca	26,894
León	67,174	San Cruz (Canaries)	3,403	Salamanca	129
Valladolid	67,749				

The movement of population in 5 years was as follows —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1907	136,553	16,944	47,154	12,093
1908	141,041	17,691	48,042	12,739
1909	141,729	18,041	48,177	13,440
1910	141,177	18,078	48,111	13,660
1911	141,111	18,111	48,111	13,111

Emigration in 1906, 126,771 in 1907, 130,640 in 1908, 137,555 in 1909, 141,068, in 1910, 160,136 in 1911, 139,683 (99,709 men and 39,974 women); Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina (99,000), Cuba (28,960) and Brazil (6,831)

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except about 30,000, Protestants (about 7,000), Jews (about 4,000) Rationalists, etc. Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees and 47 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo, whose archbishop bears likewise the title of Patriarch of the West Indies. The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, &c., of the Church, and for this purpose the State expends annually about 41,000,000 pesetas. Efforts are being made for a reduction of the Church estimates. The relations between Church and State, are in accordance with the Concordat of May 6, 1851, and although it is laid down in this that only the orders of San Vicente de Paul, and Felipe Neri, with one other to be subsequently named, should be permitted in Spain, many other orders have been allowed to establish themselves. The third order referred to above, has never been named, and the conditions of this Concordat have been rigidly adhered to. The present Government is working to enforce the law above referred to, and fundamental changes are contemplated at present. A law known as the "Padlock Bill" was passed in December, 1910, prohibiting the establishment of any more religious houses, without the consent of the Government. This is only a temporary measure, a comprehensive Act is being drafted, which will be discussed shortly. Liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants. The communities of the religious orders are influential in Spain. Many of them have schools, and about 5,200 of their members are engaged in teaching

boys of the upper and middle classes, while, within many of these establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on. The number of religious houses in Spain is about 3,801, of which 1,94 are for men and 3,007 for women. Of those for men 447 are devoted to education, 34 to charity, and 113 to the training of priests. The total number of monks is about 12,801 (including 1,294 foreigners). The orders for women comprise 1,808 for education, 1,100 for charity and 1,000 for a contemplative life. The number of nuns is about 43,287 (including 2,418 foreign women).

Instruction

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In 1880 10 per cent of the population could read and write, 4.6 per cent could read only, and 75.4 per cent could neither read nor write. In 1910, 14.4 per cent could read and write, 2.6 per cent could read only, and 63.7 per cent could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained. Education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be as rigidly uniform as possible. This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected, especially by a law of June 9, 1909, which made education obligatory. There is now a Minister of Education with a council, there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 43 primary inspectors and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are since 1902 supported by Government, the total sum spent in 1911 being 31,661,746 pesetas. Most of the children are educated free. The Royal Decree of July 1, 1902, regulates all schools, whether belonging to corporations or private persons, whether self-supporting or in receipt of Government or municipal subventions. It requires schools to be authorized by Government authority, and provides for their periodical inspection for the enforcement of rules respecting sanitation and discipline, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

There are 24,861 public schools and 5,212 private schools, the total number of pupils being 2,052,153. Secondary education is conducted in institutions of a middle class, somewhat like universities, in their organization there must be one of them in every province. In 1910 there were 11 institutions with 6,514 pupils. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are ten, attended by about 16,000 students. The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza. Each university has two or more of the faculties of philosophy, law, mathematics and physics, medicine, and pharmacy. There are, besides, a medical faculty at Cadix. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1911 the total expended on education and the fine arts was 58,524,586 pesetas.

FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure for five years —

		1909	1910	1911	1912
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,072,480	1,066,680	1,040,523	1,131,411	1,191,433
Expenditure	1,020,868	1,011,111	1,086,211	1,045,111	1,169,859

The estimates for 1912 are as follows. The expenditure was increased to meet expenditure for action in Morocco.

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Pesetas		Pesetas
Land on land, mines, Government salaries registration, &c.	481,365,468	Army	2,760,000
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, &c.	415,100,000	Cortes	2,488,000
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries	215,838,000	Public debt	410,514,845
National property:		Pensions	78,200,000
Revenue	22,890,254	President of Council	808,079
Sales	1,339,000	Ministry of State	6,114,587
Public treasury	28,782,750	Justice	19,512,052
		Worship	41,018,013
		War	150,788,979
		Marine	70,672,712
		Interior	79,809,477
		Instruction	62,711,878
		Public Works	90,840,379
		Finance	17,864,926
		Tax collecting	40,700,245
		Spanish possessions in Gulf of Guinea	1,000,000
		Action in Morocco	51,890,000
Total	1,165,804,479	Total	1,149,730,861

The National Debt of Spain on January 1, 1913 (last official figures available) amounted to 9,399,440,855 pesetas, composed as follows:—

External Debt:—	Pesetas.
4 per cent. perpetual exterior debt—called bonds	1,028,300,200
Internal Debt:—	
4 per cent. perpetual internal debt	6,524,820,864
6 per cent. redeemable debt	1,600,427,500
4 per cent. redeemable debt (1908)	155,832,500
Non-interest bearing debt due to officials	1,000,281
'Pagars' of the Ministry of the Colonies	100,000,000

Defence.

ARMY.

Military service in Spain is compulsory (Law of June 29, 1911). The total term of service is for 18 years; 3 are spent in the active army (generally reduced to 2), 3 are spent in the first reserve, 6 are spent in the second reserve, and the rest in the "territorial reserve." The second reserve forms second line, reserve troops on mobilisation, and the men not required for these formations are available for supplying casualties on field service. There is at present no organisation for the "territorial reserve."

The country is divided up into territorial districts, each under a 'Captain-General.' The 1st to 10th inclusive each furnish the army 2 divisions, the remaining two, 11th and 12th, 1 division. A division consists of 2 infantry brigades, each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, but the third battalion only a cadre in peace time, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of field artillery of 5 batteries, 1 regiment of engineers. There are also 3 independent brigades of chassours, each of 6 battalions, 1 regiments of mountain artillery, making 14 batteries, and 1 regiment of artillery of 5 batteries. Batteries have 4 companies. There is 1 permanent cavalry

division of 2 brigades, and there are 3 permanent cavalry brigades. The total strength of the field army would probably be about 220,000 combatants.

For the units of the second line, or reserve troops, there are at present 116 battalion cadres, 14 squadron, and 14 battery, cadres. The second line troops are apparently intended to provide 7 divisions of about 13,000 combatants each. Total about 90,000.

There are also the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros. The former is a constabulary, and the latter a military police used as Customs guard on frontier. Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline. The total strength of the Guardia Civil is somewhat less than 20,000 (2,000 mounted), and of the Carabineros nearly 15,000 (500 mounted).

Outside the Spanish peninsula, there are the 2 military commands of Melilla and Ceuta on the coast of Morocco, also the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, each of which forms a military district. The troops in the Balearic and Canary Islands are mostly recruited from the islanders. In Africa they are Spanish, and are supposed to be always on a war footing. Melilla has been raised to a Captain General's command. The corps of occupation recently consisted of 3 regiments of Infantry of 3 battalions, and 3 battalions of Chasseurs (all battalions have 3 companies), a regiment of cavalry of 6 squadrons, 3 field batteries, 3 or 4 mountain batteries, a howitzer battery, a regiment of engineers and the necessary subsidiary services. A native battalion of infantry and squadron of cavalry have been raised at Melilla and 3 companies of native infantry and a "mixed" company (horse and foot) have been raised to perform the duties of military police. The total strength of the corps of occupation is 12,000 to 15,000 combatants. The troops in the Ceuta district have also been strengthened. It is also the garrison of Larache and Alcazar. The native troops in that district comprise 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 company of marines, and 2 companies of tirailleurs. The following table shows the distribution of troops in Spain and in the overseas garrisons, the battalions which are only cadres being shown as battalions —

	Infantry		Cavalry Regiments	Artillery		Engineers Battalions
	Line Regiments	Chasseur Battalions		Regiments Field Mountain & Siege	Garrison Troops	
Spain	5	14	5	15	—	6
Africa	4	2	1	1	—	1
Balearic Islands	1	2	—	—	—	—
Canary Islands	1	3	—	—	2	—
Totals	70	23	21	19	13	7

The Spanish infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1893. Calibre .275. The cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The field artillery gun is a Schneider Canon 14½ pr. of 19 106.

The peace establishment of the Spanish army including Guardia Civil and Carabineros amounts to 13,405 officers and 114,668 men. The budget for 1911 showed a total of 188,356,697 pesetas (about 7,530,000/).

Spain has several fortresses which guard the passes of the Pyrenees and the Portuguese frontier. On the north and north west coasts are the fortified ports of Pasajes, Santona and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, and Vigo. On the Straits of Gibraltar are Tarifa and Algeciras, with Cadiz.

The estimates for [REDACTED] are as follows: The expenditure was increased to meet expenditure for action in Morocco

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Pesetas		Pesetas
Direct taxes on land trade		Civil list	8 760 000
Government salaries		Cortes	486,000
Registration	151 94 418	Public debt	410 14 940
Indirect taxes		Pensions	75 200 000
Customs	41 100 000	President of Council	808 07 1
Tobacco monopoly lottery		Ministry of State	1 114 53 1
Mint and subsidies	535	Justice	12 01 1
National property		Worship	41 016 0 1
Revenue	72 891 9 4	War	150 000 979
Sales	1 330 000	Marine	70 672 712
Public treasury	25 62 70	Interior	79 000 477
		Instruction	711 879
		Public Works	840 9 1
		Finance	17 000 99
		Tax collecting	760 24
		Spanish possessions in Gulf of Guinea	1 900 000
		Action in Morocco	281
Total	1 185 804 47	Total	1 142 731 861

The National Debt of Spain on January 1, 1913 (last official figures available) amounted to 9,399,440,865 pesetas, composed as follows —

External	—	Poestas
■ per cent perpetual external debt—scaled bonds		1 028 300 200
Internal Debt		
■ per cent perpetual internal debt		■ 524 980
■ per cent redeemable debt		1 100 427 500
■ per cent redeemable debt (1946)		1 154 932 500
Non interest bearing debt due to officials		1 000 000
Figures of the Ministry of the Colonies		100 000 000

Defence.

ARMY.

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The country is divided up into 8 territorial districts, each under a 'Captain General'. The 1st to 8th inclusive each furnish to the field army 2 divisions, the remaining two, 1 division. A division consists of 2 infantry brigades, each consisting of 1 regiment of 8 battalions, but the third battalion is only a cadre - peace time, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery of 8 batteries, 1 regiment of engineers. There are also 8 independent brigades of chasseurs, 8 of 6 battalions, 4 regiments of artillery, making 14 batteries, and 1 regiment of horse artillery of 5 batteries. Batteries have 4 guns. There are 8 permanent cavalry

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	Infantry		Cavalry Regiments	Artillery		Engineers Battalions
	Line Regiments	Chasseur Battalions		Regiments Field Mountain & Siege	Garrison Troops	
Spain	26	21	5	15	—	1
Africa	—	2	—	1	—	1
Balearic Islands	4	2	—	—	—	—
Canary Islands	—	3	—	—	2	—
Totals	30	28	5	16	12	2

The Spanish infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1893 (calibre .275). The cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The field artillery gun is a Schneider Canon 145 pr of 106.

The peace establishment of the Spanish army including Guardia Civil and Carabineros amounts to 13,405 officers and 114,668 men. The budget for 1911 showed a total of 188,356,697 pesetas (about 7,530,000/).

Spain has several fortresses which guard the passes of the Pyrenees and Portuguese frontier. On the north and north west coasts are the fortified ports of Pasajes, Santona and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, and Vigo. On the south the Gibraltar are Tarifa and Algeciras, with Cadix at its entrance.

NAVY

Battleship

	Displacement	Length	Beam	Speed
1913 <i>España</i>	1,700	10	5 1/2 m	12,000
bldg <i>Don Jaime</i>				
bldg <i>Alfonso XIII</i>				

Dreadnoughts.

	Displacement	Length	Beam	Speed
1895 <i>Infanta</i>	1,000	10	6	2 1/2 m, 2 1/2 m
				7,000

Pre-Dreadnoughts.

	Displacement	Length	Beam	Speed
1892 <i>Lepanto</i>	4,800	12	10 1/2	2 1/2 m, 1 1/2 m
1895 <i>Carlos V</i>	7,200	12	11	2 1/2 m, 5 m
1897 <i>Rio de la Plata</i>	1,713	12	11	2 1/2 m, 4 1/2 m
1898 <i>Principe de Asturias</i>	7,000	12	10 1/2	2 1/2 m, 10 1/2 m
1900 <i>Cataluna</i>	2,000	12	11	4 1/2 m, 4 1/2 m
1910 <i>Estimadura</i>	2,000	12	11	4 1/2 m, 4 1/2 m
1906 <i>Reina Regente</i>	1,572	12	11	4 1/2 m, 4 1/2 m

There are 7 destroyers and 24 modern torpedo boats, and a number of gunboats.

A new programme has been projected, to consist of 1 Dreadnoughts, 1 scouts, 1 destroyers, various torpedo boats, and submarines.

The Spanish dockyard at Ferrol is now worked by a British syndicate, employing Spanish workmen.

Production and Industry.

Of the soil of Spain 79.65 per cent. is classed as productive; of this 33 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 3.7 vineyards, 1.6 olive culture, 19.7 natural grass, and 1.1 fruits.

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 30 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates, charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years; for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 408,760 farmers.

The following table shows the principal crops and the yield (for 3 years) as follows.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

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	Area			Yield		
	1909	1910	1911	1910	1911	
Wheat	512,377	940,333	1,701,513	77,177 1/3	73,612 1/3	1,521 3/4
Barley	117,815	331,511	6,111	311 2 1/4	3,114 1/4	37 1/2 1/4
Oats	1,111	12,333	1,267,513	9,111 1/4	8,333 1/7	1,671 21
Rye	0,111	20,333	1,946,619	1,14,770	13,94,507	14,111 1/2
Millet	1,143,111	1,11,111	1,141,111	1,212 1/2	1,117,211	11,110 9/8
Mulberry	1,111	3,111	1,111	4,111	5,111	4,111 2/3
Muslin	117,111	114,919	1,111	744,543	543,111	1,111 1/2
Rice	91,111	1,791	94,111	4,078 7/4	11,4,111	1,264 1/7
Beans	130,094	413,014	4,111	3,111 1/2	94,741	1,110 1/2
Kitchen Beans	4,111	1,111	1,111	2,111 1/2	1,930,745	1,019 1/2
Peas	7,111	7,111	7,111	4,111 1/2	3,111 1/2	1,110 1/2
Chick Peas	1,111	1,111	1,111	2,04,811	1,111 1/2	1,111 1/2
Lentils	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111 1/2	1,111 1/2	1,111 1/2
Peas	119,077	441,111	441,111	2,111 1/2	2,111 1/2	1,111 1/2
Vetches	117,111	1,111	1,111	1,111 1/2	1,111 1/2	1,111 1/2

In 1912, 1,022,092 acres under vines produced 2,413,453 tons of grapes, yielding ordinary red and white wines. Sherry, malaga and generous wines were exported 3,560,532 cases (1912) under olives yielded 1,274,656,680 pounds of olives and 228,068,920 pounds of oil. Other products are capsaite, flax, hemp, pulse, oranges and hazel nuts are largely exported, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of ■■■■ and fruits. Silk culture is carried ■■■■ Valencia, Murcia, and other provinces.

The number of farm animals in 1911 was estimated ■■■■ follows —Horses, 546,035, mules, 901,725, asses, 836,741, cows, 2,511,112, sheep, 15,725,882, goats, 1,369,624, pigs, 2,472,416, camels (Canary Islands), 3,398.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville, coal is found ■■■■ Oviedo, Leon, Valencia, and Cordoba, zinc in Santander, Guipuzcoa, and Vizcaya, cobalt in Oviedo, lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almeria, quicksilver ■■■■ Ciudad ■■■■, silver in Guadalupe, sulphate of soda ■■■■ Burgos, salt ■■■■ Guadalupe, sulphur in Murcia and Almeria, phosphorus ■■■■ C ■■■■ and Huelva.

In 1909 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows: 119,358 men, 2,508 women, of which 19,484 boys under 18, and 1,140 girls under 18. The total value of the mineral output ■■■■ 1909 ■■■■ 200,563,171 pesetas. The quantities and values of the more important minerals ■■■■ 1910 ■■■■ as follows —

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas
Anthracite	211,958	8,119,124	Iron pyrites	234,184	1,754,500
Bituminous (pyrites)	1,461	23,273	Coal	5,000,000	54,411,891
Asphalt	7,782	94,000	Lignite	245,518	791
Mercury	23,714	1,791,607	Manganese	8,607	18,740
Sulphur	30,113	222,111	Silver	8,17	962,777
Zinc	1,611	7,016	Gold	1,117,98	20,110,495
Copper	1,231	3,014,004	Alumina	150,891	2,721,115
Iron	8,111	17,780	Salt	24,236	452,777
Phosphoric	1,680	55,110	Wolfram	153	88
Iron	8,668,795	43,890,000			

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, principally in Catalonia. In 1910 there ■■■ undertakings employing about 68,800 looms, with 2,614,500 spindles; in woollen manufactures there ■■ 8,800 looms with 662,000 spindles. There are in Spain about 144 paper mills (likewise in Catalonia) making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There ■■ glass-making factories. Corks ■■ manufactured to ■ large extent; ■ 1910, 21,457 tons; in 1911, 28,019 tons.

In the Spanish fisheries the ■■ number of boats employed is about 14,000; fishermen, 71,500; and the value caught annually about 60,000,000 pesetas. The most important catches ■■ those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are ■■ factories, with 16,500 workmen, for the preparation of sardines. The value of their output is about 600,000£ annually.

Commerce.

Imports and exports ■ pounds sterling:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1907	46,949,000	35,739,000	1910	39,781,000	35,224,000
1908	36,356,000	33,194,000	1911	49,608,000	38,479,000
1909	31,443,000	30,298,000	1912	11,774,000	11,700,000

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years:—

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£
Stones, minerals, glassware and pottery	4,006,990	3,700,087	6,100,969	5,729,074
Metals and their manufactures	2,119,371	2,066,404	6,930,701	6,798,526
Drugs ■■ chemical products	4,941,774	4,453,405	1,339,707	1,486,723
Cotton ■■ manufactures	4,703,363	5,389,342	1,904,706	2,055,076
Other vegetable fibres and ■■ factories	802,372	696,204	126,208	127,640
Wool ■■ hair & their manufactures	703,654	702,901	671,066	718,008
■ and its manufactures	725,412	825,614	230,857	194,637
Paper and its applications	545,760	518,004	472,589	460,289
Timber and its ■■ products	2,040,964	2,324,857	2,380,294	2,554,379
■ products	2,753,857	2,306,639	2,078,449	1,873,502
Machinery, vehicles ■■ vessels	4,563,283	4,466,170	155,083	171,168
Alimentary substances, including grain, ■■ wine, &c.	6,479,244	6,518,855	12,465,544	11,581,519
■	764,251	792,226	356,094	389
Gold (bar ■■ coin)	25,549	10,455	12,247	12,261
Silver	144,509	34,731	540,415	510,994
■ articles (special)	319,680	920,349	—	—
Packing	130,217	70,846	—	—
Totals	34,299,290	36,891,730	35,344,393	36,637,859

In 1911 the total value of wine exported ■■ 4,003,251£.

The following ■■ shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in ■■ and 1911, in pesetas:—

Country	Imports		Exports to	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
United Kingdom	203,863	166,422	262,795	231,512
France	196,555	164,851	249,853	280,707
Germany	115,695	126,521	11,946	61,044
United States	110,246	129,622	60,101	57,412
Cuba	4,100	1,794	55,680	4,457
Porto Rico	6,794	6,000	5,504	5,537
Philippine Islands	15,190	14,821	8,584	6,720
Morocco	6,310	6,151	1,806	4,521
Other countries	442,891	451,651	961,167	895,560

The customs receipts and post dues in 1911 amounted to 5,557,079l. in 1910, 5,329,827l.

There is no formal treaty providing for "most favoured nation treatment" between Great Britain and Spain, but, under an Act passed by the Spanish Cortes in 1894, imports from the United Kingdom into Spain are subject to the minimum tariff, and British merchants have all the advantages conceded to those of any European State, except Portugal. Under notes exchanged in December, 1894, there is an understanding that commercial relations between the two countries will continue on this basis, subject to six months' notice on either side.

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years (Board of Trade) returns —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Quantities (gallons)	3,396,447	2,107,901	2,452,222	4,262,066	3,172,261
Value (£)	464,545	416,107	449,411	1,761,761	451,513

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years —

	1910	1911		1910	1911
	£	£		£	£
Iron	1,104,434	2,480,260	Oranges	1,887,637	1,922,962
Lead and	1,007,750	1,027,186	Other fruits	1,637,418	1,746,975
Pyrites	932,096	1,031,501	Esports	228,766	169,974
Copper ore	1,000,612	691,990	Onions	579,946	617,122
Quicksilver	329,865	322,837	Cork	100,920	861,414

The chief British exports to Spain in 1911 were linen yarn and linens, of the value of 110,671l.; iron, wrought and unwrought, 561,825l.; coal, 1,447,505l.; machinery, 653,439l.; cotton goods, 239,731l.; woollen goods, 109,918l.; wool, 113,341l.; new ships and boats, 32,970l.

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years. —

	1906	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Spain into U Kingdom	13,428	12,441	13,026	13,608	14,558
Exports to Spain	5,220	4,810	4,892	5,496	6,694

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained on January 1, 1912, 582 steamers of 750,081 tons net, and sailing vessels of 44,325 tons net, and in 1911, 577 steamers of 744,517 tons net, and 302 sailing vessels of 44,940 tons.

Bilbao is the chief maritime centre, Barcelona second.

The shipping entered and cleared in Spanish ports in two years was as follows —

	1910		1911	
Entered	No	Tons	No	Tons
With cargoes	10,110	9,844,131	10,666	9,048,871
In ballast	10,726	11,644,523	10,100	11,261,971
Total	21,645	21,488,654	20,766	20,310,842
Cleared				
With cargoes	16,242	16,745,506	15,427	16,422,080
In ballast	2,099	3,673,123	1,140	3,516,441
Total	18,341	20,418,629		

Of the vessels entered in 1910, 6,492 of 5,491,208 tons, and of those cleared 7,919 of 6,824,201 tons, were Spanish, and in 1911, 11,358 vessels of 7,948,303 tons (entered) and 9,069 vessels of 7,476,300 tons (cleared) were Spanish. Shipping under the British flag formed 39.3 per cent of the whole.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Spain in 1912 was 9,179 miles open for traffic. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. The law of March 14, 1908, sanctioned the construction of secondary and strategical railways, of the former 3,336 miles; of the latter 2,900. Interest at 4 per cent to be guaranteed by the State. The first of these lines, a railway 18 miles in the Province of Palencia, was opened in 1912.

The Post Office carried in 1911, in the inland service, 114,118,566 letters and post-cards, and 139,615,236 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 35,689,198 letters and post-cards, and 48,686,192 printed papers and samples. There were 5,573 post-offices. Receipts, 38,747,097 pesetas; expenses, 15,054,889.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1911 was 57,858 miles; the total number of interior messages sent and received was 4,247,642. International messages sent 764,983, received 846,929, transit 187,946. The number of telegraph offices was 1,944.

In 1911 there were 67 urban telephone systems and 41 interurban circuits; the total number of telephone stations was 22,101.

A company holding a concession from the Government have opened for the public service 11 wireless stations, Marconi system. These stations have a range of 1,000 miles, and are situated at 11 near Las Palmas and Tenerife in the Canary Islands and 11 Cadix and Barcelona on the Peninsula. This system is completed by short-range stations (500 miles) at Vigo, Soller (in the Balearic Islands) 11 Aranjuez (Madrid).

A royal decree recently promulgated in accordance with which all Spanish merchant vessels carrying passengers or mails must be fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Money

The note issue of the Bank of Spain is regulated by law of May 13, 1902. On January 27, 1913, the position of the Bank is as follows:—

	1,000 Pesetas.
Cash in hand { gold	640,445
{ silver	737,527
{ bronze	3,187
Portfolio	775,609
Public Treasury	105,188
Advances to Treasury	150,000
Property	19,100
Capital	170,000
Notes in circulation	1,855,684
Deposits and Accounts current	409,168
Discounts	280,980

Savings bank deposits in Spain, December 31, 1911, 446,303,000 pesetas, distributed over 661,889 accounts.

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1907 was : gold, 920,613,935 pesetas ; silver, 1,330,589,807 pesetas. In 1905-07 no gold was coined ; in 1906-07, silver was coined. No coinage was struck during the years 1908 and 1909. In 1910, money coined to the value of 1,976,180 pesetas in 50 centime pieces (silver) to replace money retired from circulation. In 1911, 263,023 pesetas of 50 centime pieces were coined, as well as 60,286 pesetas of bronze centime pieces.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centimos* is of the value of a franc, 94*d.*, or 27 to 28 pesetas to the pound sterling, but the actual value is about 8*d.* to 8½*d.*

Gold coins in Spain are 25, 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces. Silver coins are 5-peseta, 2-peseta, 1-peseta, and 50 centime pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins. Under a law of July 29, 1908, the Government is withdrawing from circulation the spurious 5-peseta pieces which had become common. Gold coinage is not in general circulation.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being 15½ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are :—The *Quintal* = 220·4 lbs. avoirdupois ; the *Libra* = 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois ; the *Arroba*, for wine = 3½ imperial gallons ; for oil = 4 imperial gallons ; the *Square Vara* = 1·09 metres = 1 yard ; the *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. SPAIN — GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, G.C.V.O.

Minister Resident.—Don Conde de Velle.

Second Secretary.—Don Carlos de la Huerta.

Attaches.—Marqués de los Arcos, Don Manuel Casulleras, Don F. Carlos Silva, Don Esteban Martinez, Don Eduardo M. Peña, Señor Marqués de Mós.

Military Attaché.—Major Julio Vicens.

Consul-General in London.—Don José Congosto (appointed March 1913).

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Newport, Swansea

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN

Ambassador—Rt Hon Sir Maurice de Bunsen, G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., C. B., appointed Feb 1906

Councillors—E. A. Rennie, M. V. O.

Secretaries—Cland Russell, Hon. Mayvyn Herbert, and C. E. Rimeden

Naval Attaché—Captain W. Kelly, R. N.

Military Attaché—Lieut Col Hon Henry Yarde Buller, M. V. O., D. S. O.

Consul General (at Barcelona)—J. E. Roberts, C. M. G.

There are Consular representatives at Bilbao, Cadix, Coruna, Madrid, and other places.

Colonies.

The area and population of the colonial possessions of Spain are approximately as follows—

Colonial Possessions	Area—English square miles	Population
POSSSESSIONS IN AFRICA		
Rio de Oro and Añis	74,000	12,000
Spanish Guinea	12,000	200,000
Fernando Po		
Little B. lobey	814	24,544
Total Africa	86,814	220,544

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. Rio de Oro and Añis, stretching southwards along the Sahara coast from the south western frontier of Morocco, are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The Spanish territory in the Gulf of Guinea, extends from the Muni to the Campo river and the German Kamerun, its eastern boundary being on the meridian of 11° E. of Greenwich. The coast region is low and marshy and contains vast forests. The vegetation is luxuriant and at places along the coast there are Spanish, French and English factories. But there are no harbours and the coast is all inaccessible to vessels. The population comprises about 300 Europeans. There are Catholic and American Presbyterian missions at work among the natives. Spain has given to France the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies and the adjacent islands.

The budget for 1911 estimates the revenue and expenditure of the colonies each at 2,758,948 pesetas.

Books of Interest concerning Spain and Colonies.

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SWEDEN.

(SVERIGE.)

Reigning King.

Gustaf V., born June 16, 1859. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar II., December 8, 1907. Married, Sept. 20, 1881, **Princess Victoria**, born August 7, 1862, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

Children of the King.

I. The Crown Prince **Gustaf Adolf**, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882, married, June 15, 1905, to Princess Margareta Victoria, born January 15, 1882, daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught: offspring, Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906; Prince Sigvard, born June 7, 1907; Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910; Prince Bertil, born Feb. 28, 1912.

II. Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Sudermanland, born June 17, 1884, married, May 3, 1908, to Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, born April 18, 1890, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia. Issue, Prince Lennart, born May 8, 1909.

III. Prince Eric, Duke of Vastmanland, born April 20, 1889.

Brothers of the King.

I. Prince Oscar Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, born Nov. 16, 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married, **Sept. 17, 1884**, Erika Munch of Falkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

II. Prince Carl, Duke of Vastergotland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of King Frederik of Denmark. Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899, Princess Mattha, born March 26, 1901, Princess Astrid, born Nov. 17, 1901, and Prince Carl, born Jan. 10, 1911.

III. Prince Eugen, Duke of Närke, born Aug. 1, 1869.

King Gustaf V. is the fifth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the late King.

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 1,493,000 kronor, or 82,218*l*. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,520*l*, voted to King Carl XIV. Johan and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

As to the dissolution of the Union with Norway, under Norway.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa:—

House of Vasa.

Gustaf I.	1521
■ XIV.	1560
Johan III.	■
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1599
Gustaf II Adolf	1611
Christina	1632

House of Pfalts.

Carl X.	■
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1718

House of Hesse.

Fredrik I.	1720
<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Adolf Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	■
Carl XIII.	■

■ of Ponte Corvo.

Carl XIV. Johan	1818
Oscar I.	■
Carl XV.	■
Oscar II.	■
Gustaf V.	■

Constitution ■■■ Government

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are — 1 The Constitution or *Regeringsformen* of June 6, 1809, 2 The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22 1866 (modified under ■■■ act passed in 1909), 3 The law of royal succession of September 26 1810, and 4 The law on the liberty of the press of July 16 1812. The King must be a member of the Lutheran Church. His Constitutional power is exercised ■■ conjunction with the Council of State ■■ (in legislation) in concert with the Diet and every ■■■ law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is however vested in the Diet. This Diet or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. The election of the members takes place by the 'Landstings' or provincial representations, 25 ■■ number and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'Landstings, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping and Gästrik. The Constituencies ■■■ arranged in 8 groups, in ■■■ of which ■■■ election takes place in September every year. The manner of the election is proportional and regulated by ■■ special election law. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 50 000 kronor or 2 777/ or an annual income of 9 000 kronor or 166/ . They are elected for the term of six years. The Second Chamber consists of 280 members, elected for 3 years by universal suffrage, every Swede over ■■ years of age and not under any legal disability, having the right to vote. The country is divided into 56 constituencies, in each of which one member is elected in every 210th part of the population of the kingdom it contains, the number to be elected in each constituency being ascertained prior to every 3 year period. The method of election is proportional, and the voter may (or may not) indicate on the ballot paper the party to which the candidate he votes for belong. On the voting paper the names of the candidates must appear in vertical succession and these names may be preceded in number the number to be elected by ■■■ than 2. In the counting of votes, papers with the indication of party ■■■ grouped according to parties and the order of candidates within each group determined, papers with no party indication ■■■ counted separately in a 'free group'. The places to be given to the different groups of voting papers are decided according to the ■■ Hondt rule. Representatives and their substitutes are chosen ■■ the ■■■ election. The members of both Chambers obtain salaries, free of income tax, for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, ■■ 66/, for each ■■■ ■ of four months, or, ■■ the ■■■ of an extra ■■■ 10 kronor (11s.) a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse.

The executive power ■■■ the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of ■■ Council of State, ■■■ head of which is the Minister of State. The Ministry, appointed October 7, 1911, is composed as follows —

Premier and Minister of State — Karl Staaff
Minister for Foreign Affairs — Count Albert Ehrenmark
Minister of Justice — Gustaf Sandström
Minister of War — David Bergström
Minister of Marine — Jacob Larsson
Minister of ■■■ Interior — Axel ■■■
Minister of Finance — Baron Theodor Adelsköld

Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs —Fruchtjuv Beng

Minister of Agriculture —Alfred Prierson

Ministers without Portfolio —Bror Petron and Karl Stenstrom

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the policy of the Government

The second chamber, elected Sept., 1911 101 Liberals, 63 Socialists, 64 Conservatives, 2 Independent Liberals.

Provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a High Governor, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 118 bailiffs (*kronofogdar*) and 519 sub-officers (*Lansmän*). The right of the people to regulate their local affairs is based on the communal law of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a municipality, or *municipality*, in which all who pay the local taxes are voters, forming the communal assembly. The communal assembly in the county, and an elected town council in the towns, decide on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each government has a county council (*Landsting*) which regulates the internal affairs of the government. The council meets annually for a few days in September under a president appointed by the King from among its members. The members are elected by the towns and provincial districts. Towns having a population of at least 1-150th of the total population of the realm and towns already separated from the 'Landstings', and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils. These towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gälle. As elections for the Diet, so are the communal elections of municipal representatives, of members of the 'Landstings' &c., the method of election is proportional. Women possessing the right to the communal vote are also eligible to communal positions, except to be members of the 'Landstings'.

Area and Population

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual enumerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken on December 31, 1910, and estimate for December 31, 1911, are as follows:—

Governments (Län)	Area English square miles	Population Dec 31 1910	Population Dec 31, 1911	Pop per square mile 1911
Stockholm (city)	11	42,923	110,509	26,061.6
Stockholm (rural district)	1,015	220,181	220,181	77.9
Uppsala	2,061	128,171	128,171	83.1
Södermanland	2,631	178,000	179,640	83.1
Östergötland	4,367	204,171	204,171	46.3
Jönköping	4,447	211,454	215,369	48.4
Kronoberg	3,525	177,000	177,000	41.2
Kalmar	4,449	177,000	177,000	51.4
Götaland	1,210	55,217	55,217	45.4
Blekinge	1,000	85,000	85,000	128.0
Kristianstad	2,000	228,307	230,041	92.0
Malmöhus	1,000	457,214	457,214	240.7
Halland	1,000	147,226	147,226	77.4
Göteborg and district	1,000	981,370	986,758	198.0

Governments (Län)	Area English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1910	Population Dec. 31, 1911	Pop. ■ square miles 1911
Ålfsborg	4,988	287,692	288,950	58.5
Skaraborg	8,388	241,284	241,411	73.6
Värmland	7,485	260,135	260,543	35.0
Örebro	8,495	207,031	208,626	54.6
Västmanland	2,625	155,420	157,145	50.0
Kopparberg	11,522	232,878	233,497	20.4
Gästeborg	7,614	258,792	255,181	88.5
Västernorrland	9,837	220,512	223,415	25.6
Jämtland	19,712	118,115	119,263	6.1
Västerbotten	22,754	161,266	162,594	7.2
Norrbotten	40,870	161,132	165,180	4.0
Lakes Vanern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren	5,516	—	—	—
Total	172,676	2,623,403	2,661,799	32.2

In 1911 there ■■■ 2,718,638 males and 2,843,161 females.
The growth of the population has been ■■ follows:—

Year	Population	Increase per cent per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent per ■■■
1840	2,135,847		1900	2,136,441	0.71
1900	2,623,403		1910	2,622,403	0.72

With the exception of (1900) 22,138 Finns, 6,983 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

In 1900 the foreign-born population numbered 35,627, of whom 5,107 were born ■■ Germany, 6,874 in Denmark, 7,978 in Norway, 6,644 in Finland, 1,506 in Russia, 779 in the United Kingdom, and 5,130 in the United States.

The population was divided as follows in 1900:—

	Male		Male	Female
Unmarried	1,566,868	1,566,868	Widowed	96,647
■	238,999	847,252	Divorced	1,322
				3,024

Leading occupations in 1900, including families and dependents:—

Agriculture, &c.:		Timber works	180,065
Landed and farm prop.	1,179,669	Various manufactures	740,152
Farmers, overseers, &c.	275,148	■ and locomotion	414,148
Planters, &c.	352,265	Officials and military	196,967
Crofters, cottagers, &c.	495,655	Learning and literature	49,268
Dairy-keepers	18,329	Medicine, &c.	26,058
Gardeners	19,107	Owners, pensioners, &c.	399,601
Fisheries	33,944	■ servants, &c.	462,480
Mining ■ metal works.	319,633	Various	69,977

I MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1 Births, Deaths, and Marriage.

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1906	126,620	17,557	2,449	76,508	60,251
1907	136,793	17,942	1,937	76,149	58,306
1908	138,674	18,600	3,435	80,566	64,967
1909	139,505	19,496	4,382	74,536	68,419
1910	135,000	19,822	13,011	77,212	55,043
1911	131,987	—	—	76,854	—

1 Provisional

2 Emigration.

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U S of America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U S of America
1906	9,581	24,704	21,242	1909	8,071	21,982	15,891
1907	8,913	22,073	19,320	1910	8,142	27,511	21,500
1908	9,518	12,190	9,973	1911	7,712	11,917	15,711

III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

In 1870 the town population numbered only 539,649, and in 1911, 1,412,524, showing an increase of 162 per cent, or nearly five times the rate of the general average of the Kingdom.

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the end of 1911 —

Stockholm	146,500	Uppsala	26,000	Uddevalla	12,736
Göteborg	170,000	Länna	23,021	Kristianstad	11,704
Malmö	84,719	Borås	21,997	Talun	11,691
Norrköping	66,620	Lund	30,340	Ystad	11,450
Gävle	35,710	Västerås	19,803	Boderhusen	11,449
Hälsingborg	34,225	Halmstad	18,297	Hudösnäcke	11,271
Örebro	31,006	Karlstad	17,728	Västervik	10,101
Räpplinge	28,480	Bundav	16,894	Trälkåring	10,195
Karlskrona	27,496	Landskrona	16,200	Viköping	10,137
Jönköping	27,220	Kalmar	15,720	Väst	10,022

Religion and Instruction.

The of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised the State religion. There are 13 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see), and 2,573 parishes in 1911. At of 1900, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned 5,072,792, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others numbering 844. Of other creeds, there are 2,378 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), Greek-Catholics, Irvingites, 3,912 Jews, 51 Mormons. civil disabilities to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

The Kingdom has universities, Uppsala and Lund, the former frequented by 2,295 and the latter by 1,238 students in autumn of 1911. There are also a faculty of medicine at Stockholm students and private universities in Stockholm (philosophical and law faculties

with ■ students and 79 auditors) and Göteborg (philosophical faculty, with 27 students). In 1911 there ■ 77 public high schools, with 23,018 pupils, 44 people's high schools, 2,418 pupils, 15 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 1,685 pupils, 2 high and 7 elementary technical schools, about 3,600 pupils, 10 navigation schools, ■ pupils, besides institutions and schools for deaf mutes and the blind, medical schools, military schools, veterinary and other special schools. Public elementary instruction ■ gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In 1910 there ■ 14,894 elementary schools, with 21,585 teachers and 1,791,545 pupils. In 1910 the expenditure on elementary education was 41,600,768 kronor, of which about one fourth ■ from the national funds. Among the recruits (Bevaring) of 1910 only 0 ■ per cent ■ unlettered, only 0.43 per cent unable to write.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie Kansler, ■ Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend ■ general supervision over all the courts of law. The kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided (beginning of 1911) into 3 high court districts and 212 district courts divisions, of which 91 are urban districts and 121 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors, ■ the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

In 1910, 2,476 men and 251 ■ were sentenced for serious crimes. At the end of 1910 there were 1,473 hard labour prisoners.

Pauperism.

Each commune ■ bound to assist children under 15 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age or disease are unable to support themselves. In other cases the communal poor board decides what ■ to take. Each commune and each town (which may be divided) constitutes a poor district, and ■ each is ■ board of public assistance. In 1910 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,964, capable of lodging 62,651 people.

The number of paupers assisted was in 1903, 235,277, of whom 78,596 were in the towns, in ■ 234,630, ■ whom 78,633 ■ in the towns, in 1906, 234,602, of whom 79,455 ■ in the towns, in 1908, 233,896, of whom 82,090 were in the towns, in 1907, 229,698, of whom 82,439 ■ in the towns, ■ 1908, 233,530, of whom 87,209 ■ in the towns; ■ 1909, 235,955, of whom 89,615 were in the towns, in 1910, 236,918, of whom 90,912 ■ in the towns.

FINANCE.

The budget of ■ and expenditure for the year 1913 ■ as follows (18 ■ kronor = 17.) —

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE			
	Kronor	(a) Actual Expenditure	Kronor	Ordinary expenses	Kronor
(a) State Taxes		Royal Household	1 484 000	124 060	1 617,000
Capitation tax	2,000	Justice	5 135,49	652 241	5,998 200
Income and property, &c	94 700 000	Foreign Affairs	1,500 000	406 620	1 956 700
Succession duty	1 000 000	Army	49 850 750	1 274 820	55 125 100
Other stamp duties	11 000 000	Navy	20 228 410	622,36	20,040 000
Customs	1,000 000	Interior	12,074 046	7,061 254	19 157,800
Duties on spirits		Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	14 682 040	3 120 111	17 812 100
Malt and sugar	45 000 000	Y. M. C. A.	26 200 750	8 14 070	80 764 000
Miscellaneous	5 966 700	Agriculture	5,912 941	4 549 389	9 762 300
(b) Net receipts from productive funds of the State		Pensions	5,976 141	3 050,497	8 126,800
Business of the State		Expenses for the Diet, &c	—	—	1 490 000
Railways	13 500 000	Interest on the national debt	—	—	2 481 000
Posts and telegraphs	7 104,711				
Waterfall works	1 050 000				
Domains	931 000				
Interest on shares in the Luossavara Kurunavara Co. Ltd.	1 000 000	(b) Improvement of State property and reduction of debt			
Interest on out-standing loans	9 701 000	Business of the State	39 14 000	4 9 1 000	40 111 000
Interest on the fund for insurance of workmen	1 500,000	Loans to private railways, ship owners, &c	11 060 000	—	11 812,000
(c) Of the profit of the National Bank	1 412,000	Fund for insurance of workmen	—	2 600,000	2 600 000
(d) Employment of property	1 218 000	Amortisation of the national debt	—	6 100 000	6,875 000
(e) Loans	44 401,900				
Total	208 027 000 (14 481 8771)	Total expenditure	—	—	027,200 (14 453,8771)

The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1911 —

Taxed	Agricultural land in the country	2,960,549,880
	in the towns	64,668,800
Other	in the country	1,196,808,100
"	in the towns	3,076,886 000
Total (1911)		7 298,907,580
Untaxed	National	285,250,000
	in the towns	175,582,700
	Belonging to commonalities, in the country	197,595,500
	academies in the towns	381,979,560
(1911)		1,059,408,560
Total		8 358,316,140

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the [redacted] of landed [redacted] belonging to the Church, and the [redacted] do not appear in the budget estimates. The expenses for public instruction [redacted] in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1912, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted entirely for productive purposes (railways, &c.), were as follows:—

Landed railway loan of 1880 with 3½ interest	Kronor
[redacted]	78 308 1
[redacted]	36 111
[redacted]	84 170
[redacted]	4 191 11
[redacted]	340 000
[redacted]	17 000 00
[redacted]	98 1 840
[redacted]	000
[redacted]	16 000
[redacted]	43 000
[redacted]	000
[redacted]	4 480 000
[redacted]	2 000 000
Total	06 000
	(38 875 840)

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 67 per head of the population, and the interest to about 4s, but [redacted] the receipts from railways and outstanding loans, &c., amount to about the whole interest, the charge per head is nominal. The total assets of the State on January 1, 1912 amounted to 1,566,168,376 kronor, thus the financial situation of the State shows a surplus of assets of 950,072,208 kronor.

The [redacted] of the communes in 1910 was 178,630,252 kronor, and the expenditure 192,857,052 kronor. Their assets amounted to 825,957,178 kronor, and their debts to 548,144,686 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies [redacted] 11,207,989 kronor, and expenditure 12,498,481 kronor, their [redacted] 38,498,157 kronor, and debts 16,106,911 kronor.

Defence

ARMY

The military forces are a militia recruited on the principle of universal service, but aided by a voluntarily enlisted personnel which forms the permanent cadres for training purposes.

Liability [redacted] service [redacted] the age of 21, and lasts till the end of the 40th year. The [redacted] belong to the first 'ban' of the active army [redacted] [redacted] years then for 4 years to the second 'ban', and finally for [redacted] years to the Landstorm. The initial period of training [redacted] 150 days for the infantry, garrison artillery, heavy field artillery, and train. It [redacted] [redacted] days for cavalry, horse and field artillery, and engineers. The infantry, &c., are called up for exercise 3 times [redacted] the first period of their service, for [redacted] days each time. The cavalry and artillery have 2 trainings, each of [redacted] days.

The field army is likely to consist, in the first instance, of [redacted] divisions, each of [redacted] brigades of [redacted] regiments (12 battalions), with a regiment of cavalry (4 squadrons), [redacted] regiment of field artillery (11 batteries of [redacted] guns each), [redacted] company of engineers, [redacted] pontoon train, [redacted] telegraph detachment, a supply company, a bearer company, ammunition column and train. There would be also a cavalry division of [redacted] battalions and the [redacted] artillery division (16 squadrons and 3 batteries). The total would amount [redacted] about 100,000 combatants. The first [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] (as far [redacted] go) [redacted] furnish a nearly equal number of [redacted] troops, while

the second ban would provide a sufficient reserve to make good the losses on field service, but it is not known at present what is to be the organisation of the considerable reserves which will be available.

The table below shows the peace strength in 1912

Troops	On	New Com	and Enl.	and Enl.	Total
			Quoties (Voluntary Enlistment)	Contingents (Contingent on the Repetition of exercise, 1912)	
Army	63	3	—	—	70
Infantry 11 regiments (52 battalions)	1,392	1,348	8,651	45,917	57,408
Cavalry, 11 regiments (10 squadrons)	270	202	—	2,820	3,292
Artillery, 6 regiments and 1 corps (60 batteries)	—	—	—	—	—
Horse Artillery, 1 division (1 batteries)	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Artillery, 1 regiment and 1 battery (— batteries)	1,1	458	1,417	8,605	9,074
Garrison Artillery, 1 regiment (10 companies)	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, 11 corps (10 companies)	128	122	46	1,1	24
Train and Medical Service, 6 corps and 1 company (19 companies)	90	130	44	1,481	1,605
Military Officials (Judges, Advocates, Army Surgeons, Commissioners, &c.)	111	237	—	—	1,450
Total Peace Strength about	2,74	2,604	10,104	56,111	81,659

1. Wohl, wir sind nicht

- N uova 202' indetta

1 Army Commissioner London

The total war strength is about 485,000

The strength of the reserve of officers and voluntarily enlisted men amounts to about 26,250, that of the Beavering to about 275,000

The land storm is supposed to amount to about 170,000 of all ranks.

The Swedish infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle (calibre 6.5 mm.), the horse and field artillery have the Krupp 7.5 cm Q F gun. The military budget for 1912 amounted to 2 150 938/, of which 370,518/ was for extra ordinary expenditure.

NAV3

The following is a list of the principal ships —

Year	Name	Displacement tons	Maximum armament		Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated horse power	Maximum speed knots
			On belt	On guns				
1891	Gota	2,300	11½	7½	18.2 in , 7.6 in	1	4,750	■
	Thule	2,390						
	1895	2,880						
1895	Thor	2,700	■	10	21.0 in , 6.4-7 in	1	5,800	17
	Njord							
	Dristigsten							
1900	(A)	2,600	7½	5	25.2 in , 6.6 in	2	5,600	27
	(B)	2,750	7	7½	25.2 in , 6.6 in	2	5,500	17
	Lappaheten							
1901	Manhigsten							
1901	■	1,650	■	7½	25.2 in , 6.6 in	■	5,000	18
	Fylgia	4,810	■	■	8 in	2	12,400	22
1912	New ship (B)	7,000	■	8	41.1 in , 5.6 in	2	■	32

Bylgia is an armoured sea-going cruiser, the other ships are coast defence battleships. These battleships are of the type, low on the water with big bow and stern, lesser gun midships. The latest of them are sea-going vessels. There are 5 torpedo gunboats, 8 destroyers of about 11 knots, about 53 torpedo boats, and 5 submarines. There are also several gunboats and training ships, and 11 monitors for coast service, carrying one = two 6 in or 4 7 in guns each. A parliamentary defence committee (December, 1910) presented a report to the government, in which they expressed the necessity of building four coast defence battleships of greater fighting power than the Oscar II, and proposed a type (F) of 6,800 tons with four 11 in and eight 6 in guns. It has been found necessary to enlarge the naval station at Stockholm, and the committee has proposed its removal to a place outside the capital. It is proposed to extend obligatory military service in the navy from 300 to 365 days. A new Defence Committee (1911) has replaced the one appointed in 1910. This decided not to proceed with the battleship "F". The necessary amount was, however, collected by public subscription, and the ship is building.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz. 1. The Active List, 2. The Reserve, 3. The Retiring. On the active list are 4 flag-officers, 8 commodores, 17 captains, 18 commanders, 1 lieutenant commander, 101 lieutenants, 50 sub lieutenants, 666 warrant officers, and 1,000 petty officers and men, while about 250 commissioned officers belong to the Reserve.

On the active list of the Royal Coast Artillery are 1 general, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 6 majors, 29 captains, 37 lieutenants, 19 sub lieutenants, 166 warrant officers, and 1,361 petty officers and men.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1911 was 359,871. Of these, 11,000 of 2 hectares and under, 88,967, 2 to 20 hectares, 230,477, 20 to 100 hectares, 33,189, above 100, 3,163. Of the total land of Sweden 39 per cent is under cultivation, 32 per cent under natural meadows, and 52.1 per cent under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares (2.47 acres), the area under the chief crops in 1911, and, in thousands of hectolitres (2.75 bushels), the yield in 1911 —

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Mixed Grain		
Area	101,000	400,100	180,000	750,000	163,000	40,000	152,000
Yield	2,791,700	3,390,000	4,880,000	22,364,000	5,320,100	7,000,000	18,760,000

The value of the cereal crops in 1911 is estimated at 1 million kronor, and all crops at 867.4 million kronor. At the end of 1911 Sweden had 1,445,709 horses, 588,485, of cattle, 2,689,609, sheep and lambs, 945,709 pigs, 951,164.

II MINES AND MINERALS

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the mines in particular is making rapid progress by the introduction of modern machinery. There were raised in the year 1911, throughout the Kingdom, 6,153,778 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted to 684,392 tons, the bar iron 428,170 tons. Of iron in 1909 3,196,453, in 1910 4,418,600 tons, in 1911 5,086,898 tons were exported, of pig-iron, 105,854 in 1909, 133,598 in 1910, 150,444 in 1911, of bar iron, 126,996 in 1909, 168,044 in 1910, 158,000 in 1911. There were raised in 1911 2,999 tons of silver and lead ore, 1,628 tons of copper ore, 51,242 tons of zinc ore, 377 tons of manganese ore, and 30,096 tons of sulphur pyrites. The gold produced amounted to 11,020 kilogram, the silver to 1,289 4, the lead to 1,184,221, the copper to 3,221,198, the zinc to 2,123,641. There was not inconsiderable amount of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 311,809 tons of coal in 1911. In 1911 there were 30,579 persons engaged in mining.

III INDUSTRIES

The timber and wood work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests (mostly crown-lands), have an area of 8,948,111 hectares (not including settlement and crown farm forests amounting in 1900 to an area of over 1,100,000) and yielded, in 1910, 3,030,546 cubic metres of timber. In 1910 there were in Sweden 1,232 saw mills and planing mills with 89,605 workpeople who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 182,456,197 kronor, 519 factories for joinery and furniture with 10,108 workpeople, the output for the year being valued at 27,058,674 kronor, 166 factories for wood pulp with 13,178 workpeople, output 95,670,178 kronor, and 70 paper and pasteboard mills with 8,100 workpeople, output 53,885,555 kronor. The extent of other Swedish industries in 1910 is shown in the following table —

Industry	Factories	Workpeople	Value of output Kronor
Iron and steel, smelting, &c.	608	24,014	94,168
Machinery	450	23,110	82,338
Flour Mills	1,384	3,473	106,892,547
Sugar	21	6,211	280,881
Textile factories	—	8,396	(1,011)
Margarine factories	7	4,212	22,324,503
Brandy distilling	199	—	16,028,942
Factories for rectifying of brandy	17	210	82,819,062
Breweries	—	15,000	978,328
Spinning, cotton	31	—	20,933,072
Wool	117	3,717	30,858,977
Weaving, cotton	41	6,000	32,011
Wool	94	3,000	47,459,944
Metal work (other than iron & steel)	277	4,271	27,224,142
Tanneries	—	2,084	28,877,501
Other	87	6,776	54,119,881

Commerce.

The total amount levied in 1909 amounted to 59,239,298 kronor, and in 1911 to 61,781,435 kronor.

COMMERCE

1911

and commerce England and Sweden of 1854 provides for "most favoured nation" treatment between the two countries, and that of 1826 provides for similar treatment between the United Kingdom on the one hand, and Norway on the other

The imports and exports of Sweden have been as follows (18'16 kronor = £1):—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	Kronor 644,227,870	Kronor 622,104,619	Kronor 608,992,257	Kronor 616,805,588	Kronor 671,682,896	Kronor 696,818,881
Exports	504,284,813	524,662,547	482,017,467	474,950,172	502,551,140	663,575,515

The following are the values of the leading imports and exports for two years —

	Imports 1910	Exports 1910	Imports 1911	Exports 1911
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	59,494,749	2,679,647	63,167,576	2,723,425
Corn and flour	51,291,220	1,098,450	160,431	5,114,314
Colonial wares	47,578,919	461,783	69,479,382	938,452
Textile material yarn	60,768,376	2,227,896	63,027,089	2,424,791
Of imports mostly coal	47,919,189	38,028,162	89,402,824	69,044,900
Goods, machinery, &c.	67,492,187	50,687,402	74,459,671	70,612,961
Live animals	21,068,090	70,029,160	22,999,372	87,575,646
Wool, hides, &c. other animal products	40,411,044	10,477,420	40,303,072	15,946,080
Metals, and partly wrought	36,444,449	58,400,837	36,712,218	58,995,745
Timber, wrought and unwrought	16,124,113	264,736,479	15,080,900	274,187,960
Paper and paper manufactures	3,678,057	32,227,726	4,198,428	33,371,331
Other articles	167,313,477	11,290,044	178,652,312	41,600,288
Total	671,682,590 (36,954,172)	592,664,140 (32,646,704)	696,616,933 (38,330,968)	663,575,515 (36,740,502)

of imports and exports are calculated according to average prices in Swedish port, exclusive Customs duties. For most of these average prices merchants consulted by the Board of Trade (Kommers-Kollegium), and values thus obtained are published in the Board's annual report on commerce. The quantities in the Custom returns are most exactly given for imports. For the quantities of exports, statements of exporters are relied on. Imports are recorded from the country of origin, and exports as to the country of destination.

A new Swedish tariff law came into effect December 1, 1911. It provides for a single tariff instead of the maximum and minimum tariffs now in effect, and authorizes the Government to retaliate discrimination against Swedish products by surtaxes up to 100 per cent of duty on dutiable goods, up to the full value of the goods in case of goods admitted of duty under the tariff.

The national Swedish trade mark introduced (1911) by Sveriges Allmänna Handelsförening (General Commercial Association of Sweden) is a crown mark shows the royal crowns, light-blue ground, and the words "Sveriges Allmänna Handelsförening" (Swedish manufacture) are shown on a light-yellow ground below.

The following table shows the value of the trade with principal countries with which Sweden deals.—

Country	Imports from (1910)	Exports to (1910)	Imports from (1911)	Exports to (1911)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain	164,461,933	187,852,051	160,805,218	192,768,287
Germany	231,036,380	124,482,840	244,109,915	138,517,937
Denmark	45,086,501	55,146,284	46,778,811	66,135,728
Norway	21,140,707	28,764,600	20,190,852	37,558,949
Russia (including Finland)	47,252,550	27,744,902	46,096,330	34,346,545
France	28,094,659	42,352,467	32,230,874	48,506,758
Spain	2,725,596	7,562,063	3,667,094	9,580,569
Netherlands	18,378,929	16,091,671	19,394,383	23,926,880
Belgium	9,745,190	16,770,416	9,939,409	18,276,209
United States	53,402,061 ¹	23,636,106 ¹	54,926,884 ¹	25,313,361 ¹
Other countries	50,306,090	62,460,760	58,477,213	78,641,295
Total	671,632,596	592,864,140	696,616,923	668,375,518

¹ Including trade with Canada and Greenland

The following table shows (according to the Board of Trade returns) the chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Sweden -

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wood and timber	4,098,168	4,506,540	4,802,184	4,001,044	4,070,378	4,461,960
Iron, pig and puddled bar	230,927	427,405	700,561	312,621	859,847	368,846
Steel ingots, &c	333,766	323,237	290,478	354,001	864,533	342,061
Other iron and steel	190,016	186,404	164,924	152,904	175,864	192,295
Butter	224,969	281,051	227,051	271,440	382,807	420,300
Paper and board	1,084,638	1,264,830	1,450,709	1,601,085	2,022,896	2,168,770
Wood pulp	1,048,465	1,134,538	1,108,705	894,131	968,483	1,225,919
	1,186,024	1,603,216	1,399,971	1,441,425	1,904,480	1,984,819

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in thousands of pounds) for years :-

	1905	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports from Sweden to U.K.	10,764	9,724	11,622	11,938	18,281
Exports to Sweden from U.K.	6,859	6,187	6,607	6,847	7,132

Shipping Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1911, was as follows :-

	Sailing		Steam			
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
100-500	1,097	68,803	250	15,692	1,847	79,495
500-1,000	106	106,857	561	112,442	906	318,799
Above 1,000 tons	28	28,096	145	194,132	181	129,180
	7	9,456	818	610,204	825	619,660
Total	1,635	204,624	1,214	842,460	2,849	1,047,084

The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in the beginning of 1911—namely, 200,683 tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 259 vessels of a total burthen of 186,577 tons.

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in 1910, as follows:—

	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered:						
Swedish	9,027	3,771,116	8,771	1,765,003	17,798	5,537,100
Foreign	9,670	2,202,893	11,907	3,231,075	21,577	5,433,970
Total entered	18,697	5,974,011	20,678	4,996,078	39,375	10,970,089
Cleared:						
Swedish	11,507	4,031,908	6,149	1,517,800	17,656	5,549,708
Foreign	9,708	3,548,580	8,589	1,976,311	18,297	5,524,891
Total cleared	21,215	7,580,488	14,738	3,494,111	35,953	11,074,599
Total entered & cleared 1910	39,912	13,554,499	35,416	8,490,189	75,328	22,044,688

Internal Communications.

In 1910 133,498 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1911 the total length of railways in Sweden was 8,077 miles, of which 2,770 miles belonged to the State. The receipts in 1909 136,544,718 kronor, and expenses 100,135,869 kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1909 was 502,705,727 kronor, and for private railways 535,239,454 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1909 was 18,173,613; weight of goods carried on State railways, 10,969,250 tons; private railways, 20,164,840 tons of goods, and 35,612,240 passengers.

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1911 was 24,502 miles, 6,560 miles of which belonged to the railways. The wires of the State telephone had a length of 177,114 miles, the wires of the private telephone lines a length of 84,837 miles. There were 2,904 telegraph offices. The number of despatches sent in the year 1911 4,380,997, including 980,551 in transit. In 1911 there were about 201,500 instruments employed in the telephone service, including 63,700 private telephones.

The Swedish Post Office carried 460,123,748 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1911. The number of post-offices at the end of the year 3,790. The total receipts of the Post in 1911 amounted to 23,260,148 kronor, and the total expenditure to 20,395,816 kronor, leaving a surplus of 2,864,332 kronor.

Money and Credit.

The Riksbank, the National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the King. It is a bank of exchange to regulate its relations with foreign countries, it accepts deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserves are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its deposits in current accounts.

at home and abroad; but circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden on January 1, 1912 (18 16 kronor = 1l.) There are fifteen conjointly responsible private banks and sixty-one joint-stock banks (beginning of 1912). Since December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes:—

Assets	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint Stock Banks
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Real estate	—	12,055,242	48,374,188
Coin and bullion	99,847,627	35,929,474	603,841
Accounts with other banks	69,056,912	31,467,221	1,154,252
State bills	16,046,630	67,346,278	851,646
Stocks, shares, mortgages, &c.	—	914,994	2,389,916
Bills	1,054,499	192,994,495	404,744,046
Loans on public obligations, shares, &c.	27,977,000	364,733,691	771,510,820
Other credits, &c.	4,946,763	172,470,461	668,950
Total	201,698,601	767,288,190	1,814,771,559

Liabilities	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint Stock Banks
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Notes and bills	20,177,010	15,000,109	81,809,727
Liabilities with other banks	9,202,056	84,834,116	98,325,477
Deposits &c.	64,676,664	402,580,987	1,019,868,607
Capital	50,000,000	93,566,915	277,479,664
Reserve	12,500,000	6,184,155	141,681,649
To be paid out to the public treasury	1,399,000	—	—
Various liabilities	6,846,679	42,325,734	944,166,479
To further disposition	689	17,944,421	6,943,973
Total	201,698,601	767,288,190	1,814,771,559

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows:—

		1909	1910	1911
Number of depositors at end of year	1,508,371	1,539,957	1,578,711	1,661,869
Deposits in kronor	719,677,079	767,017,760	818,818,819	864,976,668
Capital and fund	60,998,512	64,950,886	69,266,127	73,271,589

At end of 1911 the Post Office Savings Bank had 566,749 depositors and 47,186,406 kronor of deposits.

The Private and Joint-Stock act as Savings Banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of depositors at end of year	681,518	719,140	764,946	821,245
Deposits at end of year, kronor	251,002,466	261,626,740	278,676,376	304,766,557

Money, Weights, ~~and Measures~~

By a treaty signed ~~on~~ 27, 1873, ~~the~~ additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, ~~and~~ Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona, of 100 ore, ~~is~~ of the value of 1s. 1½d., ~~and~~ about ~~one~~ kronor to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, '900 fine containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7·5 grammes, '800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value ~~is~~ gold. National Bank ~~notes~~ for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank ~~is~~ bound to exchange them for gold ~~on~~ presentation.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN ~~IN~~ GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count H. Wiangel.

Councillor—Baron C. E. Åkerhielm.

Attaché.—Baron O. Hamilton.

Naval Attaché.—Lieut. Comm. E. de Peyron.

Military Attaché.—Capt. E. de Linde.

Chancellors.—J. Stille and J. Kihlman.

Consul-General in London.—Daniel Danielsson.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN.

Envoy and Minister.—Fame W Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. (April 15, 1913).

Secretary.—Hon. W. Erskine, M.V.O.

Honorary Attaché.—Viscount Camperdown.

Naval Attaché.—Commander W. P. Montague, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Colonel Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O.

Consul at Stockholm—H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.

There ~~are~~ also Consular representatives ~~at~~ Gothenburg, Helsingborg, Gälle, Kalmar, Söderhamn, Visby, Varberg, &c.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWYZ — SUISSE — SVIZZERA)

Constitution and Government.

I CENTRAL

On August 1, 1291 the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden, entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight members, and in 1513 thirteen. Various allied and subject territories were acquired either by single cantons or by several in common, and in 1648 the League became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire, but the addition was made to the number of cantons till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the united Helvetic Republic was formed. This failed to satisfy the Swiss and in 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and out of the lands formerly allied a subject increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation with compulsory referendum or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties, it regulates the army, the postal and telegraph system, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It provides for the ~~army~~ in general, and especially decides on the import and export duties in accordance with principles embodied in the constitution. It legislates on matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidize, besides the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal University and other higher educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide ~~regarding~~ public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislative and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. Their remuneration depends on the wealth and liberality of the cantons, the average being about 20 francs (16s) per day, representatives from the canton of Glarus receive 30 francs (25s), from Uri and from Unterwalden 15 francs (12s 6d) per day. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend

entirely the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—into Stadt and Land, Appenzell into Auser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, and Unterwald into Ob- and Nidwald. Each of these pairs of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The National Council consists of 167 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 1 franc for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 1 centime (2d) per kilometre to and from the capital. Members employed on the Federal Government receive additional pay at the same rate. On the basis of the general census of 1910, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Zürich (Zurich)	25	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	1
Bern (Berne)	32	St. Gallen (St. Gall)	15
Luzern (Lucerne)	8	Graubünden (Grisons)	6
Uri	1	Aargau (Argovie)	12
Schwyz	9	Thurgau (Thurgovie)	7
Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2	Ticino (Tessin)	1
Glarus (Glarus)	2	Vaud (Waadt)	16
Zug (Zoug)	1	Valais (Wallis)	1
Fribourg (Freiburg)	7	Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	7
Solothurn (Soleure)	6	Genève (Genève)	8
Basel (Bâle)—town and country	11	Total	189
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	2		

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote, and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundesversammlung,' the Federal Assembly, and they represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by either of the popular initiative, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, the alteration demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation. For the decision the question submitted a majority both of the cantons and of the voters is required. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' the Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of the council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced to the deliberative councils, and they are present at, and take part in, their proceedings, but

do not vote. Every citizen who is a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not eligible the offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be and usually is, elected to succeed the outgoing President.

President for 1913—M. Edouard Muller (Bern). Born, 1848.

Vice-President—Arthur Hoffmann (St. Gall). Born, 1857.

The members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 4800 fr. per annum, while the President has 5400 fr.—are ministers, or chiefs of the administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are:—1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Interior. 3. Justice and Police. 4. Military. 5. Finance and Customs. 6. Agriculture and Industry. 7. Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each of the cantons and demi cantons of Switzerland is sovereign, so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in its instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all amendments of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In each canton there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungsrath*) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, mayor, syndic, and not less than five other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

Area and Population.

I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Area and population, December 31, 1900, and population December 1, 1910. The cantons are given in the official order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated. —

Canton	Area : ■ miles	Population		Pop. ■ mils, 1910
		Dec. 1, 1900	Dec. 1, 1910	
Zurich (Zurich) (1851)	666	431,036	500,679	751.7
Bern (Bern) (1353)	2,657	589,435	642,744	241.9
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	579	146,159	166,782	288.0
Uri (1221)	415	19,700	22,055	53.1
Schwyz (1291)	351	55,385	58,847	166.2
Obwalden (Unterwalden-le- Haut) (1291)	183	15,260	17,118	98.5
Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le- Bas) (1291)	112	13,070	13,796	128.1
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	267	82,349	88,211	124.8
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	■	25,093	28,013	304.5
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	644	127,951	139,200	216.1
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	■	100,762	116,728	386.5
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)	14	112,227	135,546	9,681.9
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)	163	68,497	76,241	467.7
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	41,514	45,943	403.0
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1513)	101	55,281	57,723	572.0
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1513)	61	13,499	14,681	239.8
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	779	250,285	301,141	386.0
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,773	104,520	118,262	42.6
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	■	206,498	229,850	424.0
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	■	113,221	134,055	351.8
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,088	138,638	158,556	146.7
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,244	261,379	315,428	253.5
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,027	114,438	129,579	63.9
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	312	126,279	132,184	423.6
Genève (Genf) (1815)	■	132,609	154,159	1,427.8
Total	15,976	3,315,443	3,741,971	234.8

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 15 of the ■ cantons, the French in five, the Italian in ■ (Ticino), and the Roumansch and Italian together in one (Graubünden). In 1910, 2,599,154 spoke German, 796,244 French, 301,325 Italian, and 39,834 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1910 ■ 565,296.

The following statistics show the preliminary results of the Swiss Federal ■ of 1911 regarding Swiss factory enterprises :—

Trades	Factories	Employees		
		■	Female	■
Cotton ■	326	11,617	17,939	39,549
Silk industry	812	7,735	■	81,537
■ industry	67	2,190	3,185	5,325
Linen industry	24	■	567	1,007
Embroidery	266	11,767	16,332	■
Other ■ trades	111	1,517	2,333	4,150
Clothing ■ outfitting	630	3,730	13,061	24,850
Provisions ■ alimentary trades	694	12,440	12,604	26,044

Trades	Factories	Employees		
		Male	Female	
Chemical industry	195	6,907	1,725	8,692
for power, and water	263	4,254	1	4,255
Paper graphic trades	625	13,237	4,090	18,157
Woodworking trades	1,268	23,333	432	23,765
working	623	21,865	1,400	23,325
Machinery, apparatus, etc	640	45,813	1,122	46,495
Jewellery and watchmaking	856	21,445	14,338	35,988
Clay and stone trades	441	17,160	1,000	18,160

Of the persons exercising a profession in 1900, 187,446 (140,939 and 46,507 women) foreigners, having 166,729 foreigners (47,876 male and 118,853 female) dependent on them; total foreigners dependent occupation, 354,175.

II. MOVING POPULATION.

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths and Stillbirths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1906	94,971	3,766	26,231	62,971	30,400
1907	97,692	3,755	27,660	61,411	35,247
1908	99,464	3,223	27,637	60,940	38,544
1909	97,296	3,184	27,195	62,006	34,700
1910	96,669	3,154	27,114	64,078	30,991

In 1910 the illegitimate births numbered 4,417, or 4.6 per cent. The number of divorces 1,527.

The number of emigrants in five years was —1907, 5,710; 1908, 3,656; 1909, 4,918; 1910, 5,178; in 1911, 5,512; in 1912, 5,871.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 1, 1910, the population of the principal towns was as follows:—Zurich, 189,088; Basel, 131,914; Geneva, 125,520; Bern, 85,264; Lausanne, 63,926; St. Gallen, 37,657; Chaux-de-Fonds, 37,636; Lucerne, 39,152; Biel, 23,583; Winterthur, 25,066; Neuchâtel, 23,505.

Religion.

There is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created in any territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of the country. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

According to the census of December 1, 1910, the number of Protestants amounted to 2,108,590, of Roman Catholics to 1,590,792, and of Jews to 19,023. Protestants are in a majority in 12 of the cantons, and Catholics in 10. Of the most populous cantons, Zurich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and

Basel (town and land) ■■■ mainly Protestant, while Luzern, Fribourg, Ticino, Valais and ■■■ Forest Cantons are mainly Catholic. The Roman Catholic priests are much more ■■■■ than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They ■■■ under five bishops, viz., of Basel and Lugano (resident at Solothurn), Chur, St. Gallen, Lausanne and Geneva (resident at Fribourg), and Sitten (Sion), all of them immediately subject to the Holy See. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, ■■■ under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is ■■■ centralization. Before the y ■■■ most of the ■■■■ had organized a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it ■■■ made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In ■■■ cantons the ■■■■ almost entirely ■■■ the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and ■■■■. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is ■■■ one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is ■■■ one to seven; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there ■■■ primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1910, '1 per cent. could not read, and '3 per cent. could not write.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1910-11 :—

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Infant schools	1,143	1,605	6,440
Primary schools	4,812	12,485	544,162
Secondary schools	636	2,118	87,570
■■■■ school- (preparatory)	48	1,188	14,798
■■■■ (private and public)	■	564	■

There ■■■ also improvement schools with 41,464 pupils, schools for girls with 1,847, gymnasia with 7,847. In 1911-12 there ■■■ commercial schools with altogether 3,937 pupils; industrial schools with 4,951 pupils; technical schools with 1,353 pupils; ■■■ schools for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects; agricultural schools with 1,161 pupils; schools for horticulture, for viticulture, for arboriculture, and for dairy management. In 1910, 8 institutions for the blind ■■■ 326 inmates; ■■■ for ■■■ deaf and dumb had 786; 25 ■■■ feeble-minded had 1,391. In ■■■ reformatories of Switzerland in 1910, there ■■■ 1,527 children under instruction. The expenditure ■■■ instruction in 1911 was: by ■■■ State, 41,800,000 francs; by the communes, 44,600,000 francs; total, 86,400,000 francs.

■■■■ universities in Switzerland. These universities ■■■ organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, ■■■ divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philo-

sophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zurich, with a teaching staff of 185 and 1,336 matriculated students, in 1909. The academy of Neuchâtel was transformed into a university in May, 1909, but without the faculty of medicine. The following table shows the year of foundation of each university, the number of teaching staff and of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the universities in the winter of 1912-13:—

	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy	Total	Teaching
Basle (1460)	51	74	230	114	569	1.0
Zurich (1833)	36	343	451	610	1,380	176
Bern (1834)	36	472	379	600	1,487	146
Geneva (1559) & (1732)	30	280	624	560	1,501	156
Lausanne (1597) & (1860)	10	253	297	400	1,056	—
Fribourg (1859)	244	11	—	244	608	92
Neuchâtel (1806) & (1909) ²	10	67	—	170	250	7

¹ As an Academy.

² As a University.

These numbers are exclusive of 'hearers,' but inclusive of over 1,100 women students.

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 19 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years, the President and Vice-President, as such, for two years. The President has a salary of 13,000 francs a year, and the other members 12,000 francs. The Tribunal has two sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and cantons; between cantons and cantons; between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs; between parties who refer their suits to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs; and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers: the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1910, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 4,210, of whom 511 were foreigners.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-A.Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Glarus, Lucerne, Valais, Schaffhausen, and Freiburg.

Insurance.

The Swiss Federal Insurance Law (insurance against illness and accident), passed by both Chambers on June 18, 1911, accepted by the electors of the Republic with a small majority. Total votes 528,781, of which 236,037 were 238,684 against the

citizens entitled to against illness, and foreigners may the benefits of the law. Compulsory against illness does not yet, but cantons communities are entitled under the act declare obligatory insurance for certain or, in general, to establish public benefit (sick fund) associations, make employers responsible for the payment the premiums of their employees

Insurance against accident is compulsory for all officials, employees, and workmen of all the factories, trades, which are under the Federal liability law. Every person above the of 14 can insure voluntarily at the Federal insurance administration (or at corporation).

Finance.

The entire net proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (259,600l. in 1913) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its and effects. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

Revenue and expenditure for six years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1907	5,836,570	5,572,400	1910	6,674,609	6,458,221
1908	5,805,640	6,095,170	1911	3,931,704	4,031,842
1909	6,227,140	7,558,710	1912	3,710,400	3,866,300

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1913 :—

Source of Revenue	FRANCS	Branch of Expenditure	FRANCS
Property	1,906,714	Debt, Total Charge	8,076,000
Capital invested	4,659,972	General administration	1,608,400
General administration	120,800	Departments —	
Departments —		Political	1,162,307
Police	23,000	Interior	17,113,547
Interior	119,300	Justice and Police	2,944,500
Justice and Police	1,003,000	Military	44,296,227
Military	3,740,100	Finance Customs	9,618,320
Finance and Customs	68,754,000	Commerce, Industry, and	
Commerce, Industry, and		Agriculture	16,804,430
Agriculture	1,083,000	Posts and Railway	579,980
Railway	4,210,050	Miscellaneous	2,056,209
Miscellaneous			
Total	98,725,000 (8,949,000f.)	Total	108,155,000 (4,126,200l.)

The public debt of the Confederation amounted, January 1, 1910, to 4,977,200l., mostly at 3½ per cent. The debt charge for 1910 amounted

DEFENCE

to 251,885/ (of which 138,000/ was for redemption of debt) At the date the 'Federal Fortune,' or ~~Swiss~~ property, real property, 2,695,295/ , stock, 1,309,460/ , works producing interest, 1,868,990/ , stores not producing interest, 938,580/ , debts, 73,670/ , inventory, 2,145,740/ , Swiss National Bank 425,740/ , cash, 15,820/ , total, 9,463,310/ , the net Fortune being thus 4,977,190/

Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the St Gothard pass, others have been constructed at St Maurice and Martigny in the Rhone Valley.

Switzerland depends for defence upon a *national militia*. Service in this force is compulsory and universal, with few exemptions except for physical disability. Those excused or rejected pay certain taxes. Inability extends from the 17th to the end of the 48th year, actual service commencing at the age of 20. The first 12 years are spent in the first line, called the *Answug*, the next 6 in the *Landwehr*, and the remaining 6 in the *Landsturm*. For cavalry, however, service is 11 years in the *Answug*, and 12 in the *Landwehr*. The *Landsturm* only includes men who have undergone some training. The unarmed *Landsturm* comprises all other males between 20 and 50 whose services can be made available for non-combatant duties of any description.

The initial training of the Swiss militia soldier is carried out in recruits' schools, and the periods are 65 days for infantry engineers, and foot artillery, 75 days for field artillery, and 90 days for cavalry. The subsequent trainings, called 'repetition courses,' are 11 days annually but after going through seven courses (8 in the case of the cavalry) further attendance is excused for all under the rank of sergeant. The *Landwehr* men are only called out once for training, also for 11 days.

The country is divided into 6 divisional districts. The field army, formed of the *Elite*, is to consist of 6 divisions, 3 cavalry brigades, and 3 mountain brigades. A division consists of 3 brigades each of 2 regiments consisting of 2 or 3 battalions, 1 cyclist company, 1 battalion of field artillery, 1 howitzer batteries, 2 squadrons of guides, and 1 battalion of sappers. A cavalry brigade consists of 2 regiments. A mountain brigade consists of 2 or 3 battalions, 1 mountain batteries, and 1 company of sappers. Altogether there are 106 battalions, 11 field batteries, 12 howitzer batteries, 11 mountain batteries, and 11 cavalry regiments (each of 3 squadrons), besides 12 squadrons of guides. There is a staff organisation on paper for three army corps. There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, &c.

The total number of combatants in the field army may be taken as 140,000. There are also separate forces, mostly *Landwehr*, for manning the fortifications which close the St Gothard Pass and the Rhone Valley to a possible invader from the south. They amount to about 21,000. The *Landwehr* is organised in 60 battalions and 24 squadrons. Altogether Switzerland has nearly 200,000 (combatants), respectively the organised *Landsturm*, who may be called up to another 60,000.

The administration of the Swiss army is partly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities, who promote officers up to the rank of captain. But the Federal Government is concerned with all general questions, and makes all the higher appointments.

The following table shows the strength of the Swiss troops (Auszug and Landwehr) in 1912

Troops		Auszug of 1812	Landwehr	
Staff				1,383
Infantry	Auszug, 106 battalions	85,181		147,100
	Landwehr, 11 battalions		50,974	
Cavalry	Auszug 35 squadrons and 4 mountain detachments	6,900		9,121
	Landwehr 11 squadrons		4,377	
Artillery	Auszug, 11 and mountain batteries			1,800
	16 position companies (partly Landwehr)			
	Landwehr 15 position companies			
	Paras and ammunition columns		1,101	
Engineers	Auszug altogether 28 companies	8		1,407
	Landwehr altogether 14 companies		1,401	
Medical	other subsidiary services	1,100	3,301	
Total		143,290	61,660	214,922

The Swiss infantry is armed with the Swiss repeating rifle. The field artillery has now been completely rearmed with a Q F shielded gun, 7.5 cm calibre. The position artillery has batteries of 8.4 and 10.5 cm guns.

The total expenditure on the army now amounts to not less than 100 million francs (1,720,000) yearly, a relatively large, being nearly one third of the total Federal budget. A sum of 220,000 was granted in 1910 for the fortifications of the St Gothard Pass and St Maurice.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Of the total 100 per cent 4 per cent is unproductive, of the productive 96 per cent is under grass and meadows, 10 per cent under forest, 18.7 per cent under fruit, 16.4 per cent under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The area and yield of the principal crops for 3 years are as follows:—

	Area			Yield		
	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt
Wheat	105,983	104,728	104,641	1,910,769	1,475,000	1,887,608
Barley	12,844	12,844	12,800	201,889	189,288	189,288
Oats	80,769	80,522	80,522	1,678,231	1,389,750	1,384,871
Rye	60,268	60,021	59,907	987,708	808,521	918,717
Maize	8,211	8,211	8,285	62,971	47,229	60,810
Vines	88,412	88,870	88,870	8,989,908	8,858,515	18,804,910

1 Gallons of wine

The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. Wine is produced in five of the cantons, tobacco in three. In 1911 (last census) there were in Switzerland, 143,728 horses, 1,448,371 cattle, 159,727 sheep, 569,253 pigs, 339,997 goats, beehives, 223,933.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,290 square miles, or 2,105,214 acres in extent (comprising 91,597 acres of cantonal forest, 1,403,772 acres belonging to municipalities and other corporations, and 609,855 acres of private forests). The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced, servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up, public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being provided. In the year 1912, 20,958,196 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted, while timber amounting to 2,061,644 cubic metres was cut. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1912, 192 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 42,104,650.

Switzerland though in the main an agricultural country, has a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. There are 5 salt mining districts, that of Boz (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company, that at Schweizerhalle (Basel) is worked by the Glöck family, those at Rheinfelden, Ryburg, and Kaiseraugst (Aargau) are worked by a joint stock company, in virtue of a concession from the Canton. The output of salt of all kinds in 1910 reached 621,491 quintals. From the various cement works the output in 1910 amounted to 757,503 metric tons. In 1912 there were 8,093 factories in Switzerland (7,907 in 1911). The number of persons employed (1911) was 328,841 (211,077 males and 117,764 females), the motive machinery had 515,859 horse power. In 1910, 146 breweries produced 2,507,222 hectolitres of beer.

Commerce.

The special commerce, including precious metals, is as follows in five years—

	1907	1910	1911	1912
Imports	£ 61,870,064	£ 11,017,381	£ 61,401,000	£ 78,549,415
Exports	£ 42,812,115	£ 4,504,805	£ 47,845,000	£ 44,408,860

The following table shows the value of special commerce in 1911 and 1912.—

Merchandise	Imports (1912)	Exports (1912)	Imports (1911)	Exports (1911)
	France	France	France	France
Cereals	231,052,996	6,366,541	219,706,716	6,186,482
Fruits ■■ vegetables	41,766,358	6,442,126	41,606,430	2,451,498
Colonial produce	107,625,794	55,667,233	86,859,153	47,046,021
Animal ■■ substances	110,385,922	118,717,470	106,729,461	108,184,400
Tobacco	16,471,642	4,207,156	14,867,046	4,102,618
Beverages	57,733,948	2,918,528	55,517,089	3,017,687
Animals, living	72,663,774	15,366,901	73,401,552	12,574,784
Hides ■■ skins	54,712,555	39,945,447	48,624,919	34,119,610
Timber	50,077,092	7,467,514	49,847,604	7,561,144
Cotton goods	134,105,931	370,400,149	121,955,776	206,087,276
Woolen, hemp, &c., goods	31,194,543	3,653,655	21,806,975	3,774,882
Bulk goods	190,010,947	273,292,665	168,940,244	298,641,582
Woolen goods	77,307,959	21,591,739	75,799,366	20,216,019
Clothing, ready made	60,702,675	50,725,099	54,658,148	18,586,409
Mineral substances	117,594,502	15,904,769	111,588,070	12,025,996
Iron work	113,468,293	31,339,244	98,702,844	20,761,182
Copper work	31,999,095	10,201,292	29,195,776	6,478,168
Gold and silver bullion	3,992,624	9,795	3,102,566	12,559
Machinery	54,454,199	92,069,832	47,950,330	18,861,128
Clocks	2,312,430	160,663,965	1,461,895	163,242,261
Chemicals	4,611,277	19,174,121	42,073,889	16,579,656
Grease, oils, &c.	29,194,702	2,427,671	26,892,389	1,649,794
Total incl. other merchandise	1,963,724,114	1,357,596,670	1,902,354,946	1,267,800,464

In Switzerland, for the majority of imports, the values are fixed by a system of Exports nominated by the Customs department. Up to 1901 a single value was fixed for each class of goods, but the Commission now takes into account the difference of prices in different countries of origin. For values of exports declarations are, in general, considered sufficient. Returns show the net weight, though the gross weight also is declared. It is sought to record as the country of origin the country of production, and as the country of destination where the goods are to be consumed. When exact information is not available the most distant known points of transit are recorded. In accordance with this system, Swiss returns show, as far as can be ascertained, the trade between Switzerland and Great Britain, though, since direct commercial intercourse is impossible, the name of Switzerland does not appear in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The treaty of Commerce provides for the most favoured nation treatment in respect of commerce, residence and other matters affecting Swiss and British interests.

The customs duties amounted in 1909, to 392,011 francs; in 1910 to 40,060,250 francs; in 1911, 80,939,346 francs; in 1912, to 86,175,262 francs.

The following table, in thousands of francs, shows the distribution of the special trade with Switzerland (including bullion but not coin). Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade:—

	Imports from (1910)	Imports from (1911)	Exports to (1910)	Exports to (1911)
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	France	France	France	France
Germany	565,720	591,395	270,163	274,479
France	846,591	339,633	130,045	132,637
Italy	208,068	180,629	85,593	83,284
Austria-Hungary	110,746	118,824	80,072	85,045
Great Britain	112,677	99,857	200,855	212,920
Belgium	36,261	88,926	22,911	25,227
Russia	85,618	89,660	41,812	41,812
Holland	18,724	28,083	9,577	9,871
United States	—	75,085	—	142,228

Total trade between Switzerland ■■■ the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years —

—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Switzerland into U. K.	8 401	7 914	8 501	9 811	10 085
Exports to Switzerland ■■■ U. K.	2,616	2 314	2 861	3 371	3 934

Internal Communications.

In 1912 the State railways of Switzerland had a length of 2,288 miles, ■■■ the privately owned railways 1,176. There ■■■ also ■■■ miles of foreign railways within the Confederation. The cost of construction of the railways up ■■■ the end of 1911 was 1,935,969,869 francs (77 438 794/7). There ■■■ carried (1912) 18,457,031 tons of goods and 105,575,536 passengers. The receipts from traffic of all the Swiss railways amounted to 214,319,718 francs (8,572,788/7). The working expenses amounted to 128,406,969 francs (5,136,278/7). Five of the principal Swiss railways have been acquired by the Confederation. The traffic on the Swiss waters ■■■ 1912 was carried on by 285 boats or barges belonging to 19 companies.

In 1912 there ■■■ in Switzerland 2,093 post offices and 1,926 letter boxes. By the internal ■■■ there ■■■ forwarded 175,485 129 letters, 87,100,792 post cards, 69,780,150 packets of printed matter, 1,206,206 samples, 200,682,738 newspapers, and 6,540,498 registered parcels, &c. In the international service there ■■■ forwarded 29,217,052 letters, 22,291,841 post cards, 16,558,195 packets of printed matter, 1,686,608 samples, 2,374,285 newspapers, and 2,312,458 registered parcels, &c. Internal post office orders were sent to the amount of 816,538,413 francs, and international sent and received to the amount of 167,153,241 francs. Receipts, 1912, 64,367,567 francs (2,574,702/7), expenditure, 61,853,678 francs (2,474,147/7).

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1912) of 2,186 miles of line with 16,449 miles of ■■■. There were transmitted 1,706,607 inland telegrams, 3,155,773 international, and 1,438,809 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,291. There ■■■ 442 telephone systems with 11,349 miles of line and 196,399 miles of wire, conversations, 55,474,572. The telegraph and telephone receipts ■■■ 1912 amounted ■■■ 18,541,804 francs (741,672/7), the expenditure to 17,582,229 francs (701,288/7).

Money ■■■ Credit.

In 1912 the ■■■ of ■■■ of ■■■ nominal value of 13,740,000 francs (gold, 11,000,000 francs, fractional silver, 2,000,000, nickel and bronze, 740,000).

There ■■■ in Switzerland in 1912, ■■■ banks with an aggregate paid capital of 244,760,000 francs. Note circulation amounted to 6,813,000 francs.

Banks of issue ■■■ subject ■■■ inspection. The ■■■ National Bank, with headquarters divided ■■■ Bern and Zurich, opened its doors ■■■ June 20, 1907. It will ultimately have the exclusive right to issue bank ■■■ in Switzerland, the existing banks being allowed ■■■ years to withdraw their note ■■■. On December 31, 1912, there ■■■ notes ■■■ the bank in circulation ■■■ the ■■■ of 371,813,000 francs.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of *Batsen*, and *Rappen* = *Centimes*

Average rate of exchange, 25 22½ francs = £1 sterling.

The 20-franc piece is fine, the 5-franc silver piece fine, the silver franc, franc, and half-franc are 835 fine. Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union, but Italy is exonerated from taking back its exported fractional case of the dissolution of the Union, the importation into Switzerland of franc, franc, and franc pieces is prohibited by decree of February 21, 1899, on pain of confiscation. By a Convention of November 15, 1902, with the other States within the Union, Switzerland may coin, exceptionally, 12,000,000 francs fractional silver pieces, but the must be spread least years.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8.9ths of .

The *Pfund*, pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Viertheilpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister — M. Gaston Chulin.

Secretary. — Ch. Paravicini,

Councillor of Legation — M. Theo Kattel.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —

Secretary — Robert H. Chve

Military Attaché — Colonel Edward John Gienet, C.B.

Commercial Attaché. — Sir Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B. (also at Paris)

Consul General Zurich — Sir Angus, K.C.M.G.

There are Consuls at Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Davos, and St. Moritz. Vice Consuls at Zurich, Montreux, Bâle, St. Gall, Lugano, and Neuchâtel.

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Departments Annual Bern

Statistique de la Suisse avec l'étranger Annual.

Veranschlag der Eidgenossenschaft

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TURKEY AND DEPENDENT STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning [redacted]

[redacted] V., born November 3, 1844 (21 Shavval 1260), [redacted] of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne [redacted] the deposition of [redacted] elder brother, Sultan Abdul Hamid II., April 27, 1909.

Children of the Sultan.

I. *Zia-E-din* Effendi, born 1877. II. *Nedim-ed-Din* Effendi, born 1881. III. *Esmir-Hilmi* Effendi, born February 18, 1883. IV. *Refa* Sultana, born 1887.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

[redacted] and deposed Sultan, Abdul Hamid, there [redacted] two surviving brothers and [redacted] sisters of the reigning Sultan.

I. *Djémile* Sultana, born August 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal Eddin Pasha, [redacted] of Ahmet Veli Pasha; widow, 1892.

II. *Sevke* Sultana, born November 21, 1851; widow of the [redacted] Mahmut Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

III. *Mediha* Sultana, born 1857; married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha; widow, 1885; (2) April 30, 1890, to Ferid Pasha.

IV. *Sulrima* Effendi, born 1860.

V. *Id-E-din* Effendi, born January 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fifth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the Empire, and the twenty-ninth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of [redacted] succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent State institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women [redacted] of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son, but only in [redacted] there [redacted] no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultana of Turkey for [redacted] centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase [redacted] free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadein,' [redacted] Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always [redacted] aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Hamadar-Kadin,' [redacted] to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kizlar-Aghasi,' has the [redacted] rank as the Grand Vizier, but has the precedence if present [redacted] occasions.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who have ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house:—

House of Othman.

Othman	[redacted]	Bajazet II.	1481
Orchan	[redacted]	Selim I.	[redacted]
Murad I.	[redacted]	Solyman I., 'The Magni-	
Bajazet I., 'The Thunder-		ficent'	[redacted]
bolt'	1389	[redacted] II.	[redacted]
Interregnum	1393	[redacted] III.	1574
Mohammed I.	[redacted]	Mohammed III.	[redacted]
Murad II.	[redacted]	Ahmet I.	1603
Mohammed II., Conqueror		Mustapha I.	1617
of Constantinople	[redacted]	Othman II.	[redacted]

Murad IV, 'The Intrepid'	1623	Abdul Hamid I	1773
Ibrahim	1611	Selim III	1789
Mohammed IV	1648	Mustapha IV	1807
Solyman II	1687	Mahmoud II	1808
Ahmet II	1691	Abdul Medjid	1839
Mustapha II	1695	Abdul Aziz	1861
Ahmet III	1703	Murad V (May 30)	1876
Mahmoud II	1730	Abdul Hamid II (Aug 31)	1876
Othman III	1754	Mohammed V (April 27)	1909
Mustapha III	1757		

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The amount charged to the Budget of 1911-12 is £T493,280.

Constitution and Government

The fundamental laws of the Empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Hadith,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors are binding upon the Sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws the 'Canon Nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent from a collection of 'hatti sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely is an emanation of human authority. After the promulgation of the Hatt-i Sherif of 1839, complete codes of law (Civil Criminal, and Commercial) were drawn up and form the laws in force being largely based on the Code Napoleon. These codes are administered by the 'Nizams' into Courts. The Civil Code is administered by the Sheriat courts dealing with questions of real property, and with all matters relating to the personal status of Moslems.

Forms of constitution after the model of the West European States were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments: the first of them embodied in the 'Hatt-i Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent is a decree of Sultan Abdul Hamid II of November 1876. The latter provided for the security of personal liberty and property, for the administration of justice by irremovable judges, the abolition of torture, the freedom of the Press, and the equality of all Ottoman subjects. Islam was declared to be the religion of the State, but freedom of worship was secured to all creeds, and all persons, irrespective of religion, were declared eligible for public office. Parliament should consist of two Houses, a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. Senators should be at least 40 years of age and would be appointed by the Sultan from among those who have rendered distinguished service to the State. For the election of deputies one electoral delegate has to be chosen for every 50 electors, and these electoral delegates choose a deputy for every 8,000 electors. Electors must be Ottoman subjects of at least 25 years of age, without distinction of race or creed, while delegates must be at least 30 years of age. Civil or military officials may offer themselves for election, but must immediately resign their posts on being returned. In consequence of the prevailing discontent, especially in the army, caused by corruption and misgovernment an Imperial Decree was issued for the convocation of a Parliament, and constitutional government was restored July 24, 1908. Martial law was proclaimed at Constantinople in April, 1909, for a period of one year from that date, the proclamation was renewed in April, 1910, and again in

March, 1911, for — year. On January 15, 1912, the first Turkish Parliament was dissolved.

The Turkish Cabinet, which came to power — January 24, 1913, after a coup d'état, consists of the following members —

Grand Vizier and Minister of War — Marshal Mahmud Shevket Pasha

Minister of Justice — Ibrahim Pasha

President of the Council of State and Foreign Minister — Prince —

of Egypt

Minister of Marine — General Tschuruk Sula Mahmud

Minister of Public Instruction — Shukri Bey

Minister of the Interior — Halil Adil Bey

Minister of Finance — Rifaat Bey

Minister of Public Works and Commerce — Batzaria Effendi

Minister of Mines, Forests, and Agriculture — Djelal Bey

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs — Oskurn

Minister of Pious Foundations — Hani Bey

Shah ul Islam — Musa Kiarim Effendi

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, these subdivided into Sanjaks, or — provinces, these into Kaza, — districts, with occasional subdivision into Nahies, or sub districts. At the bottom of the list is the "Karie" or village having at its head a "Mouktar." A Vali, or governor general, representing the Sultan, and assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet. The minor provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to inferior authorities (Mutesarrifs, Kaimakams, Mudirs and Mukters) under the superintendence of the Vali. The division of the country into Vilayets has been frequently modified of late for political reasons. For similar reasons six of the Sanjaks of the empire are governed by Mutesarrifs appointed directly by the Sultan, and — known — Mutesarrifats, reporting direct to the Ministry of the Interior. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

Area and Population

The Ottoman Empire is made up of (1) Turkey in Europe¹ (the archipelago and the Balkan Peninsula), (2) Turkey in Asia (Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan), and (3) Provinces of the Isles of Crete, Samos, and Cyprus. The total area (including States — nally subject) may be estimated at 941,416 square miles, and — total population — about 39,600,000, viz. —

	Square miles	Population
Immediate possessions —		
Europe	104,000	9,000,000
Asia	1,000,000	21,000,000
	1,104,000	30,000,000
Crete	1,400	310,000
Cyprus	3,600	287,000
Samos—tributary principality	—	58,000
Egypt	—	20,000,000
	100	10,000,000
Total	941,416	39,600,000

¹ At the close of the war which commenced on September 30, 1912, the possessions in Europe will be considerably lessened. Thracian Thrace being in part divided among the Allied States (Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece), and in part into an independent state of Albania.

The **■** and population by Vilayets, according to an earlier estimate, **■** follows :—

Vilayets	Area Sq Miles	Population	Population per Sq Miles
Constantinople	1,505	1,203,000	790
Chatalja (Mutesarrifat)	733	60,000	82
Adrianople	14,822	1,029,300	69
Salonica	17,510	1,130,400	64
Monastir	11,000	844,900	77
Kosovo	12,700	1,039,100	82
Sentari (Albania)	4,170	294,100	70
Yanina	6,910	527,000	76
Total	67,330	6,139,200	91
Anatolia Minor —			
Ismid (Mutesarrifat)	3,130	222,700	71
Brussa	25,490	1,426,500	64
Bigha (Mutesarrifat)	2,500	129,000	51
Archipelago	2,400	422,000	121
Myrina on Aidin	2,500	2,500,000	64
Kastamuni	10,570	961,200	49
Angora	7,370	982,000	91
Konia	4,410	1,060,000	27
Adana	16,400	422,000	27
Hivis	1,070	1,017,000	44
Trilazond	11,671	1,400,000	70
Total	147,711	10,400,000	17
Armenia and Kurdistan			
Erzerum	11,180	645,700	94
Mamuret-ul Aziz	1,000	77,500	45
Diarbeki	14,400	471,000	12
Bitlis	10,000	895,700	98
Van	1,170	379,000	25
Total	71,990	2,470,900	44
Mesopotamia —			
Mosul	35,130	900,000	10
Baghdad	54,510	900,000	11
Buwa	2,500	100,000	8
Total	113,240	2,000,000	11
Syria —			
Aleppo	82,430	1,500,000	15
Zor (Mutesarrifat)	8,110	100,000	11
Syria	57,020	1,000,000	27
Beirut	6,180	533,500	86
Jerusalem (Mutesarrifat)	6,600	941,000	63
Lebanon	1,190	300,000	165
Total	114,530	4,075,100	34
Hejaz	95,500	300,000	8
Yemen	73,800	760,000	11
Total	1,030	1,050,000	11
Grand Total	766,960	21,513,600	20

In the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and **■** constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented **■** Serbs, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gipsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey **■** a large Turkish element, with **■** four million Arabs,

besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other ■■■■

The population of the chief towns is approximately ■ follows —

Constantinople	1,200,000	Medineh	40,000
Salonica	174,000	Homs	70,000
Adrianople (Edirneh)	88,000	Hama	60,000
Smyrna (Izmir)	375,000	Konia	45,000
Bagdad	225,000	Sivás (Sebastia)	65,000
Damascus	350,000	Jerusalem	80,000
Aleppo	210,000	Jaffa	45,000
Beirut	150,000	Rodosto	42,000
Brusa	110,000	Gara	40,000
Kaisariéh	64,000	Erzerum	80,000
Kerbela	65,000	Bitlis	40,000
Mosûl	70,000	Tchirzond	51,000
Micca	80,000	Diarbekr	38,000
Basra	55,000		

The Lebanon is governed by ■ Mutesarrif (Christian), and has ■ special government, the constitution of which was modified in December, 1912, with ■ view to making it more liberal than before

Religion ■■ Education.

Mahometans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey, but only one-half of the population in European Turkey. Recognized by the Turkish Government are the adherents of nine non-Mahometan creeds—namely, 1 Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who ■ the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers ■ the Empire, and proselytes among Armenians, Bulgarians, and others, 2 Orthodox Greeks, 3 Bulgarians under their Exarch at Constantinople, 4 Armenians, under their Patriarch ■ Constantinople, but under the supreme spiritual control of ■ Catholicos at Echmiadzin, in the Russian Caucasus. In 1903, the old dignity of Catholicos of Sis, ■ (Sis), was restored and a new appointment made. There still remains ■ abeyance the seat of the Catholicos of Akhtomar (Van), an ancient dignity, 5 Syrians and United Chaldeans, under their Patriarch ■ Mossul, 6 Maronites, under their Patriarch ■ Kanoubin in Mount Lebanon, 7 Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians ■ Jews, ■ Nestorians, or Assyrian Christians, under the Patriarch Mar Shannan of Kerkhannes. These religious denominations ■ invested with the privilege of possessing their ■ ecclesiastical rule. The Patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, the Bulgarian Exarch, and the 'Chacham Baschi,' ■ high rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of these functions, considerable power and influence, especially the Greek Patriarch.

In Constantinople about half ■ settled inhabitants ■ Mussulmans, the other ■■ being made up mostly of Orthodox Greeks, Armenians, ■■ Catholics, and ■■ Uniates, and Jews. There is, besides, a very large foreign population of various professions. In the Turkish ■■■■ of the Aegean ■ the population ■ mostly Christian, 296,800 Christians to 27,200 Mussulmans. In ■■■■ parts of Asiatic Turkey ■■■■ Asia Minor, Mussulmans, 7,179,900, Armenians, 576,200, other Christians, 972,300; Jews, &c., 184,600, Armenia, Mussulmans 1,795,800, Armenians, 480,700, other Christians, 165,200, Jews, &c.,

80,700; Aleppo, Mussulmans, 792,500; Armenians, 49,000; other Christians, 134,800; Jews, &c., 20,000; Beyrût, Mussulmans, 230,200; Armenians, 6,100; other Christians, 160,400; Jews, &c., 136,900; Lebanon, Mussulmans, 30,400; Christians, 319,300; Jews, &c., 49,800. The Mahometan clergy is subordinate to the Sheik-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial iradé. A priesthood, however, in the strict sense of a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which are Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The private revenue of the Evkaf (Church), previous to the year of 1878, was 30,200,000 piastres (251,000*l.*) per annum, but they have now been reduced to 20,000,000 piastres (166,000*l.*). The expenses are reckoned at 15,000,000 piastres (125,000*l.*). The stipend of the Sheik-ul-Islam, 7,031,520 piastres (59,000*l.*), and those of the Naibs and Muftis, 7,876,646 piastres (66,000*l.*), are paid by the State. The principal revenues of the Evkaf are derived from the sale of landed property which has been bequeathed it, and which is known under the name of Vacuf. Three-fourths of the urban property of the Empire is supposed to belong to the Vacuf. Purchasers of property of this description pay a nominal annual rent to the Evkaf; but should they die without direct heirs the property reverts to the Church.

In Turkey, elementary education is nominally obligatory for boys from 6 to 11 years of age, and for girls from 6 to 10 years of age. Education is free; all schools are under Government control, but there is no interference with the religious education of the different communities. Elementary instruction includes the Turkish language, the Korân, arithmetic, history, geography, and hand work of various kinds, but secular as well as religious instruction is entrusted to the Mussulman clergy. It is of little value. There are middle-class schools for boys from 11 to 16 years of age, who, in addition to elementary subjects, learn French, geometry, and various branches of physical and natural science. In Aleppo there are 710 Moslem, 250 Christian, and 30 Jewish schools, with respectively, 19,000, 8,000, and 2,000 pupils. Besides the ordinary instruction (mostly religious), in a few schools French is taught and, in fewer, English. The schools of various descriptions within the empire number about 86,230, and contain about 1,331,200 pupils, one to twenty-four of population.

The university which was nominally founded at Constantinople in 1900, with 14 professors to teach theology (Mussulman), mathematics, philosophy, law, and medicine, has not yet (1907) got beyond the paper stage. The Imperial School of Medicine occupies an imposing site on the Scutari shore of the Bosphorus. There is an Imperial art school, a Great National School (Greek) of old foundation with 400 students, and a Greek theological academy with 100 students.

The revenue is derived from tithes, land and property taxes, Customs, monopolies, and other sources; the largest portions of the expenditure are for military purposes and for public charges.

The Estimates presented to the Chamber in November, 1911, show for the year 1928 (1912-1913), the revenue amounting to £T29,630,901, the expenditure amounting to £T33,246,941. Deficit, £T3,666,040.

The Ottoman Government, when it meets its liabilities, made an arrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the Iradé of December 8/20, 1911.

supplemented and modified by that of September 1, 1911. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it was handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the excise duties, from the Bulgarian, Eastern Rumanian, and Cyprus tribute, and from the tax on Persian tobacco. The net revenue in 1911-12 available for the service of the debt was £T4,126,598, compared with £T4,066,812 in 1910-11.

The condition of the Turkish debt was as follows on March 14, 1912 —

	£T
Secured by Egyptian tribute	17,842,990
Secured by administered revenues	85,174,981
Various loans	24,062,808
Total	126,580,729

The following loans have been authorised by the Government but had not been issued up to the end of 1912 — Four per cent loan of 1910 from German and Austrian banks (second portion, for £T3,960,000), Four per cent loan of 1911 from Banque Paribas for £T2,500,000, and Four per cent loan of 1912 from the Ottoman Bank, for £T10,000,320. Total, £T16,460,320.

Defence.

I. FORTIFICATIONS.

The principal fortress in European Turkey is the entrenched camp of Adrianople. Constantinople is defended by the lines of Chakmedje. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles are strongly fortified, although the guns are out of date. Salonika and Smyrna are defended by batteries. Erzerum, in Armenia, is an entrenched camp.

II. ARMY.

Until recently military service had been theoretically compulsory for all Moslems, but Christians had not been allowed to serve. As the Christians in European Turkey exceed in number the Moslems (by 3,500,000 to 2,500,000) and there are also nearly 3½ millions of Christians in Turkey in Asia, this religious distinction has cramped the Ottoman Empire in the development of its military strength. Further, compulsory service cannot be enforced in Arabia, while the Kurdish and Arab tribes in Asia Minor are exempt; so also is the district of Constantinople and that of Skodra (Skutari), in Albania. The burden of defence has therefore fallen on about 11 million Moslems out of a total population of about 20 millions of all creeds and races.

Under the present régime, the advisability of incorporating Christians in the army has been recognized, and in August, 1909, a decree was promulgated extending the obligation of military service to non Moslems; but the practical difficulty of fully reforming the recruiting law has been found very considerable.

Liability commences at the age of 20 and lasts for 20 years. Service in the first line, or active army, called the *Nizam*, is for 9 years, viz. — in the case of the infantry, 5 in the ranks and 4 in the reserve; for cavalry and artillery, 4 in the ranks and 5 in the reserve; but in practice the recruits are often kept for longer periods with their colours. The soldier next passes to the *Kedif*, or second line, and remains in it for another 11 years. Finally he completes his service with 20 years in the *Mustafa*. The reservists are

liable to be summoned annually for 6 weeks training, and the *Redif* for one month in alternate years, but the trainings are regularly carried out. The recruits of the annual contingent, surplus to the requirements of the first line, are passed into a separate reserve. They undergo from 12 to 18 months training in the first year of their service, and are afterwards supposed to receive an annual training of 30 days.

The *Redif* is in two classes, the first class representing men of the first five years of *Redif* service and the second class representing men of the remaining four years *Redif* service. The *Redif* infantry exists in time of peace in the form of small cadres, but the units can be and frequently are embodied. They are used, in common with the *Nizam* for the suppression of disturbances and are sometimes retained in service for considerable periods. There is no *Redif* cavalry except 12 small cadres, on which it is intended to build regiments in event of war. There are however, irregular cavalry in Asia Minor, raised from the Kurdish and Arab tribes and called the *Hamidiyah* cavalry. There is no *Redif* artillery or engineers. When *Redif* divisions are mobilized they are supplied with these arms from the *Nizam*.

The *Mustafas* has no organisation.

The Empire is divided into 6 *Nizam* and 1 *Redif* inspection areas of very unequal size and military importance. Of the *Nizam* Inspections the 1st covers Rumelia and Anatolia and produces 1 army corps, the 2nd covers Macedonia and Albania, Thracia and Syria and produces 1 army corps and 3 independent divisions, the 3rd covers Armenia and Kurdistan and produces 2 army corps and 2 independent divisions, the 4th covers Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Tripoli, and includes 2 army corps and 5 independent divisions. The 1st *Redif* Inspection coincides with the 1st *Nizam* Inspection, and produces 17 divisions, the 2nd also coincides with the 2nd *Nizam* Inspection and produces 22 divisions, the 3rd and 4th correspond to the *Nizam* areas, and produce 1 and 4 divisions respectively, the 5th comprises Syria and produces 7 divisions. Altogether there are on paper 43 *Nizam* divisions and 57 *Redif* divisions. The troops in Yemen and the Hedjaz (4th Inspection) are in force in occupation as well as those in Tripoli.

Nizam divisions normally have 3 line regiments, 1 rifle battalion, and 6 to 8 field batteries, each line regiment consisting of two battalions and 1 cadre in peace, and of 3 battalions in war, thus the division has 7 battalions in peace and 10 in war. The artillery is being reorganised in 12 gun batteries. An army corps consists of 1 or 3 divisions, 1 cavalry brigade, 3 howitzer batteries, 6 mountain batteries, an engineer battalion and telegraph company. There are 40 regiments of *Nizam* cavalry of 1 squadrons each, besides these, there are 10 regiments of irregular Kurdish (*Hamidiyah*) cavalry. *Redif* divisions have from 7 to 12 battalions, usually 9.

It is proposed to form 22 companies of frontier guards to relieve the numerous small detachments of regular troops scattered along the European frontier.

The approximate peace strength of the Turkish army (not the peace establishment) has been of late years, about 230,000 of all ranks. Of these about 20,000 are in Yemen, 10,000 in Hedjaz, and 10,000 in Tripoli.

The Gendarmerie—The extent of the Turkish Empire, its many subject races and turbulent elements, have necessitated the formation of large forces of Gendarmerie, amounting altogether to about 42,000 men, of whom 16,000 to 17,000 are mounted. Of these, 11,000, roughly speaking, are (or were) in European Turkey, 29,000 in Asia Minor, 1,500 in Arabia, and 1,000 in Tripoli. The Gendarmerie is recruited partly from the reserve of the *Nizam*, and partly by direct enlistment, it, however, is being amalgamated.

Tripoli Lebanon — Since there been in Tripoli a local militia force consisting on paper of battalions and cavalry regiments, in which compulsory, and it hoped that a complete Redif division might be organised eventually. There is also a Lebanon militia, consisting of 2 battalions and a squadron.

The War Minister is responsible for the administration and efficiency of the army. Under him there is Chief of the General the head of a General Staff Department of 8 sections. The Master General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for material, is also under the War Minister; formerly he was independent.

The Turkish budget for 1910-11 showed an expenditure of £6,971,012 the estimates of the Minister of War, and of £300,000 in those of the Grand Master of the Ordnance, total £7,291,012. The provision made for the Gendarmerie was £1,427,014.

The Turkish infantry in the first three 'Inspections' both Nizam and Redif, have the 7 mm Mauser magazine rifle, model 1898. Elsewhere they often have older weapons. The Turkish field artillery is now being rearmed with F Krupp guns of the latest patterns. All horse and batteries are to have the 7.5 cm. The mountain batteries have the light 7.5 cm Krupp, and howitzer batteries a 15 cm (6 inch) piece. Three batteries of 10.5 cm (4.2 inch) position guns have also been ordered.

III. NAVY.

For the navy of Turkey the are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The of in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the Redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 1 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 commanders, 10 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, and 80,000 sailors, besides about 9,000.

The principal ships are as follows:

Launched	Name	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horsepower	Maximum speed
			Belt	Gun				
Decadnoughts								
Bldg Bldg Pro	Sevket-i Ebrar B2 C-	Tons 28,000	Inch 12	Inch —	10 12.5, 16 cm	6	31,000	knots —
Pre-Decadnoughts								
	Assar-i Tewfik	5,000	8	6	8 6in, 7.4 7in	—	3,500	18
1869	—	2,400	6	6	4 6in	—	2,200	12
1869	Avni Hishar (?)	2,400	6	6	4 6in	1	2,400	12
1870	—	2,800	9	6	4 6in	—	3,200	—
1874	Messoudiyeh	10,000	12	12	2 9.2in, 12 6in	—	11,000	16
1891	Torghout Reis 1	10,060	15	—	6 11in, 8 4 1in	3	10,000	17
	Halreddine 1							
Cruisers								
			deck					
1906	Medjidieh	2,800	—	—	2 6in, 8 4 7in	2	12,500	—
1908	Hamidiyeh	2,800	2	—	2 6in, 8 4 7in	3	12,000	—
1910	— (?)	2,850	4	—	2 6in, 8 4 7in	—	—	22

¹ Ex German battleships. ² Reported seized by Italy. ^(?) Reported —

The Ottoman Navy has been in the course of reorganization for the last two years under two British Admirals and a British [redacted] of navigating, torpedo and gunnery officers. When the [redacted] with Italy broke out (1911) there [redacted] 8 effective destroyers and 14 torpedo boats, all under ten years old.

There [redacted] also torpedo gunboats *Peik* = *Shevket* and *Berk* = *Savfet* (1906), of [redacted] knots, *Pelenkileria* (1890), of [redacted] knots, and a variety of small gunboats. Two scouts, nine [redacted] ton destroyers and [redacted] submarines, [redacted] older [redacted] projected.

Production and Industry.

Land in Turkey [redacted] held under four different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as 'Miri, or Crown lands, 2nd as 'Yakuf,' [redacted] pious foundations, 3rd, 'Mulikaneh,' or Crown grants, and 4th, [redacted] 'Mulk, or freehold property. The first description, the 'miri,' [redacted] Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate [redacted] unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniorry over the land in question [redacted] implied in the condition that if the [redacted] neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'Yakuf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools, but this object has been set aside, or neglected for several generations, and the 'Yakuf' lands have mostly been seized by Government officials. The third class of landed property, the mulikaneh, was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulk,' [redacted] freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property [redacted] the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages, [redacted] 'mulk,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

The system of levying a tithe on all produce leaves no inducement to the farmer to grow more than [redacted] required for his own use, or in his immediate proximity. The agricultural development of the country [redacted] further crippled by custom dues for the exportation of produce from [redacted] province to another.

Agriculture [redacted] most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile, the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums, [redacted] largely exported. In 1911, the produce of wheat [redacted] 164,979,000 bushels, barley, 119,903,600 bushels, oats, 20,995,400 bushels, rye, 17,939,000 bushels, corn, 33,339,700 bushels. Of these amounts Turkey in Asia produced 145,519,000 bushels of wheat, 106,271,000 bushels of barley, 14,456,000 bushels of oats, 12,093,700 bushels of rye, and 18,856,200 bushels of [redacted]. Flour milling [redacted] Smyrna is being improved and extended. Coffee [redacted] grown in the Hodeida region, opium [redacted] an important crop [redacted] Konia. Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey, the 1911 crop having been the largest gathered since 1903. The abolition of the monopoly [redacted] 1914 will increase the production still more. In 1911, 54,468,084 pounds were exported. The forest laws of the empire [redacted] based [redacted] those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country [redacted] being rapidly deprived of [redacted] timber. About [redacted] million acres are under forest, of which 3½ million acres are [redacted] European Turkey [redacted] [redacted] of pine, fir, larch, oak, cedar and other timber [redacted]. Extensive mulberry plantations have been founded both in European and Asiatic Turkey, and about 250,000 plants are annually distributed to the

peasants [REDACTED] production of oil of roses is encouraged by the Government, who supply stocks of [REDACTED] plants to the peasantry. In cotton growing regions the Government distribute also cotton seed of good quality. The cotton crop of the Province of Adana amounted to 72,000 bales [REDACTED] 1910, of which about 6,000 bales consisted of long fibre (American) cotton and the balance of short fibre (native) cotton.

In Asiatic Turkey, 16,567,775 [REDACTED] are under cultivation [REDACTED] follows — 13,649,474 acres under cereals, fruit and vegetables, 473,085 [REDACTED] industrial products (cotton, flax, etc.), 779,982 acres, and vines, 1,213,630 [REDACTED].

In Palestine [REDACTED] interesting feature in agricultural development [REDACTED] the establishment of Jewish and German colonies, of the former [REDACTED] Jaffa there [REDACTED] 26 with [REDACTED] total population of about 7,88% cultivating [REDACTED] than [REDACTED] acres, the chief produce being cereals, cotton, and various fruits. These colonies [REDACTED] mainly of Russian Jews, some being maintained by private enterprise, others by the Chovav Zion Association, and others again (originally founded by Baron [REDACTED] de Rothschild) by the Jewish Colonization Association. The [REDACTED] German colonies in the Jaffa region [REDACTED] also mainly agricultural. A very comprehensive survey has been in the [REDACTED] of execution during the last two years in Mesopotamia with [REDACTED] view to the irrigation of huge tracts of land which have lain waste for centuries but which bear clear evidence of having been artificially irrigated in ancient times. The irrigation scheme [REDACTED] almost complete.

The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, [REDACTED] rich in minerals, which are little worked. In 1906 a new mining law came into force. Chrome [REDACTED] exported from Turkish ports mostly from Europe and Marmora. There [REDACTED] 3 chrome mines [REDACTED] Merzina worked by primitive methods, the Government silver mines at Bulgan Maden, Konia produce annually about 2,600 kilos of silver and 400 tons of silver lead, Zinc is found at [REDACTED] the Black Sea and in Aidin, manganese ore (3,000 tons) at Salonica, [REDACTED] Konia and Aidin, antimony ore, [REDACTED] tons, copper ore is found in the Armenian Taurus, at Tereboli, [REDACTED] Trabizond, at Afghana Maden near Diarbeki, said to be [REDACTED] of the largest and most productive [REDACTED] in the world and [REDACTED] the Xanthi district [REDACTED] the Dedeagatch Salonica rail way, borax from [REDACTED] to 8,000 tons exported annually from Marmora, meerschaut at Eskiwhichr, argentiferous pyrites, at Salonica, chrome [REDACTED] Merzina, emery at Smyrna, in Aidin, Konia, Adana, and the Archipelago, asphalt, at Vanina, [REDACTED] Myria, and on the Euphrates, coal and lignite (400,000 tons annually) [REDACTED] Heracles [REDACTED] the Black Sea, also in the Smyrna district, petroleum in the Middle Tigris valley and various isolated places in Asia Minor, also [REDACTED] the north coast of the Sea of Marmora. The salt mines [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Yenien yield a large output. In 1911 [REDACTED] the quantity sold amounted to 846,625 metric tons, of which 261,947 tons [REDACTED] sold in Turkey and the rest abroad. There [REDACTED] salt works also at Aleppo, Erzeroum, Samos, Crete, and other places. Both gold and silver [REDACTED] found in the Smyrna sanjak; gold and silver and argentiferous lead at Bulghai Maden (Konia), mercury [REDACTED] Smyrna and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Konia, kaolin in the [REDACTED] Rhodes, [REDACTED] Aidin, iron in Aleppo and in Kossaro (not worked), [REDACTED] Adana (output 40,000 tons a year). Many of these minerals are scarcely worked. [REDACTED] Brusa quarries of lithographic stone [REDACTED] now extensively [REDACTED]. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper [REDACTED] utensils for household purposes.

[REDACTED] fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of [REDACTED] Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards [REDACTED] 250,000l, though the fishery methods

are antiquated. The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the mother-of-pearl, and Persian Gulf pearls.

Industries in Turkey are mostly quite primitive. There is a tendency to start factories on a small scale, but the supply of labour is likely to prove a difficulty. A glass factory on the Golden Horn, belonging to the Civil List Department, has been leased and is being worked under British management. It employs 250 hands, and turns out about 2,000 worth of glass bottles, etc., per month. There is another glass factory working in Constantinople at Pasha Bagtche, on the Bosphorus. It employs 350 hands, and produces about 3,000 worth of glass monthly. An Ottoman company has been formed, under British management, to manufacture soap. The works are on the Golden Horn, and produce about 50 tons of soap per month.

A brick and tile factory has started work at Pasha Bagtche, on the Bosphorus, on a small scale, and is to be considerably extended. A company has been formed for starting a floating dock at Steniz, on the Bosphorus. Two cement factories have been established with local capital at Guebeh, on the Gulf of Ismidt, and the cement is on the market at the price of 12 piastres per sack of 40 kilos.

The Turkish Government cloth mills at Kari Mursal and Ismidt have been equipped with new machinery, and manufacture the khaki woollen cloth required by the army. At Pauderma there is a woollen yarn spinning mill belonging to the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers' Company, which produces 2,750,000 lbs. annually, and employs 140 hands. At Smyrna a weaving mill has been opened, with a producing capacity of 500,000 metres (about 540,000 yards), which will be increased this year to 1,200,000 metres (about 1,312,000 yards). It will employ 400 hands.

Commerce.

In 1675 the commercial privileges granted under Capitulations to several foreign nations were extended to the English, and in 1809 these were confirmed by treaty. The 8 per cent *ad valorem* duty has been increased to 11 per cent. The total trade of Turkey in various years ending February 28 has been as follows (£T1 of 100 piastres = 18 shillings, £T10 = 91, 10/- = £T11) —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1900	23,959,120	12,982,900	1900	31,432,221	15,439,071
1901	22,046,560	16,082,200	1901	33,382,556	18,108,447
1902	24,673,619	19,218,031	1902	37,774,913	22,474,000

The chief imports and exports in 1910-11 are:—

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
Cattle	554,058	620,000	Wool	2,064,311	565,586
Other products	573,356	1,015,513	Timber	861,484	372,072
Cereals	4,810,388	1,991,682	Hides and skins	1,404,524	780,496
Fruit	312,488	4,540,361	Textiles	13,864,750	5,435,582
Wool, tea, etc.	1,115,824	238,658	Tobacco	—	2,705,874
Sugar	3,220,111	—	Machinery	854,494	8,871
Oil and tallow	1,589,937	930,000	Drugs	242,401	1,897,642
Chemicals	573,373	704,758	Jewellery	584,237	—,000

The trade of Turkey is largely with Great Britain, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Russia. In 1910-11 it was distributed as follows :—

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
Great Britain	7,504,166	4,752,490	Italy	3,238,001	1,809,158
Austria-Hungary	6,772,497	1,941,487	Germany	2,475,922	800,677
France	3,477,704	3,896,841	All other couns	10,762,627	5,674,068
Germany	3,443,847	1,128,664	Total	37,000,160	19,580,564

Tobacco imported and exported is included in this table.

The value of commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia (including Crete), and Great Britain during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table :—

	1908	1909	1911	1912
Imports into U. Kingdom	£ 5,158,149	£ 5,145,785	£ 4,808,076	£ 5,841,126
Exports of British produce to Turkey	7,010,164	7,611,084	6,636,666	5,100,000

The principal imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom and exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns, in two years were :—

Imports from Turkey	1910	1911	Exports to Turkey	1910	1911
Barley	491,401	1,847,448	Coal, coke	374,637	353,708
Wool	333,768	526,798	Cotton yarn	333,324	427,841
Angora Goats' hair	704,590	444,816	Ortens	5,280,893	5,792,596
Wool	267,006	327,876	Woolens	940,478	704,160
Woollen goods	270,648	266,611	Iron goods	201,008	274,147
Opium	291,702	374,140	Machinery	384,017	375,274

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1911 consisted of 66,878 tons, and sailing vessels of 205,641 tons. At Constantinople in 1911 there entered and cleared 21,338 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 20,171,065 tons. This number comprised, in the foreign trade, 3,787 sailing vessels of, in the aggregate, 234,584 tons, 1,664 of 2,791,239 sailing regularly, and 10,681 of 16,701,877 sailing regularly; in the coasting trade, 2,960 sailing 62,244 tons, and 2,246 of 380,971 tons. The liners visit Constantinople (German, Russian, Austrian, Italian, Turkish, French, Egyptian, the last-named under British flag). Of the tonnage entered in 1911, 8,646,189 was Greek, 3,205,742 Greek, 2,194,545 Austro-Hungarian, 1,288,755 Russian, 678,208 French, 864,578 Turkish, and 770,568 German.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway line in European and Asiatic Turkey in 1912 ~~is~~ as follows :— Miles open

European—		open	
Salonica-Monastir ¹	■	Smyrna-Aidin	320
Constantinople-Salonica ¹	317	Konia-Eregli Persian Gulf ¹	125
Oriental Railways	■	Mersina Adana	■
		Beirut-Damascus	96
Total European	1,239	Rayak Aleppo ¹	■
		Damascus Medina	812
		Jaffa-Jerusalem	54
		Haifa Deira	105
Asiatic—		Total Asiatic	2,836
Haider Pasha Angora ¹	358		
Eshki Sheki Konia ¹	288	Total Ottoman Empire	4,075
Mudania Brussa	25		
Smyrna-Cassaba ¹	165		
Alashen Afion Karahissar	156		

¹ ~~These~~ railways have a kilometre guarantee. The guarantee paid by the debt council amounted to £15,891⁹ in 1911, £120,141 in 1911

The German concession of the Baghdad Railway is to extend the Anatolian line from Konia to Adana, Mosul, Baghdad, and Busra, with many branch lines and ■ extension to a port on the Persian Gulf. It has been constructed as far as Bulgurlu, about 15 miles beyond Eregli, and a company has been formed to carry it 840 km (520 miles) further. The Haifa railway has been extended to Deira, where it joins the Mecca Railway.

Schemica are under consideration for the construction of ■ miles of railway and 440 miles of junction lines ■ Europe, and 4,940 miles of railway in Asia, total, 6,008 miles in the Turkish Empire.

Electric tramways ■ working in Smyrna, Damascus, Beyrouth, and Salonica.

There are 929 Turkish post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1910-11 the inland service transmitted 30,731,000 letters and 1,709,000 post cards, and 15,376,000 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 14,069,000 letters and 3,052,000 post-cards, and 4,327,000 ■ and printed papers. A parcel post system has been introduced into Turkey, and works fairly well.

Foreign post-offices ■ maintained in most of the large coast towns by nations commercially interested.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 28,890 miles, and the length of ■ about 49,200 miles. There are 1,017 telegraph offices. Messages in the year 1910-11, 7,145,138.

Money, Weights, and ~~Weights~~ Turkey.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank, with ■ capital of £10,000,000, had, ■ Nov 30, 1910, a note circulation of £1941,250, and cash on hand amounting to £18,586,834.

The ■ value of ■ coinage (including recoinage) of Turkey ■ Gold, £142,128,321; silver, £110,521,665; copper (in 1906), £148,015. In 1907 silver pieces were coined to ■ nominal value ■ 30,110,000 piastres. ■ coins ■ 20 paras and 10 paras have been introduced into ■ coinage during 1911.

	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidi	0	18	0.064
Piastre, 100 to the Lira	0	0	2.16
■ £11 = £10 approximately.			

Large accounts are frequently, as in the budget estimates, given down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidie piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purses' are calculated as worth £ 10s. sterling. The gold *Zarz* weighs 1 gramme fine, and thus contains 6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24.055 grammes .830 fine, and therefore contains 19.9 grammes of fine silver.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 1 dram.	2 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Almed</i>	1 161 imperial gallon.
" <i>Kileh</i>	0 9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Canlar</i> or <i>Kinial</i>	= 125 lbs. avoirdupois.
39 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cheke</i>	= 511 pounds.
1 <i>Kile</i> = 100 <i>Okes</i>	= 0 imperial quarter
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Endast</i> (cloth measure)	= 27 inches.
" <i>Arshin</i> (land measure)	= 30 inches
" <i>Donum</i> (land measure)	= 40 square paces.

The *kile* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 1000 *kiles* are equal to 12 126 British imperial quarters, or 266 hectolitres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals, metric weights were declared obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Ahmed Riza Bey (1912)

Councillor of Embassy.—H. Djevad Bey.

First Secretary.—Réouf Ahmed Bey.

Second Secretary.—Beikis Bey

Third Secretary.—H. Chefik Bey.

Honorary Attaché.—L. Moisel Bey.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Hussein Bey.

Councillor.—Djevad Bey

Consul-General in London, Mundji Bey.

There are Consular representatives of Turkey at the following places—

Birmingham, Bradford, Cardiff, Dublin, Jersey, Liverpool (C. G.), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. G. A. Lowther, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Councillor.—C. M. Marling, C.B., C.M.G.

Chief Dragoman.—G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G.

Secretaries.—G. Kidston, E. Ovey, Hope-Vere, Lord G. Wellesley, H. Nicolson, E. A. Keeling (acting).

Attachés.—R. Smith-Barry and Hon. Richard Leigh.

Military Attaché.—Major G. Tyrrell, R.A.

Judge.—R. B. P. Cator.

Judge.—Peter Gain.

Commercial Attaché.—E. Wankley, C.M.G.

Consul-General.—H. C. A. Eyres.

There are British Consular Representatives at the following places —
Consuls-General — Baghdad, Beirut, Salonica, Smyrna
Consuls — *Vice-Consuls* — Aleppo, Benghazi, Adrianople, Bussora, Bitlis, Damascus, Jaffa, Jeddah, Jerusalem, Erzerum, Samos, Smyrna, Tiflitz, Brusa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Scutari, Adana, Antioch, Van, Rhodes, Scala Nuova, Kharput, Sivass, Diarbekr, Konia, Uskub, Monastir, Deira, Mosul, and Kaibala.

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TERRITORIAL STATUS

CRETE.

Island of Crete was under Venetian rule from 1211 to 1669, when it fell beneath the Ottoman power. Thenceforth (with the exception of about 10 years, 1830-40, when it was ruled by the Viceroy of Egypt) it was governed as a Turkish vilayet. After more than 70 years of almost continuous insurrection, the Powers—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy—intervened, and in 1830 constituted the Island, with the adjacent islets, an autonomous territory under a High Commissioner of the Powers, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, paying, however, no tribute. Since August 14, 1906, the right of the King of the Hellenes to propose the High Commissioner has been recognised by the protecting Powers, under whose sanction Greek officers have taken over the direction of the Gendarmerie and Militia.

The events of September and October, 1908, in the Balkans having fostered agitation in Crete for annexation to Greece, the Powers have declared that the administration of the island will be entrusted to the "constituted authorities" until the question can be settled with the consent of Turkey. In September, 1911, the signatory powers decided not to fill the post of High Commissioner, nor in any way to change the *status quo* of the island. This leaves the Government of the island in the hands of a Commission and an Assembly acting like all other authorities in the island, in the name of the King of the Hellenes.

In October, 1912, the Cretan deputies were admitted into the Greek Parliament at Athens, and the proclamation of the annexation (Oct., 1908) with the kingdom was sanctioned by the Greek Government. Stephen Dragoumis, a late premier of Greece, was appointed Governor of the Island.

At the present, however (March, 1913), the Greek annexation has not been recognised by the Powers, but in all probability the recognition will be forthcoming. The peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies is signed.

Area and Population.

The Island is about 160 miles in length and from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, the total area being 3,365 square miles. It is divided into 5 departments, 11 cantons, and 77 parishes. According to the results of the census of June 5, 1911, the inhabitants, at that date, numbered 342,151, of whom 307,812 were Christian, 27,852 Mussulman, and 487 Jewish, and 6,000 foreigners. Besides this there are 11,055 persons who were temporarily abroad during the last census, thus making the total population 358,206. Between 1900 and 1910 the total population had increased by 43,021; the Greek element had increased by 37,964; the Mussulman element had decreased by 5,644. All the inhabitants of the Island, even the Mussulmans, speak Greek. The chief towns are Canes, the Capital, with (1911) 24,899 inhabitants; Rethymo, 9,086; Candia, 25,185.

Religion and Education.

In the Island there are about 3,500 Greek churches and chapels and 10 Catholic churches, 10 mosques, and 30 Mohamedan mosques, then 15 Greek monasteries, and 10 nunneries. The Church of the Holy Trinity is directed by the Synod, consisting of the metropolitan and 10 bishops of the Island, sitting at Heraklion (Candia). Education is nominally compulsory from 6 to 12 years of age.

Christian primary schools, with 362 teachers and 38,642 pupils (27,878 boys and 10,764 girls), 19 Mohamadan primary schools, with 71 teachers and, 1,917 pupils (1,420 boys and 497 girls). The secondary schools (7 progymnasias, ■ high schools for girls, and 4 gymnasia), all Christian, numbered (1910) 15, with 45 teachers and 2,378 pupils (1,926 boys and 452 girls). The school enrolment averages about 1 pupil for 10 inhabitants. For Education Government grants (1910) about 1,056,066 drachmai annually. The judicial system, organised on ■ Greek pattern, comprises 2 courts of appeal, 5 courts of assize, 26 justice of peace courts. There ■ a police force of about 1,500 and 26 officers, and the militia 1,000 men, both commanded by 41 Greek officers.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ending August 31 (O S.), were in drachmai or francs as follows:—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
Revenue	8,411,411	8,990,193	9,990,113	10,411,257
Expenditure	4,371,174	5,907,940	6,119,190	6,671,261

Revenue is derived from customs receipts (averaging about 2,500,000 drachmai per annum) from excise, tobacco, and salt monopolies, stamps, court fees, fines, and from taxes on articles of consumption. The expenditure in 1910-11 comprised for public instruction 1,129,412 drachmai, for justice 798,660, for the home department 673,211, for finance 1,044,718, and for public security and public works 4,721,190.

The public debt in 1911 amounted to 5,317,226 francs, most of which was advanced by the four Powers at an annual interest and sinking fund (at 5 per cent) of 200,000 drachmai, the service of which has been postponed until 1911. The Government has been authorized to contract ■ loan of 9,300,000 drachmai, mostly for public works. In 1901, Turkey conceded to the island her rights in the salt monopoly for ■ sum of 1,500,000 drachmai, of which, in September 1905, the amount outstanding was 1,310,589 drachmai.

Agriculture and Commerce

Crete ■ mainly agricultural, and its chief product is olive oil, used partly in the manufacture of soap (annual produce about 3,155,000 kilos, worth about 17,600,000 drachmai), for which there ■ 18 factories. The annual yield of oil averages ■ about 33,000 tons, but good and bad years alternate. Other products are carob beans (1,560,000 dr), valoneas, dry and fresh fruits, ■ (1,110,000 dr exported to Malta), chestnuts, hides and leather (from 10 tanneries), cheese, ■. There are about 400,000 sheep and 120,000 goats, besides horses (10,000), asses (40,000), ■ (70,000), and pigs (20,000) ■ the islands.

The ■ of the island ■ mainly with Greece and Turkey. In the ■ 5 years, the value of the imports and exports ■ as follows, in

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports	750,061	842,869	698,067	726,012	662,289
Exports	478,080	■	■	604,371	■

The chief exports in 1911 were olive oil, valued at 194,830*l*, carob beans, 72,451*l*, soap, 45,523*l*; raisins, 95,657*l*; wine, 58,807*l*, oranges, 13,544*l*, sheep and goat skins, 11,603*l*.

In 1911 there entered and cleared at the ports of the island 8,414 vessels of 1,811,500 tons. One-third the tonnage was Austro-Hungarian, and the remainder mostly Italian, Russian, and French.

Crete has entered the Postal Union. There are 28 Cretan post-offices, besides Austrian, French, and Italian offices on the island. In 1910-11, 1,881,210 inland and 292 international letters passed through the Cretan post offices. Receipts 281,055 dr, expenditure 221,797. There were (in 1909) 368 miles of telegraph line, and 15,646 inland telegrams and 45,148 foreign telegrams.

The Bank of Crete, founded in 1899, with a capital of 5,000,000 gold drachmas, has obtained for 30 years the exclusive right of issuing notes. The Cretan money is similar to that of Greece. There are silver coins of 5 and 2 drachmas, and of the drachma and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachma (50 lepta), and copper and nickel coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 lepta. The drachma is equivalent to the franc, or 25.225 dr = £1. The old Turkish piastre, however, still lingers. The metric system of weights and measures is in general use, but the *oke* (2.8 lbs.), and the *pieque* ($\frac{1}{2}$ yard) are also in vogue. The circulation of foreign money is prohibited, except European gold coins.

There is an Agricultural Bank, founded in 1864. It has a capital of 9,960,941 drachmas, and makes small advances to farmers at 6 per cent interest.

British Consul General at Candia—A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G.

There are vice consuls at Candia, Candia, and Rethyma.

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SAMOS.

An island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia, December 11, 1832.

Governor.—*Bagley Effendi* (appointed 1912).

Area 180 square miles; population (1902) 53,424. There are besides, 15,000 natives living on the coast of Asia Minor. There are 1,836 foreigners, of whom 1,221 are Greeks. In 1899 there were 824 marriages, 1,545 births, and 1,221 deaths. The religion is the Greek Orthodox.

The estimated revenue for 1910 was 3,716,968 piastres, and expenditure 3,627,496. Public debt, 2,570,500 piastres.

The most active industries are the manufacture of wine, oil, cigarettes, leather, and brandy. Tobacco, wine and olive oil are produced.

Samos is known to contain deposits of various minerals including antimony, silver-lead manganese, copper, zinc, and marble, but there is little oil no mining.

The imports for 1911 amounted to 19,741,212 piastres, and the exports to 37,036,252. The chief exports were wine, raisins, leather, oil, cigarettes, spirits, and carob beans.

In 1910, 1,338 vessels of 486,076 tons entered the ports of the island they were mostly Austrian, Turkish, French, and Greek.

In 1910, 146,840 letters passed through the Post Office. The number of telegraphic despatches was 11,962.

EGYPT.

(MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Abbas Hilmi, born July 14, 1874; son of Mohamed Tewfik; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 8, 1892; married Princess Ikbal Hanem; offspring: Princess Emina Hanem, born February 12, 1895; Princess Atiatou Iah Hanem, born June 9, 1896; Princess Fathieh Hanem, born November 27, 1897; Prince Mohammed Abdul Mounem, heir-apparent, born February 20, 1899; Prince Loutfi Hanem, born September 1900; Prince Abdul Kader, born February 4, 1902. He has one brother, Mohamed Aly, born October 29, 1876, and two sisters, Khadijah Hanem, born May 2, 1879; married January 31, 1895, to Abbas Pasha Helim; Nimet Hanem, born November 6, 1891; married (1) January 8, 1896, to Djemil Tassun Pasha, divorced (2) 1904, to Hussein Kemal-ed-Din Pasha. The present sovereign of Egypt is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt 1806, who made himself, in 1811, independent of the country by force of arms. The position of the Khedive's grandfather, I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, 1879—was recognised by the Imperial

Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehmet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by Imperial firman of May 21, 1848, into the Persian-Arabic 'Khidāwī-Mīr,' or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the Imperial firman of May 27, 1868, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest son. By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811–48
Ibrahim, step son of Mehemet	1789	1848	June–Nov 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet	1813	1854	1848–54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854–63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim	1830	1896	1863–79
Mohamed Tewfik, son of Ismail	1852	1892	1879–92

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of £E100,000

Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose financial decision no financial decision was to be taken. The financial adviser has a right to a seat on the Council of Ministers, but he is not an executive officer. The Khedivial Decree appended to and approved by the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, has removed most of the restrictions which encumbered the management of Egyptian Finance. No modification may be introduced into the terms of the Convention without the assent of the signatory powers to the Convention of London of 1885.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of six members, among whom the departmental work is distributed as follows—1 President—Interior; 2 Finance, 3 Foreign Affairs, 4 Justice, 5 Public Works, War and Marine, 6 Education.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, including a Legislative Council, a Chamber of Deputies, and Provincial Councils. The Legislative Council is a consultative body, consisting of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated by the Government. The Council meets on Nov. 15 each year, and continues its session till the end of May, the following year. It might be summoned to hold extraordinary meetings by decree. Its session is closed until

■ informs the Government of its opinion on all questions submitted to it. It examines the budget and all proposed administrative laws, but it cannot initiate legislation and the Government ■ not obliged to act on ■ advice. Of its members, 12 residing in Cairo ■ an allowance of 100l ■ year for carriage expenses, and 17, having their residences in provincial towns, ■ allowances varying between 285l to 316l a year for residential expenses ■ Cairo. The General Assembly, which consists of the members of the Legislative Council with the addition of the ■ ministers and 46 members popularly elected, has ■ legislative functions, but no ■ direct personal or land tax ■ be imposed, and no public loan ■ be contracted, without its consent. It has to be summoned at least ■ every two years. The members, when convoked, ■ an allowance of 1l ■ day, with railway expenses. The Council of Ministers, with the Khedive, ■ the ultimate legislative authority. Since 1887 an Ottoman High Commissioner has resided in Cairo. The Provincial Councils have been reorganised, and ■ 1910 were endowed with the powers of applying bye laws, authorising public markets, fixing the number and pay of ghaffars (village watchmen), authorising the creation of esbeks (hamlets), and they ■ created local authorities in conjunction with elementary vernacular education and trade schools. They consist of two elected representatives from each Markaz. The Mudir is the ex officio President of the Council.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (mohalazas) of principal towns, and 14 mudiras ■ provinces, subdivided into districts or Markaz. In 1890 the Powers consented to a decree constituting ■ Municipality in Alexandria, with power to impose local taxes.¹

In thirteen towns (Mansouria, Medinet el Fayum, Tanta, Zagazig, Da-masuhou, Beni Suef, Mahala el Kubia, Minia, Mit Ghami, Zifta, Kati el Zayat, Hebouan, and Port Said) Mixed Commissions have been formed with power to impose taxes on residents who have given an express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes.

In 30 other towns a third class of town council (Local Commissions) exists, but there is no power to impose local taxes, the revenue being derived from grants from the central Government and receipts from water supply, slaughter houses, &c.

Governorships

- 1 Cairo
- Alexandria
- Suez Canal (Port Said — Ismailia)
- Suez
- 5 Damietta

Mudiras

- | Lower Egypt — | Upper Egypt — |
|---------------|---------------|
| ■ Qalubia | 1 Giza |
| 2 Menoufia | ■ Minia |
| 3 Gharbia | ■ Beni Suef |
| 4 Sharqua | 4 Fayum |
| 5 Daqahia | 5 Assiut |
| ■ Behera | ■ Gurga |
| | ■ Qena |
| | ■ Assuan |

Sinai ■ El Arish (administered by the ■ ■ ■)

A new district of Behera Province ■ been established at Marsa Matruh on the coast, near the Tripoli frontier, where increased port-accommodation has been provided.

Area Population.

The total ■ of Egypt proper, including the Oases ■ the Libyan Desert, ■ region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El-Arish in Syria, but excluding the Sudan, ■ about 400,000 square miles; but the cultivated

¹ ■ ■ ■ no foreigner can be ■ ■ ■ the consent ■ his Government

1874 TURKEY AND TRIMESTRY STATISTICS:—EGYPT

and settled ~~area~~ that is, ~~the~~ Valley and Delta, ~~only~~ 12,018 miles Canals, roads, date plantations, ~~and~~ 1,900 square miles; 2,850 miles are comprised in ~~the~~ surface of the Nile, marshes, lakes, and desert Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Maas-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El Said,' or Upper Egypt

The following table shows the area of the settled land surface, and ~~the~~ of the ~~area~~ of 1907 —

Division	Area in miles	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Pop- per mile
		Sedentary	Itinerant			
Governorates						
Cairo	41	546,525	4,545	105,000	656,070	15,290
Alexandria	79	345,130	714	80,306	392,246	17,427
Port Said	15	2,364	71	19,449	49,554	23,250
Ismaïlia	15	8,206	307	2,549	11,446	7,682
Suez	8	14,152	185	3,707	15,044	6,110
Sinat	—	867	414	429	1,510	—
El-Arsh	—	5,747	—	190	8,897	—
Provinces						
Lower Egypt						
Bahera	1,725	665,198	119,404	14,871	799,473	462
Sharqia	1,814	781,269	80,026	9,857	871,152	664
Daqahlia	1,017	603,712	12,847	6,669	623,228	597
Gharbia	584	1,441,462	80,669	14,669	1,536,800	586
Qaliubia	467	799,926	52,491	1,199	853,616	1,417
Menufia	607	951,249	15,753	4,000	971,002	1,590
Provinces						
Upper Egypt						
Beni Suef	419	498,714	81,435	—,300	579,449	906
Fayum	660	374,770	60,758	1,000	436,528	660
Giseh	998	425,400	61,977	2,697	489,074	1,151
Minia	752	621,100	92,950	2,917	717,067	876
Assuit	766	877,128	23,060	3,977	904,165	1,176
Gurg	575	784,992	7,375	1,404	793,771	1,374
Kena	660	750,846	16,165	9,976	776,987	1,186
Aswan	109	198,925	20,976	6,990	226,916	7,978
Total	12,018	10,816,045	567,631	286,303	11,669,978	981
Estimated Bedouin population ¹	—	—	—	—	97,861	—

¹ Including ~~the~~ ² Excluding Sinai and El-Arsh ³ ~~the~~ scattered ~~area~~ only and not directly enumerated

Of the ~~the~~ population, 5,667,074 were males and 5,620,285 females. A population consisting of 3,884 persons ~~was~~ enumerated in the Oasis of ~~the~~

The foreign population, 161,414 in all, comprised 62,973 Greeks, 84,926 Italians, 20,653 British, 14,591 French, 7,704 Austro Hungarians, 2,410 Russians, 1,847 Germans, 1,385 Persians, and 4,925 of other nationalities

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures —

(French estimate)	2,460,200	(Census)	6,831,131
(Mehemet Aly)	2,556,400	(Census)	9,784,405
(Census)	4,476,440	1907 (Census)	11,287,859

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1 ~~per~~ ~~cent~~ from 1882 to 1897, 2.76 ~~per~~ ~~cent~~; 1897-1907, 1.5 ~~per~~ ~~cent~~

The ~~the~~ population according to occupation in 1907, ~~is~~ as follows :—

Profession or occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	2,284,005	57,144	2,341,149
Manufactures	854,125	19,916	874,041
Transport	101,036	210	101,246
Trade	163,645	7,965	171,610
Public force	57,027	7	57,034
Public administrations	48,534	953	49,487
Liberal arts	121,782	4,346	126,128
Persons living solely on their incomes	97,813	13,800	111,613
Domestics	67,263	2,201,251	2,268,514
General designation without indication of a determinate occupation	69,544	3,781	73,325
Unproductive and unknown occupation	2,408,680	4,169,484	6,578,164
Fresh-water fish and game	37,491	—	37,491
Nomad population	2,434	4,947	7,381
Extraction of minerals	4,112	—	4,112
			11,387,859

Of the Egyptian population over 10 years of age, 62.65 per cent were employed in agriculture; of the foreign population, less than 1 per cent. Egyptian population, 16.27 per cent employed in various industries and trades; of the foreign population, 47.85 per cent. Of the total number employed in the liberal professions, 1 per cent. foreigners.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1907, are — Cairo, 654,476; Alexandria, 332,246; Tanta, 54,437; Port Said, 49,884; Mehalla el Kobra, 47,955; Mansura, 40,279; Assiut, 39,442; Damauhbour, 38,752; Fayum, 37,820; Zagazig, 34,999; Damietta, 29,354; Minia, 27,221; Sherbin, 25,473; Akhmim, 23,795; Beni-Suef, 23,357; Menut, 22,316; Shihin el Kom, 21,576; Mellawi, 20,249; Qena, 20,069.

Religion and Instruction.

In 1907 the population consisted of 10,366,826 Moslems; 706,322 Copts, 38,885 Jews, Christians 12,738 Protestants; 57,744 Roman Catholics; 76,953 Greek Orthodox; 27,937 Eastern Christians; 206 others. Thus Moslems formed 91.84 per cent of the population; Christians, 7.81 per cent, Jews, 0.34 per cent; others, 0.01 per cent. The highest religious and judicial authorities among the Moslems are the Sheikh-ul-Islam appointed by the Khedive and chosen from among the learned class of Ulema, and the Grand Cadi nominated by the Sultan, and chosen from amongst the learned Ulema of Stamboul. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of Azhar at Cairo, founded year 361 of the Hegira, 972 of the Christian era. In 1908 it had 329 professors and 9,940 students of Islam and subjects connected therewith. The Mosque of El-Ahmadi at Tanta had 89 professors and 3,607 students.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, one bishop for Khartum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Monks must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 132 years from the Gregorian calendar.

100 TURKEY AND SYRIA :—EGYPT

The following table shows the proportion of illiterates in the religious communities (1907 census) —

Religion	Population	Number illiterates per 1000		
		Males	Females	Total
Moderns	10,269,443	91.2	98.8	95.0
Copts	70,372	91.2	184	137.7
Jews	35,675	91.2	64.7	77.9
Others	175,776	281	523	402
Total	11,189,978	90.2	96.9	94.6

Subject to certain adjustments for purposes of comparison it appears that the proportion of the native Egyptian population able to read and write in 1907, as compared with the returns of the previous census in 1897 is as follows —

1907		1917	
Males	Females	Males	Females
85 per 1000	41 per 1000	90 per 1000	21 per 1000

Until 1897, Government initiative in the matter of education was limited to supplying a Europeanised course of education designed to fit Egyptians for various branches of the public service and for professional careers. This system of schools, which owes its origin to the Europeanising zeal of Mohammed Ali Pasha, the first viceroy, consists of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Professional Colleges (Law, Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary, Military, Teaching), in addition to a number of special schools (Accountancy and Commerce, Agriculture, Technical, Police, and Housewifery).

Scattered throughout the country there have existed from time immemorial a number of indigenous schools called 'kuttabs'. In 1897, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these independent 'kuttabs' voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a system of inspection and reward. Government aid was made dependent on daily instruction being given in the K's, apart from any religious teaching, and the school reaching a satisfactory level of efficiency. The extent to which the scheme has developed is shown in the following table —

Year	Number of private kuttabs under inspection	Number of pupils under inspection			Number of kuttabs awarded a grant in 1911	Amount of grant-in-aid awarded in £E
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1909-10	3,582	174,023	16,852	190,875	2,000	21,470
1910-11	3,644	174,023	17,000	191,023	3,150	21,580
1911-12	3,644	191,687	16,768	208,455	3,270	22,982

A staff of 11 Inspectors and 35 Sub-Inspectors is exclusively engaged under the Ministry of Education in the improvement and development of these kuttabs. To improve the teaching in the Ministry has instituted bi-weekly holiday classes for teachers at 35 centres, and has recently created 11 Normal Schools for teachers and one for teachers.

In close relationship with the kuttabs, Government has recently created trade schools in carpentry, metal work, etc., at Bulak and Assiut, and similar schools have been established through private enterprise in Cairo (4), Alexandria, Damietta, Tulk, Fayum, Suez, Abu Tig, Luxor, Suhag, and Hamadi, and other provincial centres.

The following table gives the number of kuttabs (corrected to December 31st, 1911,

RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION

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concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1897 and 1911 respectively. The schools marked with an asterisk * are under Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

	1897			1911		
	Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Professional Colleges —						
Medicine	1	40	11	3	234	—
Law	1	—	—	1	267	—
Engineering	1	39	—	1	160	—
* Military	1	104	—	1	—	—
* Veterinary	—	—	—	1	—	—
Teaching	3	73	—	4	547	26
School of Cadets	—	—	—	1	—	—
Special and Technical schools —						
Agriculture	1	57	—	1	—	—
Accountancy & Commerce schools	—	—	—	3	150	—
Technical	—	56	—	8	301	—
Trades	—	—	—	2	462	—
Teaching (Kuttabs)	—	—	—	—	442	—
Housewifery	—	—	—	1	—	19
Nurses and midwives	—	—	—	1	—	29
* Police officers	—	—	—	1	—	—
constables	—	—	—	1	—	—
* Reformatory schools	—	—	—	3	526	70
Secondary Schools	3	617	—	—	2 160	—
Higher Primary Schools	3	6 540	70	34	7 346	50
Kuttabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	5	2 247	3 7	146	1 001	5 268

By the enactment extending the powers of Provincial Councils, which came into force on January 1, 1910, these bodies are empowered to levy temporary taxes for purposes of public utility, including education. Seventy per cent of the taxation devoted to education must be applied to the improvement of elementary and industrial (including agricultural) education. The remaining 30 per cent may be used for the development of Higher Primary and other schools of an advanced grade. All of the Councils have availed themselves of their powers under the Act.

The following Table, compiled from the Statistical Return for 1911 issued by the Statistical Department shows the total number of schools in Egypt, whether Government or private, exclusive of 'kuttabs'.

Nationality	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Males	Females	Total
Egyptian Institutions	557	82,654	12,692	95,346
English	99	1,519	1,034	2,553
American	188	10,315	4,434	14,749
Austrian	8	728	567	1,291
Dutch	3	105	34	139
French	152	12,707	9,816	22,523
German	5	812	—	812
Greek	43	4,773	2,979	7,752
Italian	49	3,851	3,094	6,945
Other	8	786	—	786
Total	1,036	116,245	22,726	138,971

The pupils included in the preceding Table may be according to nationality as follows :—

Nationality of Pupils	Egyptian	Foreign Schools	Total
Egyptians	93,068	3,293	96,361
Austrians	1,751	600	2,351
French	522	—	1,201
German	8,264	12,781	21,045
Greek	106	424	—
Italian	32	6,751	6,783
Others	1,549	1,696	3,245
	302	560	—
Total	104,491	—	185,198

In the following table the pupils are classified according to religion :—

Nationality of Schools	Number of Pupils					Total
	Moslems	Christians		Jews	Other Religions	
		Copts	Others			
Egyptian	78,465	13,200	1,500	1,704	80	95,849
English	1,046	541	558	400	16	2,561
American	2,600	11,300	614	132	38	14,684
Austrian	79	93	186	917	—	1,201
Dutch	47	91	—	1	—	139
French	1,761	4,266	10,040	4,045	666	21,018
German	56	61	670	182	5	930
Greek	12	3	6,717	5	—	6,751
Italian	722	820	4,367	163	44	6,446
Others	201	—	669	—	—	788
Total	74,990	40,686	20,073	7,521	—	150,011

and Spanish.

Justice.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the *Mekkenmehs*, presided over by *Cadis*. At present time, they retain jurisdiction in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, guardianship, &c.) only, together with functions connected with the registration of land. In matters of personal law non-Mussulmans are, however, a general subject of the *Faiz* or other religious chiefs. In other matters, natives are subject to the so-called Native Tribunals established in 1884-89. There are now 47 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge (generally speaking) civil jurisdiction in matters up to 100 in value, criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours; seven Central Tribunals each of the Chambers of which consists of judges; and a Court of Appeal at Cairo, about half of the judges being European.

Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in every markaz and [redacted] for the disposal of petty offences, the judges having powers up to three months' imprisonment or fine of ££10, and the prosecution being conducted by the police. Some of these markaz tribunals (at present numbering 25) have a limited civil jurisdiction, without appeal, up to ££10 in matters of real property, and [redacted] in other matters. Civil [redacted] not within the competence of the markaz [redacted] Summary Tribunals are heard in first instance by the Central Tribunals, with an appeal to the Court of Appeal. The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal appeals from the Summary Tribunals. Since 1905-6 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1910, all press offences) [redacted] tried at the Central Tribunals by the judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being [redacted] monthly. There is [redacted] on points of law to five judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Cairo [redacted] Court of Cassation. The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*; the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, [redacted] by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*: [redacted] going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

Owing to the Capitulations, which apply to Egypt [redacted] being part of the Ottoman Empire, foreigners [redacted] exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1876, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction in civil matters between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities, or even between foreigners of the same nationality if the dispute relates to landed property in Egypt. These tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction in [redacted] of police offences, and in 1900 penal jurisdiction was conferred upon them in connection with offences against the bankruptcy laws. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria. Civil cases between foreigners of the [redacted] nationality [redacted] tried by their own Consular Courts, which also try criminal cases not within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals, in which the accused [redacted] foreigners. By Decree of January 30, 1910, the Mixed Tribunals are continued for a term of five years. The Prisons Department in 1911 dealt with 81,410 persons, of whom 3,232 [redacted] females.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	££	££		££	££
1908	15,521,775	14,408,144	1911	16,792,760	14,872,065
1909	15,402,872	14,241,002	1912	17,615,743	15,470,584
1910	15,906,698	14,414,496	1912 ¹	18,180,000	15,950,000

1 [redacted]

[redacted] accounts for the year 1911, and the budgetary estimates for the year 1912, [redacted] follows:—

	1911	1912 Estimate	Expenditure	1911	1912
Direct ■■■■	££	■		■	■
Land tax, ■■■■	5,428,171	5,654,000	Civil Int	281,790	280,406
Indirect taxes			Expenses ■ Administration	4,963,008	5,861,747
Customs	2,165,779	1,840,000	Expenses of Revenue ■■■■		
Tobacco	1,666,565	1,700,000	ing Administration		
Miscellaneous			Railways	2,070,764	2,170,891
taxes	146,611	148,000	Telegraphs	100,926	113,281
Receipts from			Post ■■■■	270,915	254,606
Revenue earn			Army		
ing Adminis			Egyptian Army	675,839	711,817
trations			Army of Occupation	146,250	146,250
Railways	3,785,544	3,440,000	Pensions	110,739	550,000
Telegraphs	130,906	118,000	Tribute ■■■■ Debt		
Post Office	312,333	300,000	Tribute	665,041	611,041
Receipts from			Expenses of Cause de ■■■■		
Administrative			Dette	84,954	■ 000
Services			Consolidated Debt ¹	3,552,266	3,552,266
Ports and			Non Consolidated Debt	336,806	346,145
Lighthouses	1,050,101	3,500,000	Soudan Deficit	■	935,000
Ministry of			Sandwich	102,871	102,456
Justice	1,425,001	1,310,000			
Miscellaneous ■■■■					
Revenue	1,763,177	1,110,000			
			Total Ordinary Expenditure	14,117,802	14,668,000
			Special Expenditure	734,268	732,000
Total	26,712,740	16,900,000	Total	14,872,056	15,400,000

¹ Exclusive of the Domain Loan

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 3,292,800/ were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt. Other ■■■■ followed in rapid succession. The dual control by England and France began ■■■■ 1879. In January, 1880, the two Controllers-General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements ■■■■ full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of ■■■■ International Commission of the Great Powers, ■■■■ promulgated. By this law the United debt was reduced to ■ per cent interest; further ■■■■ were made, and the United debt thus increased to 60,958,240/; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus ■■■■ to 22,743,800/; and the Daira Sanieh debt ■■■■ increased to 9,512,900/; the interest being reduced to ■ per cent. In 1885 and subsequent years further loans and ■■■■ entered into.

On October 15, 1905, the Daira Sanieh Loan ■■■■ paid ■■■■. The condition and the charge of the various debts in January, 1912, ■■■■ as follows:—

	Debt	Charge
■■■■ Loan, ■ per ■■■■	7,816,600	807,125
Privileged Debt, 4 1/2 per cent	31,127,740	1,082,225
■■■■ Debt, ■ per ■■■■	55,971,960	2,182,900
■■■■ Loan, 4 1/2 per cent	203,420	8,429
Total	94,621,660	3,660,695

On January 1, 1913, the debt stood ■ ££94,349,880

In 1911 the debt ■ reduced by £350,540

The charges ■ account of debts of ■ kinds (including tribute), ■ shown in the estimates for ■ to ££4,598,452

In 1888 and 1890, reserve funds ■ established, the balances of which, ■ virtue of the Anglo French Convention of April 4, 1904, ■ placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government ■ 1905, less certain sums ■ in the hands of the Caisse de la Dette Publique for the service of the debt. The amount received by the Egyptian Government was carried to a General Reserve Fund

In the General Reserve Fund on January 1, 1911, there was a balance of ££5,749 119 and during the year 1911 there ■ paid in ££2, 103 645 total, ££8,052,764. From the Fund ■ 1911 payments were made amounting to ££2 205,152. The balance at the end of 1911 was ££5 847 612

Defence.

EGYPTIAN ARMY

On September 19, 1882, the existing Egyptian army ■ disbanded. The organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who ■ given the title of Sirdar. Service is compulsory but owing to the small contingent required only a fraction of the men who are liable actually serve. Service is for three years. In the Sudanese battalions service ■ voluntary and extended. The army consists of 5 squadrons of cavalry, ■ camel corps, 6 batteries, 18 battalions of infantry (of which 6 are Sudanese and 1 ■ a special Equatorial battalion), a railway battalion, and various departments. Most of ■ higher posts are held by British officers. The strength of the army is about 17,000

ARMY OF OCCUPATION

The British garrison, ■ army of occupation consists of a cavalry regiment, ■ horse artillery battery, a mountain battery, a company of engineers, and 4 battalions (one company ■ Cyprus) stationed in the Nile Delta, and of a battalion of infantry and detachment of mountain artillery, stationed in the Anglo Egyptian Sudan. The establishment, including departmental services, is 6 067 of all ranks. The Egyptian Government contributes 150,000/ towards the cost of these troops.

Production and Industry

The cultivable ■ of Egypt proper was reckoned in 1911 12 at 7,683 933 faddans (1 faddan = 1 ■ acre), ■ of this 2,397,879 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The readjustment of the land tax ■ now ■ plete, the old distinction between kharagi and Urhum tax has disappeared, and the taxes on land range from 2 piastres (1 piastre = 2½d) to 164 piastres per faddan according to the rental value. The corvée, or forced labour, ■ been abolished, ■ the inhabitants ■ still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time, and ■ also liable ■ any sudden emergency, in 1907, 16,898 ■ were called out. The agricultural population (Fellaheen) ■ about 61 per cent of the whole. A large proportion of ■ ■ land holders with under 50 faddans, while others, almost ■ altogether landless, ■ labourers, ■ relation between the employers and

the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, for 1911, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land between foreigners and natives:—

Extent of holding in feddans	Foreigners		Natives		Total of area		Total of Landowners	
	Area in feddans	Number	Area in feddans	Land-owners	Area in feddans	Percentage	Land-owners	Percentage
Up to 1	1,151	1,996	380,812	839,098	381,463	—	641,612	59.40
From 1-5	5,708	2,167	906,058	452,762	1,001,854	18.36	454,929	31.64
„ 5-10	8,808	767	528,662	75,616	584,865	9.79	76,362	5.31
„ 10-20	9,479	660	496,067	35,801	504,546	9.24	36,461	2.68
„ 20-30	8,133	327	265,265	10,861	278,595	5.01	11,188	0.76
„ 30-50	13,583	344	306,176	7,921	319,704	5.66	8,285	0.57
„ 50	602,641	1,506	1,780,677	10,827	2,448,216	44.76	12,898	0.91
Total	708,591	7,627	4,792,017	1,438,423	5,458,008	100.00	1,441,290	100.00

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, wheat and barley, are sown in November and harvested in May and June, the principal summer crops, cotton, sugar, and rice, are sown in March and harvested in October and November, and the autumn crops, maize, millet, and vegetables generally, are sown in July and gathered in September and October. In Lower Egypt and Fayûm where perennial irrigation is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction, the chief crops are cotton, rice, Indian corn, wheat, barley, clover, cucumber; in Upper Egypt, south of Deyrout, where the basin system of irrigation, i.e. submergence, is high Nile is generally adhered to, cereals and vegetables are produced; north of Deyrout the same conditions prevail as in Lower Egypt, except that rice is grown. Where there is perennial irrigation two or three crops are secured annually.

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswan, a barrage and lock at Assiut, and a barrage at Zifta have been completed. The storage capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. It has been decided to raise the level of the Dam by 2 metres, and thus double its capacity. A barrage constructed at Enna affords adequate irrigation of a large tract of rasin land in a year of low Nile. North of Deyrout an area of approximately half a million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The production of cotton in six years was—

Year	Cantars	Year	Cantars
1906-07	6,946,883	1908-10	6,900,772
1907-08	7,234,600	1910-11	7,078,587
1908-09	6,751,132	1911-12	7,424,208

In 1912 the area and yield of wheat were 1,447,837 acres and 4,204,819 tons; barley, 382,327 acres and 1,234,153 tons; maize and millet, 1,925,087 acres and 9,352,941 tons; and rice, 237,357 acres and 1,615,881 tons.

In 1912 the cotton exported amounted to 240,475 cantars, valued at £182,806, the wheat exported amounted to 6,688,210 cantars, valued at £22,988,211 (1 cantar = 99.05 lbs).

COMMERCE

Imports and exports for five years

Year	Merchandise		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1908	26,100,397	21,315,079	4,205,083	4,071,300
1909	22,230,489	26,076,239	7,010,183	6,457,588
1910	23,652,826	28,044,461	12,964,246	7,048,151
1911	27,227,118	28,598,991	7,242,406	7,192,059
1912	25,907,759	24,574,321	11,546,459	7,470,000

Commerce by principal countries

	Imports		Exports	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain	7,467,396	7,000,654	17,928,018	16,022,819
British Colonies in the Mediterranean	2,7,110	2,17,362	10,340	12,080
British Colonies in the Extreme East	1,096,051	1,414,361	111,744	122,704
Germany	1,500,743	1,421,160	2,117,564	2,885,987
United States	321,900	403,526	2,071,161	4,190,890
Austria-Hungary	1,088,906	1,670,831	1,448,344	1,481,167
Belgium	954,863	1,102,711	56,770	90,984
China & Extreme East	607,796	391,697	208,019	640,290
France	2,780,801	2,411,426	2,311,894	2,706,875
Greece	489,999	548,190	23,283	80,165
Italy	1,161,600	1,342,739	814,064	948,889
Morocco	54,543	22,654	681	843
Persia	50,526	76,063	5,429	9,335
Russia	950,811	704,516	1,788,236	2,054,302
Turkey	2,098,664	2,710,883	648,787	627,700

Value of the leading exports and imports during three years

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1910	1911	1912	1910	1911	1912
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal products	1,123,150	1,072,861	1,106,526	161,953	147,982	217,667
Skins and goods	302,549	422,760	388,900	137,562	178,773	162,928
Other animal products	68,977	76,243	73,088	56,694	62,060	60,485
Cereals, vegetables	2,739,985	2,328,264	2,086,409	2,222,597	4,181,400	5,346,827
Provisions & drugs	948,385	1,308,031	1,271,047	194,707	251,226	254,847
Spirits, oils, &c.	1,161,120	1,177,518	1,272,320	26,873	25,090	25,539
Bags, paper, books	289,825	111,000	422,549	24,296	19,061	21,308
Wood & coal, cane work, &c.	2,834,347	2,978,267	3,061,315	14,197	16,622	19,826
Stone, lime, glass	617,662	690,401	640,249	2,577	2,255	2,731
Colouring materials	260,020	277,000	280,576	27,596	26,180	22,510
Chemical products	978,043	1,180,666	1,372,181	48,422	47,240	58,481
Textiles	6,626,350	8,209,123	8,907,973	24,375,825	23,108,095	27,696,007
Metals and manuf.	2,884,896	2,977,864	2,931,396	64,332	76,159	98,041
Sundries	1,881,863	2,001,021	1,937,808	122,018	106,226	95,269
Tobacco	1,156,071	1,190,055	1,214,321	279,133	407,122	422,666
Total	23,652,826	27,227,118	25,907,759	28,944,461	28,598,991	24,574,321

1 The cotton tissues imported amounted in 1912 to £E3,405,518; in 1911, to £E4,125,067, in 1910, to £E3,500,212. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1910, 6,009,406 cantars, valued at £E24,241,712; in 1911, 6,698,210 cantars, valued at £E22,968,211; in 1912, 8,806,948 cantars, valued at £E37,629,277.

2 Cigarettes

the imports in 1911 the value of £E23,680,344, and of exports value of £E28,014,926 passed through the port of Alexandria, in 1912, of imports £E22,157,020, exports £E23,790,256

Goods imported Egypt examined by experts, who determine their value according to the market price in their original country, plus the of transport, freight, insurance. In order, however, to facilitate customs operations, the administration, in communication with merchants interested, establishes, on the basis above, periodical tariffs for articles of importation. In statistics of the Custom House, the values are estimated according to the estimated prices which served as basis for the payment of duty fixed at 8 per cent *ad valorem* (except coal, liquid fuel, charcoal, firewood, timber for building purposes petroleum, oxen, cows, sheep and goats whether alive or dead stored, the duty on which reduced to 4 per cent *ad valorem* from November 25, 1905) without taking into account amount of that duty. regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them, estimated in the manner the tariffs of imports. The quantities recorded in statistics are declared by the merchants controlled by the Customs.

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters, and controlled, as much as possible, by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House.

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt according to Board of Trade returns:—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Cotton	Cotton	Sugar		Cotton Goods	Coal	Iron	Machinery
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1906	17,949,904	2,290,000	19,290	12,729	2,247,077	2,104,682	803,517	782,865
1907	13,646,676	2,700,080	4,991	8,646	2,961,979	1,853,173	647,182	502,478
1908	15,841,357	2,598,000	515	76	3,317,980	1,691,097	502,946	552,608
1910	17,737,299	1,602,000	—	52,809	2,650,414	1,748,000	681,825	344,800
1911	17,805,235	2,468,807	—	11,710	4,400,034	2,008,000	676,779	483,864

Total trade between Egypt and U. K (in thousands of pounds sterling) for years:—

		1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports Egypt into U. K	17,683	19,866	21,004	21,489	27,781
Exports to Egypt U. K	9,576	7,961	2,717	10,200	9,461

Shipping Navigation.

Arrivals and clearances of commercial steamers at Alexandria in five years:—

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1907	2,012	3,800,747	1,996	3,883,119
1908	2,127	3,536,164	2,180	3,562,483
1909	2,936	3,431,781	2,040	2,438,972
1910	1,959	3,319,515	1,977	3,319,515
1911	2,814	3,443,705	1,992	3,414,966

The steamers visiting the port in 1911 comprised:—

Nationality	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	registered tonnage
British	710	1,417,000	701	1,409,443
Austro Hungarian	507	417,164	204	412,713
French	105	374,520	105	274,520
German	198	955,185	136	950,880
Greek	725	218,403	831	221,790
Italian	199	901	195	900,885
Russian	111	200,125	100	199,193
Swedish and Norwegian	30	60,814	26	62,815
Other nationalities	156	199,076	186	199,596
Total	2,074		1,992	3,414,966

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of vessels¹ of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1911 —

Nationality	No	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No	Suez Canal net tonnage
British	1,069	11,715,947	Ottoman	85	134,592
German	667	2,790,963	Danish	41	114,411
French	292	820,010	Japanese	65	162,235
Dutch	284	971,352	Spanish	26	71,556
Austro Hungarian	180	621,765	Other nationalities	97	149,210
Russian	112	311,394			
Italian	67	801,573			
Norwegian	34	59,812	Total	4,909	18,624,794

The number and net tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal, and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in eight years —

Year	No of Vessels	Net Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No of Vessels	Tonnage	Receipts
			£				£
1904	4,237	1,401,831	4,767,000	1908	1,795	13,632,293	4,454,000
1905	4,116	13,194,101	4,692,000		4,239	15,407,527	4,939,000
1906	3,975	15,445	4,479,000	1910	4,133	16,541,498	5,348,000
1907	4,267	13,728,634	4,964,000	1911	4,909	18,624,794	5,592,000

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1906, 353,881; in 1907, 243,926; in 1908, 218,967; in 1909, 218,122; in 1910, 234,320; in 1911, 275,259.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968.

¹ Including British, German, and other steamers and warships.

Internal Communications

On January 1, 1911, there were (exclusive of sidings) 1,481 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to the State, and 111 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies. 111 miles of State and 111 miles of companies' rails in the Delta, and 111 miles of State and 104 miles of light railways in Upper Egypt. This is exclusive of the Sudan military railway to Khartum, and of the Upper Egypt Auxiliary Railways and Wadi Oases Railway acquired by the State in July 1906 and June 1907 respectively. The length of the former is 111 miles and that of the latter 122 miles. Their gauges are 5 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. 6 in. respectively. The railways have a gauge of 5 ft. 6 in. except the line from Luxor to Aswan, which is 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.

The following table shows for the last five years the length of line of the State Railways, the number of passengers and weight of goods carried, and the net receipts:—

Year	Line	Number of Passengers	Goods carried	Net receipts
	Miles		Tons	
1907	1,443	26,082,627	4,175,351	1,611,843
1908	1,449	26,851,661	4,227,644	1,653,390
1909	1,449	27,206,900	4,657,227	1,283,889
1910	1,455	28,737,000	4,556,493	1,429,537
1911	1,481	27,941,000	4,318,501	1,600,380

The working expenses, ££2,090,849 in 1911, represent an average of 55.02 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were ££3,691,179.

The telegraphs and telephones belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1911, of a total length of 6,229 kilom., the length of the wire being 20,535 kilom. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria to Cairo, Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to the British and India. Number of telegrams in 1911 was 2,756,195, as against 2,564,827 in 1910, not including service telegrams and those sent by the British Telegraph.

There were in 1911 1,701 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1911) there passed through the post-office 30,129,000 letters, post-cards, and 17,054,000 newspapers, &c., and samples; in the external service, 19,193,000 letters and post-cards, and 13,595,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Receipts ££912,333; expenses ££279,998.

Money and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000L. Its reserves amounting to 1,550,000L. The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000L. The Government guarantees interest at 3 per cent., and it lends money to the Fellahs at 8 per cent. interest.

In 1901, a Post-Office Savings Bank was opened. On December 31, 1911, it had 6,740 depositors with balances amounting to ££47,492. On December 31, 1912, the depositors numbered 285,003, and their balances amounted to ££570,493. Of the depositors in 1911, 89,898 were natives, and 27,757 were Europeans.

Money, Weights, and Measures

MONEY.

By decree of November 14, 1885 (7 **1305**), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8.5 grammes 875 fine, and therefore contains 7.4375 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling = £1 0s 6½d.

The 10 piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes fine, and therefore contains 11.67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2.46d in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (ochrel guarche).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) in gold; 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 piastre pieces in silver; 1, ½, ¼, ⅓ piastre pieces in nickel, and ⅓ and ⅔ piastre pieces in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2. For **years** gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively English sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres.

Egyptian money is now minted at the Birmingham Mint. The nominal value of the coinage (including seignage) from 1887 to 1911 was —

Years	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	£	£S	£S	£S	£
1887-1900	2,024	537,907	412,446	16,124	4,018,521
1910	—	66,117	15,000	1,900	74,617
1911	—	329	20,054	1,900	859,062
1887-1911	52,024	5,927,033	449,014	19,224	4,447,300

By a decree of the Khedive, dated April 28 1891, the metrical system of weights and **measures** ordered to be employed in all public and administrative transactions from January 1, **1891**.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

The *Ardeb* is equal to 48.579 gallons, or 5.44789 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 315 rotls; beans, **rotls**; barley, 260 rotls; maize, 315 rotls; cotton seed, 270 **rotls**.

WEIGHTS.

Okiah	—	1,3206 ounce
Botl	—	lb
Oke	—	2.7513 lbs.
Kantar { or 1 Rotl or }	—	99 lbs.
	36 lbs.	

LENGTH MEASURES.

	Inches
Darra town	— 22.8350
Darra Mumari for building, &c	— ft
yards = 88 yards	100 yards

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, **measure** for land, = 7,468 **pies** = 1.03808 acres.
1 sq. pie = 6.05 sq. ft. = 562 sq. metre.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Cairo — *His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Minister Plenipotentiary* — Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener, K. C. B., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.

Councillor — M. Cheetham, C. M. G.

Secretaries — Lord Colum Crichton Stuart, and Greg (Actg.), and W. F. Kattigan.

Consul at Cairo — A. D. Alban.

Consul General at Alexandria — D. A. Cameron, C. M. G.

There are also Consular representatives at Mansura, Tanta, Zagazig, Buket-es Sab, and Port Said.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

Government.

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan, after having gradually extended during the course of many years, was interrupted in 1882 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, the Khalifa, held the country for about sixteen years under a desolating tyranny. In 1898 the Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September 2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899, he was overtaken by the Egyptian forces near Gedid, where he was slain in battle, and his remaining followers taken prisoners.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together, laws shall be made by proclamation, duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries, via the Red Sea, shall not exceed those levied in Egypt, the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1864 respecting the import and export of ammunition, and spirits.

The Sudan has been divided into thirteen Provinces. The Governors of provinces are British Officers of the Egyptian Army employed under the Sudan Government or British civil officials of the Government. Administration is carried out through British Inspectors in charge of more districts into which the provinces are subdivided, these units being supervised by District officials who in most cases Egyptian officers lent from the Egyptian Army.

In 1910 a Governor-General's Council was created, the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances, laws and regulations are now made by the Governor General in Council.

Darfur, to the south of Kordofan, is within the limits of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and its tribute, its management of its internal affairs is left entirely to its hereditary Sultan.

The Province of Lado, which was contained in the occupation of H. M. King Leopold II, King of the Belgians, during his reign, by the Agreement signed at Brussels on May 12, 1906, reverted to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on his death, and has been included in the Mongalla province.

Area ■■■ Population.

Extending southwards from ■■■ frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N lat 5°), a distance of about 1,650 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to ■■■ confines of Wadai ■■■ Central Africa, the subject territory has ■■■ of about 984,520 square miles. The population is ■■■ roughly computed ■■■ 1,000,000. ■■■ Masawa, which ■■■ formerly Egyptian, ■■■ belongs to the Italian Colony of Eritrea, Harar was, by agreement, made over to the local Emir and ■■■ belongs to Abyssinia, while Zeila and Berbera ■■■ belong to British Somaliland. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier has been completely delimited and demarcated, ■■■ also has the greater part of the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are Khartum, population (1909), 18,235, the capital, Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population (1912) 48,000, Khartum North, population 35,285. Halfa, Merowe, El Damiel, Atbara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, El Duene, Korti, El Obeid, Nahud, Wad Midani, and Singa.

Instruction

The schools under the Central authority are classified as follows.—There are first the elementary vernacular schools, "Kuttibs" as they are called, 47 in number (June, 1912), situated ■■■ all parts of the country, and with a total number of about 3,226 pupils. In these schools instruction is given to boys from 7 to 10 years of age in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. Next there are the primary schools, of which there are now six—at Khartum, Omdurman, Berbera, Wad Midani, Halfa, and Suakin. The subjects taught in schools of this class include English, Arabic, Mathematics, and in some cases land measuring, and the total number of boys in attendance is 810. After completing their primary course, boys can proceed ■■■ the secondary school at the Gordon College or they may be employed ■■■ clerks ■■■ translators in Government offices. The secondary school at Gordon College numbers 53 pupils, some of whom take a course in engineering and surveying while the rest are trained to be teachers ■■■ primary schools. There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by ■■■ students, who undergo a five years' course of training, after which they ■■■ drafted out ■■■ teachers in vernacular schools or as *kadis* ■■■ district courts. The industrial workshops of which there are at present three, at Khartum, Kassala and Omdurman, total ■■■ boy apprentices. At Khartum and Kassala, smith work, carpentry, fitting, &c., ■■■ taught, and at Omdurman stone cutting and brick work. A primary school has been constructed adjacent to the Gordon College, with a boarding house to accommodate 100 is shortly to be put ■■■ hand. A start has been made ■■■ the education of girls by the opening of ■■■ girls' school at Rufaa—which is at present attended by 60 students. Affiliated to the Gordon College ■■■ the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, where investigations are carried ■■■ connection with diseases and with the economic products of the country.

Justice.

In Khartum and Port Sudan civil justice ■■■ administered (except ■■■ small cases) by civil judges who are English barristers, or Scottish advocates. Elsewhere civil ■■■ heard by Governors and Inspectors ■■■ provinces; ■■■ some provinces a special inspector, called a judicial inspector, ■■■ appointed for this work. Civil judges sometimes go ■■■ circuit.

Appeals are heard by the [] Judge, [] English barrister, usually sitting alone, but sometimes with two of the civil judges.

[] Mohammedan Law Courts administer the Moslem religious [] in [] between Mohammedans relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, [] also Mohammedan charitable endowments.

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of [] magistrates. Governors and inspectors of provinces and the district officials above mentioned [] the magistrates. With few exceptions, decisions of magistrates and courts require confirmation either by the Governor of the province [] by the Governor-General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision.

The [] penal code [] an adaptation of the Indian penal code.

Finance.

The general [] of the Sudan [] estimated in 1912 at ££1,375,600, and the ordinary expenditure at ££1,710,600. The deficit of ££335,000 is met by [] grant from Egypt. In this expenditure, however, is included the [] of ££172,000, which the Sudan Government pays Egypt for the upkeep of the Egyptian Army [] the Sudan, thereby reducing the actual contribution from Egypt to ££163,000.

This annual contribution paid by Egypt to balance the Budget has been reduced by ££90,000 in the last four years, and further large reductions [] contemplated in the near future. It is estimated that the [] received by Egypt for custom dues, railway transport, posts and telegraphs, etc., through the occupation of the Sudan practically amount to [] much as the contribution.

The actual figures for the last six years of revenue and ordinary expenditure, exclusive of the [] of ££172,000 paid for the Egyptian Army, are as follows (££1 = £1 0s. 6d.) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	££	££		££	££
1907.	975,973	1,012,367	1911	1,171,097	1,214,976
1908	979,443	1,168,657	1912 ¹	1,311,316	1,340,844
1909	1,042,699	1,168,519		1,375,600	

¹ Estimate.

The revenue [] chiefly derived from railway and [] receipts, custom dues, and [] levied [] land, animals, date trees, [] []

Production and Commerce.

The [] still [] from the effects of the Dervish oppression, during which it [] largely depopulated, wide tracts having [] of cultivation and trade having been abandoned. The northern provinces show the first signs of returning prosperity, but those of the south possess great natural []. Several concessions have been granted for [] development of land for agricultural purposes [] the northern provinces. [] completion of basin irrigation works in Dongola [] attracted thereto [] considerable population who are being instructed by agriculturists [] Egypt [] the [] efficient tillage of [] thus [] brought under cultivation. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established [] the Nile, as well as in the Tokar district [] [] Province, [] increasing quantities [] cotton, which compare favourably with corresponding [] grown in

Egypt, are being produced annually. Experimental cotton growing is also being conducted in the Gezira, the fertile tract of country between the Blue Nile and White Nile, where with a proper system of irrigation, it is believed, an extensive area may be put under cultivation.

The opening of Egypt as a market for the surplus cattle of the Sudan, which has been rendered possible by strict veterinary organisation, has resulted in the growth of a very considerable trade in slaughter cattle and sheep, which it is estimated is worth about 250,000/ during 1911. Increased railway and river transport facilities are widening the area of supply and already the nomad Arabs from Western Kordofan and from Kassala are recognising the profits to be gained by disposing of their stock.

Along the Blue Nile and its affluent, the Rahad and Dunder, the soil is rich, and a wide area which bears such crops as dura, millet, and pulse, might be converted into a cotton and wheat-producing region. The vast forests which line the river banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the soil is less fertile, but the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal.

In July, 1905, a Proclamation was issued rendering illegal the sale of land by natives without the consent of the governor of the Province in which the land is. This measure is intended for the protection of the natives. A cadastral survey of cultivated lands, accompanied by the settlement and registration of titles to land, has been nearly completed in the northern provinces. An extension of the system southwards is under consideration.

Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan and mines are being worked at Um Nabardi.

The imports include clothing, coal, machinery, and railway material; the exports, gum, ivory, ostrich feathers, cereals, cotton, dates, cattle, and sheep.

IMPORTS EXPORTS.

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£E	£M		£E	£E
1908 . . .	1,952,979	787,820	1910 . . .	1,931,428	977,621
1909 . . .	1,820,115	765,485	1911 . . .	2,373,949	1,376,958

Trade by countries for two years :—

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Egypt	874,793	902,513	649,751	787,820
United Kingdom	600,370	723,416	100,378	286,280
Australia	135,360	112,504	3,821	2,925
India and	108,715	156,089	20,021	6,069
France	11,685	17,611	58,992	180,056
Germany	17,663	24,505	42,599	92,516
United States	3,552	2,200	32,232	48,825
Other countries	—	268,073	80,051	100,208
	1,931,428	2,373,949	977,621	1,376,958

The returns show increases in the imports of cotton fabrics (££580,697 in 1911 as compared with ££420,945 in 1910), metal and machinery, refined sugar, flour, and coal.

Exports of gum and cotton valued at ££435,622 and ££237,575 respectively, as compared with ££217,932 and ££224,768 in 1910.

Internal Communications.

The railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartum, which was constructed for military purposes during the re-conquest, was declared open for general traffic on December 12, 1899. A connection with the Red Sea at Port Sudan was opened in October, 1905, and an extension of the line to Sennar and El Obeid was opened for traffic in February, 1912. The total length of line is, approximately, 1,500 miles.

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Rajaf were served by a fleet of Government passenger and cargo steamers which maintain a regular scheduled service over more than 2,500 miles of water.

Through telegraphic communication exists with Cairo, Rajaf and Massawa (Eritrea) and at the end of 1911 there were 4,965 miles of internal telegraph lines open. There are 63 post and telegraph offices.

Governor-General.—Lieut-General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

Inspector-General.—Major-General Sir Rudolf Baron von Slatin, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Legal Secretary.—E. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary.—Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.

Civil Secretary.—Lieut.-Col. P. R. Phipps.

Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent at Cairo.—Major L. O. F. Staak.

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(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DE URUGUAY)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was promulgated July 18, 1830. The legislative power is in a Parliament of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by the Electoral Colleges, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one third retiring every two years. There are 75 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is given by the Constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic—Señor José Batlle, elected March 1, 1911.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into seven departments, namely, those of the Interior and Worship, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, Justice and Public Instruction, Industry, Labour and Communications, and Public Works.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and the population of the departments according to the results of the census of December 31, 1911.—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Dec. 1911	Pop. per square Dec. 1911
Artigas	4,992	31,000	7.1
Canelones	1,513	97,719	59.8
Cerro Largo	5,764	40,407	8.6
Colonia	2,192	137,712	24.0
Durazno	5,521	47,243	5.5
Florida	1,744	10,030	10.8
Florida	4,763	51,202	10.9
Maldonado	1,584	33,168	20.0
Minas	1,644	57,086	11.7
Montevideo	256	335,135	1,320.9
Paysandú	6,115	48,419	9.4
San José	2,269	37,622	8.4
Rivera	3,798	39,413	10.8
Rocha	4,280	39,048	9.1
Salto	4,868	54,150	11.1
San José	4,667	51,785	10.2
Soriano	2,560	44,720	12.5
Tacuarembó	3,074	51,586	9.8
Trenta y Tres	3,686	34,807	9.4
Total	72,310	1,377,566	

population, December 31, 1910, 1,112,000.

The results of the census of October, 1908, showed a population of 1,042,186 (530,008 males and 512,178 females). Of this total, 180,722 foreigners, 82,357 being Italian, 54,885 Spanish, 27,780 Brazilian, 18,600 Argentine, 8,341 French, 1,324 British, 1,406 Swiss, 1,112 German, and 4,531 of other nationalities.

The population of Montevideo City in November, 1912, was 352,487. Of the other cities, Paysandu had 20,953 inhabitants; Salto, 19,788; Mercedes, 15,667.

Births, deaths, and marriages for five years. The births and deaths include still births:—

Years	Living Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1907	88,057	1,163	6,444	15,561	18,096
1908	85,520	1,366	6,368	14,121	21,000
1909	85,068	1,387	6,541	13,249	20,414
1910	86,027	1,307	6,815	10,615	19,412
1911	87,530	1,367	6,967	10,512	20,978

Of the living births in 1911, 9,823, or 26.3 per cent., illegitimate.

For five years the arrivals and departures by sea at Montevideo were:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Immigrants . . .	111,589	112,003	116,095	122,614	141,224
Emigrants . . .	86,067	96,875	102,367	106,769	123,034

Of the immigrants landing in Montevideo in 1911, 16,605 were Spanish; 15,819 Italian; 381 Brazilian; 1,619 French; 1,277 German; and 1,213 English.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration. The Archbishop of Montevideo has 2 suffragan bishops. The 1908 census showed 480,095 Catholics, 12,283 Protestants, and 45,470 unspecified.

In 1908, the population six years of age numbered 1,042,668 (861,588 Uruguayans and 181,085 foreigners), and the illiterates six years of age numbered 350,547 (266,045 Uruguayans and 84,502 foreigners).

Primary education is obligatory. In 1911 there were 1,112 public schools with 82,441 enrolled pupils.

There is at Montevideo a university, with faculties of law, social sciences, medicine, mathematics, commerce, agriculture, and veterinary science. There are also a preparatory school and other establishments for secondary and higher education with 2,591 pupils. In 1910 the university had 112 professors, 1,112 regular students, and 661 pupils receiving secondary instruction. There are normal schools for males and for females. There is a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 1,112 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 112 pupils. There are also many religious schools throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils.

For the relief of poverty there are a charity hospital, a hospital for the insane, an isolation hospital, an asylum for beggars, an orphan asylum, and 3 infant schools

Justice.

In 1907 the judicial system was reformed. A High Court of Justice was established consisting of 11 judges elected by the General Assembly of the Chambers, the President to be chosen annually by the members of the Court from amongst themselves. This court has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international, and admiralty cases, and will hear appeals in cases in which the decision has been modified or altered in other appeal courts, of which there are 11 each with 3 judges. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 1 for commercial cases, 1 for Government, 2 for criminal cases, 1 correctional court, and 2 for criminal investigation. Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 11 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court; further, each is divided into districts, in which deputy judges (alcaldes) try cases involving small amounts.

In September 1907 the death penalty was abolished, penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years being put in its place.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure for recent years are stated as follows (4 7 dollars = £1)

	Receipts	Expenditure		Receipts	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1907	4,834,140	4,075,340	1907 11 1	6,478,110	6,477,441
1908	5,052,908	4,494,860	1911 12 1	7,474,930	7,471,930
1909	5,418,045	5,228,34	1912 13 1	7,477,000	7,474,990

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1912-13 are:—

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	
Property tax	16,330,000	Legislation	
Trade licences	4,300,000	Presidency	86,107
Factory and tobacco taxes	1,690,000	Ministry Foreign Affairs	647,806
Stamped paper and stamps	1,757,000	Government	3,361,758
Barrel profits	1,075,000	Finance	2,167,781
Post and telegraph	1,465,700	Industries	1,487,768
Imports and exports	730,000	Public Works	
Receipts	1,000,000	War and Marine	4,710,491
	6,244,600	Public instruction	1,219,041
		Justice	
		National obligations	17,110,911
Total	35,162,300	Total	35,183,612

The amount of the public debt of Uruguay on January 1, 1912, is officially given as 181,857,541 pesos (28,054,796*l.*). The public debt in 1911 was 6,964,603 (1,638,781*l.*).

Defence.

The army of Uruguay consists of a small standing, or active, army, and the National Guard. Service in the active army is from 2 to 5 years, with engagement up to the age of 30. The recruitment of this army is, theoretically at least, on the voluntary principle, but in practice it appears to be compulsory, and to be carried on after the method of the press gang. It consists of 12 battalions of rifles, 9 cavalry regiments, 12 field batteries and some fortress artillery, with a peace strength of about 4,000.

The National Guard is a militia, service in which is compulsory. It is divided into three classes, or 'bans'. The first 'ban,' or 'mobile national guard' contains all the young men for military duty between the ages of 17 and 30, and forms a well-organised force of 15,000 to 20,000. It would take the field with the active army. The second ban, consisting of those between 31 and 45, is the 'departmental,' or provincial, national guard. Its units do not move out of their own departments, but the men can be drafted to make good the losses of the mobile units in time of war. The third ban, containing all the men between 45 and 60, is the 'territorial' force, and is only liable to garrison duty in its own districts. The total strength of the National Guard (all three bans) is nominally, about 100,000 men.

The total strength of the field army may amount to three divisions of about 12,000 men each. There is also a police force, with an establishment of 5,000.

The infantry of the active army is armed with the Mauser rifle, the 2 field batteries have the 7.5 cm Krupp. The National Guard is mainly armed with the Remington rifle and old de Bange guns.

The fleet consists of the cruiser *Montevideo*, 2,300 tons (formerly the Italian *Dogali*), armed with 6.6 inch guns, the yacht *18 de Julio*, and the 'scout destroyer' *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons speed 23 knots, launched at Kiel in 1910.

Production and Industry.

In Uruguay the agricultural industries are extending. The principal crops and their yield for two years were as follows:—

	Area		Yield	
	1911 1912	1910 1911	1911 1912	1911
	Acrea	Acrea	Cwts	Cwts
Wheat	556,110	644,021	4,766,460	8,250,876
Rye	181	145	1,102	430
Barley	6,307	2,307	8,576	10,716
Oats	40,640	20,307	29,872	171
Linseed	142,575	94,730	446,340	—

In 1900 the land devoted to pastoral purposes covered about 27,000,000 acres, while the cultivated area was about 1,383,800 acres. In 1908 there were within the Republic 8,192,602 head of cattle, 566,307 horses, 26,286,296 sheep, 60,000 mules, 40,000 goats, and 180,099 pigs. In 1907 breeding stock was introduced from Europe and Argentina to the extent of 540 cattle, 2,282 sheep, and 181 horses. The cattle industry is followed in all the departments, but most extensively in Salto, Paysandu, and Rio Negro. From Flay Bentos in 1911 there were shipped about 15,000 tons of animal products valued at \$26,399,678 dollars, about 112,500 head of cattle having been slaughtered in the year. The principal sheep-breeding departments are Durazno, with 2,796,168 sheep on runs covering 2,571,600 acres, and Soriano, with 1,692,736 sheep on 1,876,700 acres.

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, and Colonia. In 1912 there were 2,246 properties (2,202 in 1911), of 15,113 acres (14,218 in 1911), with 23,700,000 vines (20,700,000 in 1911), producing 46,455,626 lbs of grapes (61,281,889 in 1911), and 2,786,999 gallons of wine (3,833,306 in 1911). Tobacco and olives are also cultivated. The production of rectified alcohol in Uruguay for the last 10 years is as follows (in gallons) — 1902, 631,404; 1903, 709,880; 1904, 505,469; 1905, 673,693; 1906, 633,369; 1907, 698,506; 1908, 638,450; 1909, 583,376; 1910, 568,538; 1911, 592,209. A Bill creating a State monopoly in the manufacture and rectification of alcohol is under discussion.

In the northern departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. The supply of electricity for light, power, and traction is a State monopoly (Bill passed October 20, 1912).

Commerce.

The special trade (merchandise only) is as follows (4 7 dollars 12) —

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Imports	7,913,703	5,174,401	6,114,511	9,711,000
Exports	7,933,021	7,410,414	7,471,000	10,947,872

In 1911 the customs receipts amounted to 3,411,508 in 1912 to 3,919,970. The principal imports for 1910, and principal exports for 1910 and 1911 were (in thousands of gold pesos) as follows —

Imports		Exports		1911
Cotton	4,913	Wool	1,036	14,481
Iron and Steel	2,476	Hides	11,147	9,976
Coal	2,201	Meat and Extracts	7,573	7,017
Wood	1,921	Live Stock	1,460	790
Woolens	1,883	Sand	1,157	1,312
Machinery	1,753	Cereals	167	473
Chemicals	1,701	Mineral Fat	1,636	1,119

The imports for 1910 and exports for 1910 and 1911 are distributed as follows (in thousands of gold pesos) —

Imported or to	Imports 1910	Exports 1910	Exports 1911	From or to	Imports 1910	Exports 1910	Exports 1911
Great Britain	11,862	3,420	3,000	Belgium	2,610	7,752	7,314
Argentina	2,772	5,567	4,500	United States	4,949	2,577	1,586
France	2,117	5,899	9,720	Brazil	1,304	6,101	8,287
Germany	6,641	1,026	6,553	Italy	2,943	1,560	1,324

Total trade between Uruguay and the U.K. (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years —

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Imports from Uruguay into U.K.	1,007	1,086	1,298	1,748	1,425
Exports to Uruguay from U.K.	2,521	2,614	2,341	2,940	2,886

Shipping and Communications.

In 1911 Uruguay had ■ steamers of a total net tonnage of 23,960 tons, and 62 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 27,178 tons.

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1911, 2,717 vessels of 8,028,786 tons, and cleared 2,699 of 7,946,929 tons. Of the shipping entered 1,272 of 3,790,458 tons ■ British vessels. The port of Montevideo is visited by the steamers of 20 different companies, of which 12 ■ British, 2 German, ■ French, 2 Italian, and 1 Spanish.

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and there are about 3,100 miles of departmental roads. The construction and improvement of roads and bridges continues. The hydrographic conditions of the country also supply convenient ■ of communication. The maritime and river coast from Chuy, the most easterly maritime point, to Santa Rosa, the most northerly point on the river frontier, extends to the length of 685 miles, while the many affluents of the Uruguay river (about 1,000 miles in total length) provide channels for inland navigation.

At the end of 1911 the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a length of 1,534 miles of standard gauge and 46 miles of ■ gauge, all in British hands, total, 1,570 miles. Important extensions ■ in progress especially towards the Brazilian boundary. There ■ 170 miles of tramway in operation. The tramway lines of Montevideo have been electrified.

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 4,850 miles, in 1911 318 offices through which 754 ■ telegrams passed. Two telephone companies have 16,518 miles of wire. A Government or municipal telephone scheme is under consideration.

In 1911 there ■ 1,018 post offices. The correspondence movement comprised 106,286,323 letters, packets, &c.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of the Republic has a nominal capital, raised ■ July, 1911, to 20,000,000 dollars. This bank has the exclusive right to issue notes. The president and directors are appointed by the Government. On Jan. 1, 1912, notes to the value of 25,638,911 dollars were in circulation.

The principal banks in Montevideo, in addition to the Bank of the Republic, are the four British banks, ■, the London and River Plate Bank, the London and Brazilian, the British Bank of South America, and the Anglo South American Bank, there ■ also the German Transatlantic Bank, the Spanish Bank, and the French and the Italian Banks. The Uruguayan Commercial and the Popular Banks enjoy excellent financial reputations, and there ■ also ■ land and mortgage banking institutions. In October, 1911, the Government proposed to create a National Insurance Bank with a monopoly of ■ business of all kinds. A Bill to this effect became law early in 1912. It declares a State monopoly of life, fire, labour, and accident risks, and creates a State Insurance Bank operating all descriptions of insurance. The declaration of the date when the ■ policy ■ to become effective is left to the discretion of the Government. In ■ meanwhile no ■ companies may be established. The Insurance ■ opened ■ doors ■ March 1, 1912.

Money, Weights, ■ ■ ■

There ■ no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso nacional*, weighing 1 ■ grammes, 917 fine. The ■ of June 23, 1862, authorised the coinage of

VENEZUELA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in [] by [] from the other members of the Republic of Colombia. The Constitution in force is that of August 5, 1909. Legislative authority is vested in a Congress of 2 chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The former consists of 40 members elected for [] years, [] for each State, Venezuelans by birth and [] 30 years of age. The latter is constituted as follows: Each [] chooses by direct election for [] years [] deputy, a Venezuelan by birth and [] 21 years of age, for every 35,000 inhabitants, and [] [] for [] [] of 15,000. A State with fewer than 35,000 of population will have [] deputy. The Federal District and the Territories which have, [] may reach, the population fixed by law will also elect deputies.

The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic in [] junction with the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts, and the Council of Government in certain [] determined by the Constitution. The President [] elected by Congress for 4 years, must be [] Venezuelan by birth and [] [] years of age; he may not be re-elected for the following presidential period. Failing the President, temporarily or absolutely, his place is supplied by the presiding member of the Council of Government. This Council consists of 10 members, 1 for each [] States, who are chosen by Congress for 4 years.

President of the Republic.—General J. V. Gomez, installed June, 1910.

The Cabinet consists of 7 Ministers: the Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance and Public Credit, of War and Marine, of Fomento, of Public Works, and of Public Instruction. The seat of the General Powers of the Nation is at the City of Caracas, but, when any unforeseen circumstance requires, the Executive Power may fix its residence at any other point of the Federal District.

The States [] autonomous and politically equal. Each has [] Legislative Assembly, whose members [] chosen in accordance with their respective Constitutions. Each State has a President, [] general Secretary, and [] Council of Government. The States are divided into districts [] municipalities. Each district has a municipal council, and each municipio a communal junta. The Territories [] administered by the President of the Republic through Governors, who in turn appoint secretaries.

Area and Population.

Venezuela has [] of about 393,976 square miles, with [] population officially estimated at 2,743,841 [] January 1, 1912. But the official figures have been very much questioned and it [] said that 1½ millions [] actuality. It is [] divided into [] Federal District, 20 States and 2 Territories, [] follows:—

States, []	States, []	States, []
Apure	Lara	Trujillo
Aragua	Monagas	Yaracuy
Anzoategui	[]	Zamora
Bolívar	Miranda	[]
Carabobo	Nueva Esparta	Ter. []
Cóchede	Portuguesa	" []
Falcón	Sucre	" []
Güirico	[]	

In 1911 the marriages within [] Republic, according [] the [] statistics, numbered 8,017; births, 83,758; deaths, 55,428; [] of passengers, 9,204; departures, 7,219.

[] 1910 in Caracas, the death rate was [] per 1,000, [] the birth rate 34·4.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion, but there is toleration of all others. The Archbishop of Caracas is 5 suffragan bishops.

Instruction is given both in public and private schools, the former belonging to the Nation, the States, the Municipios, the latter to private persons. Elementary instruction is free, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory. In 1911 the reorganisation of primary education was undertaken. The new system will be especially at the creation of large school buildings and schools in villages. The elementary schools numbered 1,367 with 43,579 pupils, secondary schools 102, 38 for boys, 38 for girls, and 1 mixed. In Caracas there is 1 normal school for females, and in Carabobo another for males. To each is annexed an elementary school with first and second grade pupils. There are 34 national colleges and 63 private colleges, 21 of which are subventioned. The former have each a 4 years' preparatory course and a 4 years' course in philosophy or for the bachelor's degree. In some of these communal instruction is also given. At Caracas is the central University, and in Merida is the University of Los Andes. In the former are faculties of Political, Medical, Mathematical, and Ecclesiastical Sciences, the chairs of the last named faculty being in the metropolitan seminary. The Los Andes University has faculties of Political and of Ecclesiastical Sciences. The University rectors and vice rectors must be Venezuelans by birth, and they and the professors must hold the degree of Doctor of a Venezuelan University. Through faculty councils university graduates have some influence on the organisation and improvement of scientific teaching. Special institutions are the National Academy of Fine Arts, National Library, College of Engineers, School of Arts and Trades, Military Academy, Nautical School, and a School of Engineering carried on at the Central University, and an agricultural and veterinary school at Maracay (1912).

Justice.

Federal judicial authority resides in the Court (which is also Court of Cassation) and in tribunals and courts established by special laws. The Federal Procurator General is appointed by Congress for 4 years.

The States have each a Supreme Court with 3 members called respectively President, Relator, and Chancellor. Each State has also a superior court, courts of first instance, district courts, and municipal courts. The judicial officers hold their posts for 8 years. In the Territories there are civil and criminal judges of first instance, and also judges in the municipios.

Finance.

The revenues and expenditure for five years were (in bolivars and francs) —

	1906-09	1909	1911	1911-12	1912
		Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue	410,132	552,857	934,074	51,181,250	52,500,000
Expenditure	47,668,806	54,337,175	61,640,000	1,182,250	52,500,000

The foreign debt of Venezuela began with its assumption of its share of the Colombian debt in 1834, amounting to 1,888,396*l*, and 906,430*l*, arrears of interest; total, 2,794,826*l*. An arrangement was made in 1854 when new consolidated bonds were issued for the amount of 2,750,000*l* for the conversion of the external debt. In August, 1904, the outstanding amount of the debt with arrears of interest, of the 4 per cent loan of 1854 with arrears of interest was 5,618,725*l*. In 1911 this debt was converted

into the 3 per cent. diplomatic loan of 5,229,700*l.*, of which £1,000,000 end of 1909 the outstanding amount was 4,611,500*l.*

On December 31, 1911, the debt of Venezuela (according to official statement) stood as follows:—

	Bolivars
External debt	130,711,587
Internal debt	82,867,001
Total	189,298,588 (7,496,972 <i>l.</i>)

Defence.

The active army consists of infantry, 20 battalions, each of 400 men; artillery, 7 batteries, each of 200 men. The naval force contains one battalion distributed among the vessels of the navy which consists of 3 gun-boats, 1 transport, a tug, a torpedo boat, and 1 coastguard vessel.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first zone grown sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, &c.; the second affords pasture for cattle; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, balata (a gum resembling rubber) tonga beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres. The coffee plantations number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. There are about 11,000 sugar plantations, which flourished formerly, but have suffered from various causes, the latest blow having been the establishment of a Government monopoly in rum. The annual production of sugar is about 3,000 tons.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows:—2,004,257 oxen, 176,668 sheep, 1,667,272 goats, 191,079 horses, 89,186 mules, 312,810 asses, 1,618,214 pigs. A census of stock has been ordered. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruarí Territory. The quantity sent from that district in the 11 years 1884-99 was 1,394,480 ounces. In 1906 there were only 11 mining concessions worked. In the years ending June 30, 1906 and 1907, 564 kilos of gold valued at 60,746*l.*, and 817 kilos valued at 90,346*l.* respectively were exported. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. The copper mines at Arca on the Bolívar railway have been re-opened (by the English Syndicate). Coal is worked at Coro in Falcon State and at Naricual. Iron mines at Imataca, on the Lower Orinoco, are being worked extensively since 1911. Mines in various States have been leased by the Government to a company for a yearly rent of 3,500,000 bolivars. Petroleum is found in many places and exclusive concessions have been given to the English Company in 1909 and to an American in 1911. Asphalt from Lake Bermudez is exported to the United States. Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on.

Venezuela has few industries, the manufactured materials required being imported, even the sackings necessary for the export of Venezuelan produce. Tobacco and matches are Government monopolies; the latter are farmed by an English Company.

The value of the imports into Venezuela and exports from Venezuela in 1911 was:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,154,330	2,022,995	2,004,089	2,567,868	3,774,665
Exports	3,251,310	3,028,650	3,289,166	3,719,911	4,654,996

The import duties in 1911 amounted to 21,751,301 bolivars (25 bolivars = 17.).

During the first six months of 1912, the imports amounted to 2,148,229/ and the exports to 2,840,427/.

Principal domestic exports in 1910 and 1911 were:—

	1910	1911		1910	
	Bolivars	Bolivars		Bolivars	
Cocoa	41,713,856	59,016,635	Hides	7,081,817	8,605,081
Cacao	17,521,937	16,569,956	Cattle	1,004,353	1,081,046
Balsa & rubber	15,781,568	15,357,991		1,664,552	3,837,680

Other exports were pearls, dividivi, asphalt, box-wood, and heron-feathers.

The distribution of the commerce in 1910 and 1911 was mainly as follows:—

	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
United Kingdom and Colonies	19,284,711	10,979,049	27,886,018	10,714,081
United States	14,636,528	22,087,779	27,045,448	30,725,090
Germany	10,566,636	11,987,389	16,558,802	22,120,264
Holland and Colonies	4,739,407	3,420,168	6,987,091	5,510,857
Spain	2,785,633	3,743,614	2,452,555	3,778,985
France	6,175,588	29,149,456	9,624,065	21,928,851
Italy	1,723,867	149,385	3,094,071	738,868
Cuba	3,457	77,332	18,267	795,859

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for 3 years:—

	1907	1908	1909		1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Venezuela to U. Kingdom	762	394	873	712	
Exports to Venezuela from U. Kingdom		709	494		1,096

Shipping and Commerce

The number of vessels which entered port of Venezuela in 1911 was 1,584 and the aggregate tonnage of 1,340,207 tons (British vessels, 111 of 242,325 tons). Of the total entered, 1,229 at La Guaira numbered 1,050,930 tons. The port of Maracaibo is visited regularly by the vessels of American, British, Dutch, French, German, Italian, and Spanish steamship companies. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the

coasting trade, except by special concessions or by contract with the Government.

Venezuela in 1911, 8 steamers of 2,046 tons, and 15 sailing vessels of 2,432 tons.

The roads of the country are primitive and (away from the rivers and railways) traffic is carried by means of pack animals and small mule-carts.

In Venezuela there are 12 lines of railway (5 national and 7 foreign—the latter including 1 British and 1 German) with a total length of about 1,000 miles. In 1911 the railway receipts amounted to 10,780,199 bolívares (2,005,427 from passengers, and 8,784,772 from other traffic). In Caracas electric tramways are worked by an English Company.

There are about 11,160 miles of navigable water in Venezuela. The Orinoco Steamboat Company has a virtual monopoly of the navigation of the river and its tributaries.

The telegraph system has (1911) a network of 4,902 miles; 179 telegraph offices. An English company supplies telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country. Length of line (December, 1911) 10,687 miles. There are 282 post-offices (1911).

Money, Weights, and Measures

The Bank of Venezuela (capital 12,000,000 bolívares), had on December 31, 1911, a guarantee fund of 718,187 bolívares, and a reserve fund of 1,200,000 bolívares; its circulation amounted to 5,027,200 bolívares. The bank of Caracas has a capital of 6,000,000 bolívares, with a reserve and guarantee funds amounting (December 31, 1911), to 1,066,009 bolívares; note circulation, 2,077,600 bolívares; the bank of Maracaibo has a capital of 1,250,000 bolívares; note circulation, 1,764,250 bolívares; there are many small banking establishments.

The new Venezuelan banking law (1911) provides for a National Bank of Venezuela, which shall have power to emit notes to bearer convertible on presentation. This bank must possess a minimum capital of 30,000,000 bolívares gold, wholly subscribed and deposited in the treasury. In its current accounts with private individuals it may charge interest up to the rate of 8 per cent. per annum as a maximum, but in its credit operations with the Government the maximum rate of interest is to be 5 per cent. The emission of notes of this bank shall not be greater than the amount of the capital.

The law also provides for the establishment of a Bank of Territorial Credit that shall perform operations of loan at interest with security of mortgages on real property and industrial enterprises. Neither this nor the National Bank have yet been founded (March, 1913).

In July, 1896, it was enacted that the issue of paper money by the Government should cease, and that silver or nickel money should be coined without legislative enactment. The intention was to issue in future only gold coin and certificates representing gold on hand. The currency in 1904 was stated to consist of 12,000,000 bolívares in gold, and 8,000,000 bolívares in silver. In 1904, 100,000 20-bolivar gold pieces were coined in Venezuela. From 1905 to the value of 56,761,717 bolívares have been coined. In 1911 Congress sanctioned the coinage of 7 million bolívares of silver, and 8 million bolívares of gold.

The 20-bolivar coins are approximately equal to 100 francs. The 10-bolivar coins are about 50 francs, and the medio is about 2½ francs. The Venezuelan silver coin contains 1 bolivar, and at par is about equivalent to 10 pence; the Venezuelan 10-bolivar is in circulation, but is used in accounts as equal to 10 bolívares.

A decree of May 18, 1912, provides that the metric system of weights and measures shall be the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF VENEZUELA ■ GREAT BRITAIN

Consul-General in London — Dr P Acosta Delgado

There ■ Consular representatives at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Southampton

■ OF GREAT BRITAIN ■ VENEZUELA

Minister Resident — Frederick Dundas Harford, C V O, appointed February 15, 1911 *Secretary* — Vacant

Vice-Consul at Caracas — G. B. Gilliat Smith

Consul ■ *Bolívar* — C ■ de Lemos

There ■ Vice Consuls at La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Guiria

■ and other ■ of Reference concerning Venezuela.

1 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Respecting ■ Question of the Boundary of British Guiana and ■ Correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United ■ with respect to Proposals for Arbitration (United States, No ■ 1896) Documents and Correspondence (Venezuela, No 1, 1896) Maps to accompany Documents (Venezuela, No 1, ■ Appendix No III), Brats in "Venezuela No ■ (Venezuela, No 2, 1906), Further Documents (Venezuela No 3, 1896), Case ■ the Part of British Government (Venezuela No 1 1896) Counter case ■ the Part of British Government Venezuela No 2, 1899), Argument on the Part of British Government (Venezuela, No 3, 1899) Case Counter case, and Argument on the Part of Venezuela (Venezuela, Nos 4, 5, and 6, 1899), Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration (Venezuela, No 7 1899) London, 1896 and 1899 *Gaceta Oficial Daily, Caracas*

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Spence (J M), ■ ■ ■ Adventures in Venezuela 2 vols London, 1873

■ (J), Documents ■ Maps of the Boundary Question between Venezuela and ■ London, 1896

■ (S P), ■ the Orinoco in a Canoe London, ■

Veloz Gómez (W), Venezuela Nuevo Geográfico, Recursos Naturales, Legislación, Condiciones Económicas, Desarrollo Alcanzado, Prospecto de Futuro Desenvolvimiento, 1904.

Wood (W B), Venezuela Two Years on the Spanish Main. ■

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

OFFICIALLY

THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established under the Act of July 29, 1899, signed (and subsequently ratified) by the part of 24 Powers. Under Protocol of June 14, 1907, for the accession of non-signatory Powers, the number of Powers represented in the Court has been largely increased. The purpose is to facilitate arbitration for international disputes which it has been impossible to settle by diplomacy. The Court is competent for all arbitration cases unless the parties agree to constitute a special tribunal, and its jurisdiction may be extended to disputes to which one or both of the parties are non-signatory Powers, if the parties so agree. When the signatory Powers desire to have recourse to the Permanent Court for the settlement of a dispute, the arbitrators called upon to form the competent tribunal for the purpose must be chosen from the general list of members of the Court. If the parties disagree on the composition of this tribunal, its members must be appointed in accordance with the course prescribed by the Act.

The Court has an International Bureau under the direction and control of a Permanent Administrative Council composed of the diplomatic representatives of the Signatory Powers accredited to the Hague, and of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, who acts as President.

The Permanent Court consists of persons of known competency in questions of international Law, of whom four at the most are selected by each of the Signatory Powers; each appointment is for six years and may be renewed. The list of members of the Court (revived up to February, 1913) is as follows. The date of each appointment is stated (within brackets) —

AMERICA, UNITED STATES : Hon John W. Gigg, ex-Attorney-General (27 Nov 1900); Hon. George Day, Judge of Circuit Court (27 Nov 1904); H. Oscar S. Straus, formerly Minister of Commerce and Labor, and late Ambassador at Constantinople, (9 Jan. 1908); Hon. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State (16 Dec. 1910)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC : H. F. Estanislao S. Zeballos, Professor of Private International Law at the University of Buenos Ayres, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship (6 July, 1907); Luis Maria Drago, Deputy (6 July, 1907); Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Buenos Ayres, Deputy (6 July, 1907); Joaquin V. Gonzalez, Doctor of Law, Senator, President of the University of La Plata, formerly Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs and Worship, of Justice and Instruction, formerly Deputy, &c. (17 Oct. 1910).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY : Henri Lammasch, Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna, Member of the Austrian "Herrenhaus" (4 Dec 1906); Albert Berzevici, President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and (26 Dec 1900); H. Baron Ernest de Sclern, of the Common Supreme Court of Accounts, of the "Herrenhaus" (1900); Dr. Nagy, Privy Counsellor, Member of the Hungarian Lower House.

- BELGIUM.** H.E. Decamps, Minister of [redacted] [redacted] Secretary of [redacted] of International Law (6 Oct. 1906), [redacted] Nys, Councillor of [redacted] Appeal Court (14 Sept. 1911); Arndt, Director-General [redacted] the Ministry of Foreign [redacted] (25 January, 1907); [redacted] J. [redacted] den Heuvel, formerly Minister of Justice
- BOLIVIA.** Severo Fernandez Alonso, former President of the Republic (13 Sept. 1907); H.F. Claudio Philla, Minister of Foreign Affairs (13 Sept. 1907); H. [redacted] M. Jansel Montes, Doctor [redacted] Law, formerly President of the Republic, Minister [redacted] London [redacted] Paris (11 Feb. 1910); H.E. M. Ignacio Calderón, formerly Finance Minister, Minister at Washington (14 Feb. 1910)
- BRAZIL.** H.E. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, former President of the Council of [redacted] during the Empire (13 Sept. 1907); [redacted] Ruy Barbosa, Senator (13 Sept. 1907); Clóvis Bevilacqua, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign [redacted] (13 Sept. 1907).
- BULGARIA.** Stoyan Danef, Advocate (23 July, 1907), H.E. Dimitri Staneoff, [redacted] Plenipotentiary [redacted] Paris (23 July, 1907)
- CHILE.** Carlos Concha, former Envoy and Minister at Buenos Ayres (17 Oct. 1907); Miguel Cruchaga, Envoy and Minister [redacted] at Buenos Ayres (17 Oct. 1907), Alejandro Alvarez, Technical Councillor to the Ministry [redacted] Foreign Affairs (17 Oct. 1907); José Antonio Gundarillas (17 Jan. 1910)
- CHINA.** H.E. Wu Ting-Fang, Envoy and Minister [redacted] Washington (29 April, 1911), H.E. M. Hoo-Wei Teh, Minister at Tokio (30 April, 1910); H. [redacted] Liou-Shu-Shun, Minister at Paris [redacted] April, 1910; H.E. M. J. Van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister [redacted] State, formerly Minister of Justice (30 April, 1910)
- COLOMBIA.** General Jorge Bolgoin, Publicist, Financial Delegate in Europe (26 March, 1908); General Marceliano Vargas, Minister of the Interior (26 March, 1908), Marcelino Hurtado, Publicist, Envoy and Minister to Rome (26 March, 1908), Felipe Diaz Errazo, Councillor of the Legation at Paris (26 March, 1908).
- CUBA.** Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, Professor of Public [redacted] Private International Law in the University of Havana (11 Jan. 1908), H.E. [redacted] de Quezada, Advocate, Envoy and Minister at Washington (11 Jan. 1908), Manuel Manguiy, Advocate, Senator (11 Jan. 1908); Juan B. Hernández Barreiro, President of the Supreme Tribunal of the Republic (11 Jan. 1908)
- DENMARK.** H.E. M. J. H. Deuntzer, Privy Councillor, formerly President of the Council, [redacted] Minister for Foreign Affairs Professor of Law at the University of Copenhagen, [redacted] (14 October, 1910); M. Axel Vedel, Chamberlain, formerly Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prefect of the Department of Prætor (14 October, 1910); M. C. [redacted] Cold, Councillor of the Court of Appeal at Copenhagen [redacted] October, 1910); M. P. J. Jørgensen, [redacted] of Law at the University [redacted] Copenhagen (14 October, 1910).
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.** Francisco Henriquez I. Carvajal, former Minister of Foreign [redacted] (16 Sept. 1907). [redacted] J. Castillo, President [redacted] the Supreme Court [redacted] (16 Sept. 1907); Elviro Grullon, former Minister of Posts [redacted] Telegraphs (16 Sept. 1907); José Lamarche, former President of the Supreme [redacted] Justice.
- ECUADOR.** Luis Felipe Carbo, Deputy, Senator, Minister of Foreign [redacted] Nov. 1907); [redacted] Vasquez, Deputy, Senator, Under Secretary to [redacted] Ministry of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs (19 Nov. 1907) Victor [redacted] del Real, Envoy [redacted] [redacted] Paris and [redacted] (19 Nov. 1907); Julio Andrade, General, Deputy, Envoy [redacted] Minister at Bogota (19 Nov. 1907).
- FRANCE.** Léon Bourgeois, Senator, former President of [redacted] (16 Nov. 1906); Decrais, Senator, former Minister of the Colonies (16 Nov. 1906); Baron [redacted] de Constant, Senator, Minister Plenipotentiary (16 [redacted] 1906); [redacted] Renault, Jurisconsult of [redacted] Ministry of Foreign [redacted] (16 [redacted] [redacted])
- GERMAN.** [redacted] Kiereg, Councillor of Legation, Jurisconsult to the Department of Foreign Affairs [redacted] Nov. 1906); De Martitz, Professor [redacted] at the University of Berlin (30 Nov. 1906); M. De Bar, Professor of Law [redacted] the University of Göttingen (30 Nov. 1906); M. [redacted] Staff President [redacted] the [redacted] Court [redacted] Marienwerder (19 May, 1911).
- NETHERLANDS.** [redacted] [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

of Canada (Sept. 1907), Rt. Hon. the Hon. of Desart, formerly King's Proctor, Privy Councillor (1 Jan. 1910), Hon. James Bryce, O.M., Privy Councillor (28 Jan. 1913).

GREECE Denis Stephanos, Deputy, Minister of Foreign Affairs (18 March 1904), George Streek, Professor of International Law at the University of Athens (14 March, 1908); Kenedy, Councillor at the Appeal Court of Alexandria (18 March, 1908), Typaldo Basas, Deputy, Minister of Political Economy at the University of Athens (22 Jan. 1909).

GUATEMALA Angel Aniano, Doctor of Law, Vice President of the National Assembly, President of the Council of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, of Interior, and of Justice (5 February, 1910), M. Antonio Guzman y Batista, Council of State, formerly President of the Judiciary and of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, formerly Minister at Washington, Rio de Janeiro, &c. (8 February, 1910); M. Carlos Salazar, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Law, Guatemalan Counselor at the Court of Central America (8 February, 1910), M. Francisco de Azevedo, Doctor of Law, Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, Brussels, Paris, London, &c. (8 February, 1910).

HAITI Jacques Nicolas Legon, Advocate, Envoy and Minister at Washington (21 July, 1908), Solon Menon, Batonnier of the Order of Advocates of Port-au-Prince (21 July, 1908), F. D. Legitime, Publicist, former President of the Republic (21 July, 1908), Testalieu Guilbaud, Advocate, Senator (21 July, 1908).

ITALY Guido Farnate, Deputy, Councillor of State, Professor of International Law (7 Dec. 1908); M. Victor Emmanuel Orlando, Counsel, Professor, Deputy, formerly Minister of Justice (20 April, 1910); M. Luigi Tittoni, Italian Ambassador in Paris (24 April, 1911), M. Charles S. Chenevi, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Councillor of State.

JAPAN H. E. Baron Ishiro Motono, Envoy and Minister at St. Petersburg (30 Nov. 1906), Henry Willard Dawson, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Tokio (30 Nov. 1906).

LUXEMBOURG Henri Vannevel, President of the State Council (10 Oct. 1909).

MEXICO Jose Yves Limantour, Secretary of State for Finances and Public Credit (7 March, 1907); Pablo Macedo, President of the Monetary Commission, Director of the National School of Law (7 March, 1907), Joaquin Obregon Gonzalez, Governor of the State of Guanajuato (22 May, 1907); Joaquin D. Casasus, Director of the National School of Jurisprudence (2 June, 1908).

NETHERLANDS H. E. T. M. C. Aker, Minister of State, Member of the Council (1 Nov. 1906), Jankeste A. F. de Savornin Lohman, Minister of State, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General (1 Nov. 1906); G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, Member of the Council of Ministers (1 Nov. 1906), M. W. A. Cort van der Linden, formerly Minister of Justice.

NICARAGUA Deane Percer, Consul-General at Paris (March, 1908).

NORWAY G. Gram, Provincial Governor (22 Dec. 1906); H. E. George-Franz Hagerup, former Minister of Justice and President of the Council (11 March, 1908), Sigurd Ibsen, former Minister of Justice (9 March, 1912), H. J. Hovet, Deputy, Member of the Commission of the International Bureaux (9 March, 1912).

PERU Mirza Montano-Saltanek, Envoy at St. Petersburg (12 May, 1906), H. E. Hassan-Khan Muehr, Envoy at St. Petersburg (12 May, 1906).

PERU H. E. Candamo, Envoy and Minister at St. Petersburg (2 Sept. 1907); M. Ramon Ribeyro, Doctor of Law, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Professor of International Law at the University of Lima, formerly Minister of Justice (28 May, 1910); M. Luis F. Villaran, Doctor of Law, Member of the University of Lima, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State (23 May, 1910); H. E. M. Alvarez Calderon, Doctor of Law, Member of the University of Lima, and Berno (23 May, 1910).

HAGUE TRIBUNAL

PORTUGAL: H.E. Fernando Santos, Kingdom (14 Nov. 1906); Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirão, Councillor of State, of Kingdom (6 May, 1911); H.E. José Capello (Count de Penha Garcia), former President of the Chamber of Deputies (25 May, 1910); H.E. Arthur Pinto de Montenegro, former Minister of Justice (25 May, 1910).

ROMANIA: Theodore G. Roentz, former President of the High Court of and Justice (21 Nov. 1906); Jean Kalindern, Administrator of Crown Domain (21 Nov. 1906); Jean N. Labovary, Deputy, formerly Envoy and Minister (21 Nov. 1906), Constantin G. Diwewen, Senator, formerly Minister Secretary of State the Department of Worship and Instruction (21 Nov. 1906).

RUSSIA: Sabouroff, Secretary of State, Member of the Council of Empire, Senator, Actual Privy Councillor (20 Dec. 1909), Tagantoff, Member of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Actual Privy Councillor (20 Dec. 1909); Baron Taubé, Permanent of the Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, Councillor of (20 Dec. 1909); Count L. Kamarovsky, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of Moscow, Actual Councillor of State (20 Dec. 1909).

SALVADOR: Manuel Delgado, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy and Minister (2 Nov. 1909); Salvador Gallegos, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy and Minister (2 Nov. 1909); Salvador Rodriguez Gonzalez, Secretary of at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2 Nov. 1909); Alonso Roys Guerra, Consul General for Germany (7 Aug. 1911).

SERBIA: George Pavlovitch, President of the Court of Cassation (28 March, 1907); H.E. Milovan Milovanovitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs (28 March, 1907); H.E. Milenko Vesitch, Envoy and Minister at Paris (24 March, 1907).

SIAM: Frederick W. Verney, Member of the British Parliament, formerly Councillor of Legation at London (9 June, 1909), Corrignon d'Ireilh, Councillor of Legation at (9 June, 1909), Jens W. Wietengard, Minister Plenipotentiary to March, 1911).

SPAIN: H.E. M. E. Moret, Deputy, former President of the Council of Ministers (10 Jan. 1907), H.E. Dato, Deputy, former Minister of Justice (10 Jan. 1907); Rafael M. de Lastra, Advocate, Senator (10 Jan. 1907); H.E. Manuel Garcia Prieto, Marquis de Alhucemas, former Minister of Justice.

SWEDEN: Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarakjöld, Governor of the Province of Upsal (26 Nov. 1910), Johan Fredrik Ivar Atelius, President of Commission for Revision of the Law (26 Nov. 1910), Johannes Hellner, former Minister (7 Dec. 1906); H.E. Carl Eldt, Envoy (7 Dec. 1906).

SWITZERLAND: H.E. Charles Edouard Lardt, Envoy and Minister at Paris (Dec. 1906); Eugène Huber, of the National Council (10 March, 1912); Leo Weber, formerly Judge, Colonel of Military Justice and Auditor in-Chief of the Army (appointed to the end of Dec. 1912).

TURKEY: H.E. Hakky Bey, Grand Vizir (28 Jan. 1909); H.E. Noursoudghian, Senator, formerly Minister of Commerce and Public (Jan. 1909); H.E. Yorghiadis Kiffendi, Senator (28 Jan. 1909), H.E. Said Bey, President of Legislative Section of Council of State (17 Sept. 1909).

URUGUAY: Juan Castro, former Envoy and Minister at Paris (Brussels (11 Aug. 1907); Juan Zorrilla Martin, former Minister and Envoy (25 April, 1911), José Massera, Member of of Deputies (25 April, 1911).

VENEZUELA: Zulacga, formerly of the Court of (23 1909); Arroyo Parra, of Civil University (March, 1909); León, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, Professor of Political Economy and Sociology at University of Caracas (25 March, 1909); Manuel Matos, formerly of Finance (25 March, 1909).

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








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
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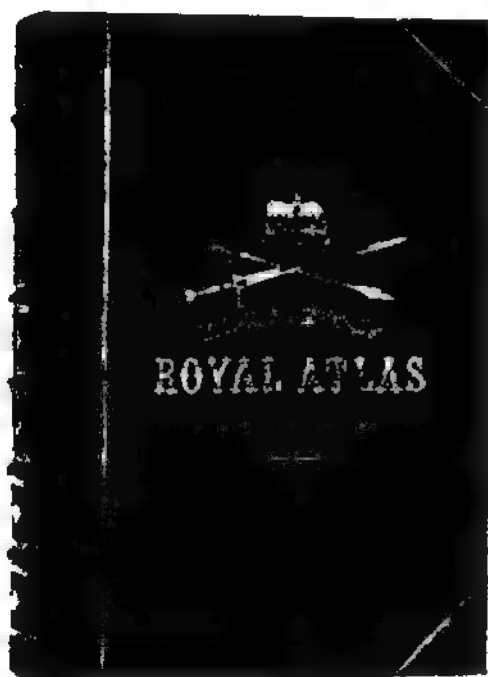
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